

SYKES ENTERPRISES INC

FORM 10-Q (Quarterly Report)

Filed 11/07/06 for the Period Ending 09/30/06

Address	400 NORTH ASHLEY DRIVE TAMPA, FL 33602
Telephone	8132741000
CIK	0001010612
Symbol	SYKE
SIC Code	7373 - Computer Integrated Systems Design
Industry	Computer Networks
Sector	Technology
Fiscal Year	12/31

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FORM 10-Q (Quarterly Report)

Filed 11/7/2006 For Period Ending 9/30/2006

Address	100 NORTH TAMPA ST STE 3900 TAMPA, Florida 33602
Telephone	813-274-1000
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

- Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2006
- Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 0-28274



Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

56-1383460

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

400 North Ashley Drive, Tampa, FL 33602

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (813) 274-1000

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 at least the past 90 days.

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

As of October 20, 2006, there were 40,536,437 outstanding shares of common stock.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries

INDEX

	<u>Page No.</u>
Part I. Financial Information	
Item 1. Financial Statements	
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 (Unaudited)	3
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations Three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 (Unaudited)	4
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity Nine months ended September 30, 2005, three months ended December 31, 2005 and nine months ended September 30, 2006 (Unaudited)	5
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 (Unaudited)	6
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)	7
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	30
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	31
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	42
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	42
Part II. Other Information	
Item 1. Legal Proceedings	43
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	43
Item 6. Exhibits	43
Signature	44
EX-15 AWARENESS LETTER	
EX-31.1 SECTION 302 CERTIFICATION OF THE CEO	
EX-31.2 SECTION 302 CERTIFICATION OF THE CFO	
EX-32.1 SECTION 906 CERTIFICATION OF THE CEO	
EX-32.2 SECTION 906 CERTIFICATION OF THE CFO	

PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1 — Financial Statements

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share data)	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2006</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2005</u>
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 150,674	\$ 127,612
Receivables, net	109,631	88,213
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	<u>15,401</u>	<u>10,601</u>
Total current assets	275,706	226,426
Property and equipment, net	65,202	72,261
Goodwill, net	20,160	5,918
Intangibles, net	8,402	2,112
Deferred charges and other assets	<u>28,998</u>	<u>24,468</u>
	<u>\$ 398,468</u>	<u>\$ 331,185</u>
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 19,960	\$ 12,990
Accrued employee compensation and benefits	37,473	31,777
Deferred revenue	32,032	25,172
Income taxes payable	3,233	2,220
Other accrued expenses and current liabilities	<u>9,881</u>	<u>10,274</u>
Total current liabilities	102,579	82,433
Deferred grants	10,596	18,107
Other long-term liabilities	<u>7,574</u>	<u>4,555</u>
Total liabilities	<u>120,749</u>	<u>105,095</u>
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 10,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 200,000 shares authorized; 45,254 and 44,009 shares issued	453	440
Additional paid-in capital	176,064	165,674
Retained earnings	149,919	115,735
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>3,211</u>	<u>(3,435)</u>
	329,647	278,414
Deferred stock compensation	—	(355)
Treasury stock at cost: 4,703 shares and 4,712 shares	<u>(51,928)</u>	<u>(51,969)</u>
Total shareholders' equity	<u>277,719</u>	<u>226,090</u>
	<u>\$ 398,468</u>	<u>\$ 331,185</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
(in thousands, except for per share data)				
Revenues	\$149,287	\$122,596	\$415,595	\$366,162
Operating expenses:				
Direct salaries and related costs	94,016	75,247	263,410	228,702
General and administrative	47,281	40,387	130,609	121,646
Net gain on disposal of property and equipment	(13,870)	(47)	(13,856)	(1,743)
Impairment of long-lived assets	63	605	445	605
Reversal of restructuring and other charges	—	—	—	(314)
Total operating expenses	<u>127,490</u>	<u>116,192</u>	<u>380,608</u>	<u>348,896</u>
Income from operations	<u>21,797</u>	<u>6,404</u>	<u>34,987</u>	<u>17,266</u>
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	1,399	719	5,175	1,665
Interest expense	(187)	(113)	(463)	(572)
Income from rental operations, net	266	337	1,220	347
Other income (expense)	(147)	335	(355)	721
Total other income (expense)	<u>1,331</u>	<u>1,278</u>	<u>5,577</u>	<u>2,161</u>
Income before provision for income taxes	23,128	7,682	40,564	19,427
Provision for income taxes	<u>6,614</u>	<u>812</u>	<u>6,380</u>	<u>4,615</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 16,514</u>	<u>\$ 6,870</u>	<u>\$ 34,184</u>	<u>\$ 14,812</u>
Net income per share:				
Basic	<u>\$ 0.41</u>	<u>\$ 0.17</u>	<u>\$ 0.86</u>	<u>\$ 0.38</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.41</u>	<u>\$ 0.17</u>	<u>\$ 0.85</u>	<u>\$ 0.38</u>
Weighted average shares:				
Basic	<u>40,181</u>	<u>39,291</u>	<u>39,744</u>	<u>39,242</u>
Diluted	<u>40,497</u>	<u>39,566</u>	<u>40,113</u>	<u>39,425</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Compensation Plan	—	—	142	—	—	—	—	142
Issuance of common stock for business acquisition	270	2	4,399					4,401
Comprehensive income	—	—	—	34,184	6,646	—	—	40,830
Balance at September 30, 2006	45,254	\$ 453	\$176,064	\$149,919	\$ 3,211	\$ —	\$(51,928)	\$277,719

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

(in thousands)	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Cash flows from operating activities :		
Net income	\$ 34,184	\$ 14,812
Depreciation and amortization	18,200	19,927
Stock compensation expense	1,706	406
Deferred income tax provision (benefit)	2,849	(1,013)
Net gain on disposal of property and equipment	(13,856)	(1,743)
Termination costs associated with exit activities	774	186
Foreign exchange gain on liquidation of foreign entities	(72)	(369)
Reversal of restructuring and other charges	—	(314)
Impairment of long-lived assets	445	605
Bad debt expense (reversals)	(135)	(141)
Unrealized gain on investments held in rabbi trust	(54)	—
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(16,263)	1,225
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(3,014)	(117)
Deferred charges and other assets	(2,275)	(3,076)
Accounts payable	1,890	2,944
Income taxes receivable/payable	1,182	(846)
Accrued employee compensation and benefits	1,411	645
Other accrued expenses and current liabilities	(1,031)	1,830
Deferred revenue	5,722	2,726
Other long-term liabilities	952	1
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>32,615</u>	<u>37,688</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(11,249)	(8,666)
Cash paid for business acquisition, net of cash acquired	(17,364)	(3,246)
Proceeds from sale of facilities	15,375	2,400
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	121	120
Investment in restricted cash	(4,776)	(350)
Other	(129)	—
Net cash used for investing activities	<u>(18,022)</u>	<u>(9,742)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments of long-term debt	(381)	(77)
Proceeds from issuance of stock	4,336	519
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	56	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>4,011</u>	<u>442</u>
Effects of exchange rates on cash	<u>4,458</u>	<u>(4,453)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>23,062</u>	<u>23,935</u>
Cash and cash equivalents — beginning	<u>127,612</u>	<u>93,868</u>
Cash and cash equivalents — ending	<u>\$150,674</u>	<u>\$117,803</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during period for interest	\$ 257	\$ 408
Cash paid during period for income taxes	\$ 7,780	\$ 6,308

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and consolidated subsidiaries (“Sykes” or the “Company”) provides outsourced customer contact management solutions and services in the business process outsourcing arena to companies, primarily within the communications, technology/consumer, financial services, healthcare, and transportation and leisure industries. Sykes provides flexible, high quality outsourced customer contact management services (with an emphasis on inbound technical support and customer service), which includes customer assistance, healthcare and roadside assistance, technical support and product sales to its client’s customers. Utilizing Sykes’ integrated onshore/offshore global delivery model, Sykes provides its services through multiple communications channels encompassing phone, e-mail, Web and chat. Sykes complements its outsourced customer contact management services with various enterprise support services in the United States that encompass services for a company’s internal support operations, from technical staffing services to outsourced corporate help desk services. In Europe, Sykes also provides fulfillment services including multilingual sales order processing via the Internet and phone, inventory control, product delivery and product returns handling. The Company has operations in two geographic regions entitled (1) the Americas, which includes the United States, Canada, Latin America, India and the Asia Pacific Rim, in which the client base is primarily companies in the United States that are using the Company’s services to support their customer management needs; and (2) EMEA, which includes Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

Note 1 — Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“generally accepted accounting principles”) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any future quarters or the year ending December 31, 2006. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

Stock-Based Compensation — The Company has three stock-based compensation plans: the 2001 Equity Incentive Plan (for employees and certain non-employees), the 2004 Non-Employee Director Fee Plan (for non-employee directors), both approved by the shareholders, and the Deferred Compensation Plan (for certain eligible employees), which are discussed more fully in Note 12. Stock-based awards under these plans may consist of common stock, common stock units, stock options, cash-settled or stock-settled stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and other stock-based awards. The Company issues common stock to satisfy stock option exercises or vesting of stock awards.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 123R, (SFAS 123R), “*Share-Based Payment*”, for its stock-based compensation plans. In conjunction with the adoption of SFAS 123R on January 1, 2006 the Company also adopted the following: Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) 107, “*Share-Based Payments*”, which provides guidance on valuation methods available and other matters; Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Staff Position No. 123 R-2 (SFAS 123R-2), “*Practical Accommodation to the Application of Grant Date as Defined in SFAS 123R*,” which provides guidance on the application of grant date; and FASB Staff Position SFAS No. 123R-3, “*Transition Election Related to Accounting for the Tax Effects of Share Based Payment Awards*,” which provides for an elective alternative transition method that establishes a computational component to arrive at the beginning balance of the accumulated paid-in capital pool related to employee compensation and a simplified method to determine the subsequent impact on the accumulated paid-in capital pool of employee awards that are fully vested and outstanding upon the adoption of SFAS 123R. The Company elected to use the alternative transition method in conjunction with the adoption of SFAS 123R. The adoption of SFAS 123R did not have a material effect on the Company’s income before provision for income taxes, net income, cash flows and basic and diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 1 — Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies -(continued)

Stock-Based Compensation — (continued)

SFAS 123R requires companies to recognize in their income statement the grant-date fair value of stock options and other equity-based compensation issued to employees and directors. The standard requires that compensation expense for most equity-based awards be recognized over the requisite service period, usually the vesting period, while compensation expense for liability-based awards (those usually settled in cash rather than stock) be measured to fair-value at each balance sheet date until the award is settled. Under SFAS 123R, the pro forma disclosures previously permitted are no longer an alternative to financial statement recognition. The Company elected to use the modified prospective method which requires the Company to record compensation expense for the non-vested portion of previously issued awards that remain outstanding at the initial date of adoption of SFAS 123R and to record compensation expense for any awards issued or modified after January 1, 2006. Results for prior periods have not been restated. Upon adoption of SFAS 123R, the deferred stock compensation balance of \$0.4 million as of January 1, 2006 was reclassified to additional paid-in capital in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity. SFAS 123R also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost to be reported as a financing cash flow and a corresponding reduction in operating cash flows, rather than as an operating cash flow as previously required. Accordingly, the excess tax benefit of \$0.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 was classified as a financing cash flow and a corresponding reduction in operating cash flows in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

On February 1, 2005, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors approved accelerating the vesting of most out-of-the-money, unvested stock options held by current employees, including executive officers and certain employee directors. An option was considered out-of-the-money if the stated option exercise price was greater than the closing price, \$7.23, of the Company's common stock on the day the Compensation Committee approved the acceleration. The aggregate number of shares issuable under the accelerated stock options was 125,550 at a weighted average exercise price of \$9.416 as of February 1, 2005.

The Compensation Committee also approved accelerating the vesting of out-of-the-money, unvested stock options held by non-employee directors, subject to shareholder approval at the May 2005 Annual Shareholders' Meeting. Options held by non-employee directors were considered out-of-the-money if the stated option exercise price was greater than the closing price, \$8.39, of the Company's common stock on May 24, 2005. Upon shareholder approval in May 2005, the Company accelerated the vesting of 8,332 unvested stock options at an exercise price of \$8.732 on May 24, 2005. There was no additional compensation expense recognized in 2005, or in the amounts in the pro forma stock-based compensation table presented within this Note 1, as a result of accelerating the vesting of the stock options on February 1, 2005 and May 24, 2005.

The decision to accelerate vesting of these options and eliminate future compensation expense was based on a review of the Company's long-term incentive programs in light of current market conditions and changing accounting rules regarding stock option expensing under SFAS 123R. Excluding holders of foreign stock options that elected to decline the accelerated vesting, it is estimated that the maximum future compensation expense that would have been charged to earnings, absent the acceleration of these options, based on adoption date for SFAS 123R as of January 1, 2006, was less than \$0.1 million.

Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for its stock-based compensation plans under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No. 25, "*Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*" (APB 25) and related interpretations and disclosure requirements established by SFAS No. 123, "*Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*" (SFAS 123). The Company had the option under SFAS 123 to measure compensation costs for stock options using the intrinsic value method prescribed by APB 25. Under APB 25, compensation expense was generally not recognized for stock option grants if the exercise price was the same as the market price and the number of shares to be issued was set on the date the employee stock options were granted. Since the Company granted employee stock options on this basis and the Company elected to use the intrinsic value method, no compensation expense was recognized for stock option grants. For grants of common stock units awarded to non-employee directors, under the 2004 Non-Employee Director Fee Plan, compensation expense was

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 1 — Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies — (continued)

Stock-Based Compensation — (continued)

recognized over the requisite service periods based on the fair value of the Company's stock on the date of grant, which is the same under APB 25 and SFAS 123R.

The following table presents the impact on net income and net income per share as if the Company had elected to recognize compensation expense for the issuance of options to employees of the Company based on the fair value method of accounting prescribed by SFAS 123 prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R:

(In thousands except per share amounts)	<u>Three Months Ended</u> <u>September 30, 2005</u>	<u>Nine Months Ended</u> <u>September 30, 2005</u>
Net Income:		
Net income as reported	\$ 6,870	\$ 14,812
Add: Stock-based compensation included in reported net income, net of tax	93	406
Deduct: Stock-based compensation under the fair value method, net of tax	(109)	(913)
Pro forma net income	<u>\$ 6,854</u>	<u>\$ 14,305</u>
Net Income Per Share:		
Basic, as reported	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.38
Basic, pro forma	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.36
Diluted, as reported	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.38
Diluted, pro forma	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.36

The Company has not issued any stock options since January 1, 2004. For options issued before this date, the Company used the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of each stock option at the date of grant using various assumptions.

Investments Held in Rabbi Trust — Securities held in a rabbi trust for a supplemental nonqualified executive retirement program, as more fully described under "Deferred Compensation Plan" in Note 12, Stock-Based Compensation Plans, include the fair market value of investments in various mutual funds and shares of the Company's common stock. The fair market value of these investments is determined by quoted market prices and is adjusted to the current market price at the end of each reporting period. The investments held in mutual funds, classified as trading securities, had a fair market value of approximately \$0.9 million and \$0.7 million at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 and are included in "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and "Deferred charges and other assets" in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, respectively. These investments were comprised of 75% equity securities and 25% debt securities at September 30, 2006 and 55% equity securities and 45% debt securities at December 31, 2005. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company recorded \$0.1 million in unrealized gains from holding these investments which is included in "Other income (expense)" in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (none in the comparable 2005 period.)

The investments held in the Company's common stock had a carrying value of approximately \$0.4 million and \$0.5 million at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively, and are included in "Treasury Stock" in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company recorded approximately \$0.1 million in compensation expense associated with these investments, which is

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 1 — Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies -(continued)

Investments Held in Rabbi Trust — (continued)

included in “General and administrative” in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (none in the comparable 2005 period.)

Property and Equipment — The carrying value of property and equipment, including leased assets, to be held and used is evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable in accordance with SFAS No. 144, “ *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* ”. An asset is considered to be impaired when the sum of the undiscounted future net cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition does not exceed its carrying amount. The amount of the impairment loss, if any, is measured as the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds its estimated fair value, which is generally determined based on appraisals or sales prices of comparable assets. Occasionally, the Company redeploys property and equipment from under-utilized centers to other locations to improve capacity utilization if it is determined that the related undiscounted future cash flows in the under-utilized centers would not be sufficient to recover the carrying amount of these assets. During the three months ended March 31, 2006, based on the Company’s evaluation for impairment, the Company recorded a \$0.4 million impairment charge for property and equipment in one of its underutilized European customer contact management centers. This impairment charge represented the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeded the estimated fair value of those assets which cannot be redeployed to other locations. Additionally, during the three months ended September 30, 2006, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$0.1 million for property and equipment no longer used in one of its Philippine facilities. Except as noted above, the Company determined that its property and equipment, including the idle facility in Perry County, Kentucky, were not impaired as of September 30, 2006.

On September 13, 2006, the Company sold its third party leased U.S. customer contact management centers located in Palatka, Florida, Pikeville, Kentucky, Ada, Oklahoma, and Manhattan, Kansas to an unrelated third party for cash totaling \$14.6 million, net of selling costs, resulting in a net gain of \$13.9 million. The net book value of the facilities of \$6.3 million and other related assets of \$0.5 million were offset by the related deferred grants of \$6.1 million. The cost of the neighboring vacant land at these locations of \$0.5 million, currently held for sale, is classified as “Prepaid expenses and other current assets” in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2006 and the related deferred grants of \$0.3 million are shown in current liabilities.

Foreign Currency Translation - The assets and liabilities of the Company’s foreign subsidiaries, whose functional currency is other than the U.S. Dollar, are translated at the exchange rates in effect on the reporting date, and income and expenses are translated at the weighted average exchange rate during the period. The net effect of translation gains and losses is not included in determining net income, but is included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), which is reflected as a separate component of shareholders’ equity until the sale or until the complete or substantially complete liquidation of the net investment in the foreign subsidiary. Foreign currency transactional gains and losses are included in other income (expense) in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Foreign Currency and Derivative Instruments — Periodically, the Company enters into foreign currency contracts with financial institutions to protect against currency exchange risks associated with existing assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency. These contracts require the Company to exchange currencies in the future at rates agreed upon at the contract’s inception. The contracts entered into by the Company have been primarily related to the Euro. A foreign currency contract acts as an economic hedge as the gains and losses on these contracts typically offset or partially offset gains and losses on the assets, liabilities, and transactions being hedged. The Company does not designate its foreign currency contracts as accounting hedges and does not hold or issue financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes. Foreign currency contracts are accounted for on a mark-to-market basis, with unrealized gains or losses recognized as a component of other income (expense). There were no realized and unrealized gains or losses related to these contracts for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 1 — Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies -(continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements — In March 2004, the Emerging Issues Task Force (the “EITF”) reached a consensus on Issue No. 03-1 (EITF 03-1), “ *The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments* .” EITF 03-1 provides guidance on other-than-temporary impairment evaluations for securities accounted for under SFAS No. 115, “ *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities* ,” and SFAS No. 124, “ *Accounting for Certain Investments Held by Not-for-Profit Organizations* ,” and non-marketable equity securities accounted for under the cost method. The EITF developed a basic three-step test to evaluate whether an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired. In September 2004, the FASB delayed the effective date of the recognition and measurement provisions of EITF 03-1. However, the disclosure provisions were effective for fiscal years ending after June 15, 2004. In November 2005, the FASB issued final FASB Staff Position Nos. SFAS 115-1 and SFAS 124-1 “ *The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments* ” which superseded EITF 03-1 and provided similar guidance. The Company adopted the guidance in these standards on January 1, 2006. The impact of this adoption did not have a material impact on the financial condition, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154 (SFAS 154), “ *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* ,” which requires retrospective application to prior periods’ financial statements for changes in accounting principle and redefines the term “restatement” as the revising of previously issued financial statements to reflect the correction of an error. Under retrospective application, the new accounting principle is applied as of the beginning of the first period presented as if that principle had always been used. The cumulative effect of the change is reflected in the carrying value of assets and liabilities as of the first period presented and the offsetting adjustments are recorded to opening retained earnings. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in the years beginning after December 31, 2005.

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155 (SFAS 155), “ *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments* ,” which amends SFAS No. 133 (SFAS 133), “ *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* ” and SFAS No. 140 (SFAS 140), “ *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities* .” SFAS 155 simplifies the accounting for certain derivatives embedded in other financial instruments by allowing them to be accounted for as a whole if the holder elects to account for the whole instrument on a fair value basis. SFAS 155 also clarifies and amends certain other provisions of SFAS 133 and SFAS 140. SFAS 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired, issued or subject to a remeasurement event occurring in fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2006. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2006, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position FIN 46(R)-6 (FIN 46(R)-6), “ *Determining the Variability to Be Considered in Applying FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)* ”, that will become effective beginning the first day of the first reporting period after June 15, 2006. FIN 46(R)-6 clarifies that the variability to be considered in applying FASB Interpretation 46(R) shall be based on an analysis of the design of the variable interest entity. The adoption of FIN 46(R)-6 did not have a material impact on the financial condition, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation 48 (FIN 48), “ *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* ”, which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in the financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, “ *Accounting for Income Taxes* .” FIN 48 provides guidance on the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosures, and transition. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157 (SFAS 157), “ *Fair Value Measurements* ”, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years ending on

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 1 — Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies -(continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements — (continued)

or after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158 (SFAS 158), “*Employers’ Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans — an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)*.” SFAS 158 requires a company to (a) recognize in its statement of financial position an asset for a plan’s overfunded status or a liability for a plan’s underfunded status (b) measure a plan’s assets and its obligations that determine its funded status as of the end of the employer’s fiscal year, and (c) recognize changes in the funded status of a defined postretirement plan in the year in which the changes occur (reported in comprehensive income). The requirement to recognize the funded status of a benefit plan and the disclosure requirements are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. The requirement to measure the plan assets and benefit obligations as of a company’s year-end balance sheet date is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 (SAB 108), “*Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements*.” SAB 108 provides interpretive guidance on how the effects of the carryover or a reversal of prior year misstatements should be considered in quantifying a current year misstatement. The SEC staff believes that registrants should quantify errors using both a balance sheet and income statement approach and evaluate whether either approach results in quantifying a misstatement that, when all relevant quantitative and qualitative factors considered, is material. SAB 108 is effective for fiscal years ending on or after November 15, 2006, with early application encouraged. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard, but does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 2 — Acquisition

On July 3, 2006, the Company completed the acquisition of all the outstanding shares of capital stock Centro Interacción Multimedia, S.A. (“Apex”), an established customer contact management solutions and services provider headquartered in the City of Cordoba, Argentina. Apex serves clients in Argentina, Mexico and the United States. The results of operations of Apex have been included in the Company’s results of operations for its America’s segment beginning in the third quarter of 2006. Client programs range from in-bound customer care and help-desk/technical support to out-bound sales and cross selling within the business-to-consumer and certain business-to-business segments for Internet Service Providers, wireless carriers and credit card companies. The Company acquired these operations in an effort to broaden its operations in a growing market in the communications and financial services verticals. The purchase price for the shares was \$27.4 million less \$0.4 million, representing APEX’s obligations on certain of its capital leases as of the closing date, for a net purchase price of \$27.0 million, eighty percent of which (\$21.6 million) was paid in cash from offshore operations and twenty percent of which (\$5.4 million) was paid by the delivery of 330,992 shares of the common stock of the Company, valued at \$16.324 per share. Of the net purchase price of \$27.0 million, \$5.0 million was paid to an escrow account (eighty percent in cash and twenty percent in common stock) to secure the sellers’ indemnification obligations and to provide for a holdback of the purchase price until amounts billed by Apex to a major client reach established targets. At the end of a two-year escrow period, any portion of the cash and stock not retained to satisfy the holdback provisions of the purchase price will be returned to the sellers. Based on a third-party valuation, the net purchase price of \$27.0 million less the \$5.0 million contingent purchase price held in escrow plus direct acquisition costs of \$0.5 million, or \$22.5 million, resulted in a purchase price allocation to net assets of \$4.2 million, to purchased intangible assets of \$6.9 million (primarily customer relationships, existing technologies and covenants not to compete) and to goodwill of \$14.3 million less a deferred tax liability of \$2.9 million. The purchased intangible assets (other than goodwill) are amortized over a period of two to six years.

On July 3, 2006, after the acquisition of Apex was completed, the Company contributed additional capital of \$1.3 million to Apex for working capital support and general corporate purposes.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 2 — Acquisition — (continued)

The following unaudited pro forma data summarizes the combined results of operations of Sykes and Apex for all periods presented as if the combination had been consummated on January 1, 2005.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Revenues	\$149,287	\$127,952	\$429,652	\$380,073
Income before provision for income taxes	\$ 23,128	\$ 8,340	\$ 43,249	\$ 21,227
Net income	\$ 16,514	\$ 7,310	\$ 35,925	\$ 15,991
Net income per diluted share	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.40

Estimated future amortization expense for the five succeeding years excluding the effects of the contingent purchase price held in escrow is as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,	Amount
2006 (remaining three months)	\$ 316
2007	\$1,264
2008	\$1,214
2009	\$1,137
2010	\$1,110

Note 3 — Goodwill and Purchased and Other Intangibles, Net

Goodwill — In accordance with SFAS No. 142 (SFAS 142), “*Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*,” the Company reviews goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives for impairment annually, or more frequently in the presence of certain circumstances, by applying a fair value based test. Fair value of goodwill is based on discounted cash flows, market multiples and/or appraised values as appropriate. Under SFAS 142, the carrying value of assets is calculated at the lowest levels for which there are identifiable cash flows (the “reporting unit”). If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, an impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the fair value of the goodwill within the reporting unit is less than its carrying value. The Company completed its annual goodwill impairment test during the third quarter of 2006 and determined that the carrying amount of goodwill was not impaired. The Company expects to receive future benefits from previously acquired goodwill over an indefinite period of time.

Intangible Assets — SFAS 142 also requires that intangible assets with definite lives be amortized over their estimated useful life and reviewed for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 144 (SFAS 144), “*Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*.” The Company periodically evaluates the recoverability of intangible assets and takes into account events or changes in circumstances that warrant revised estimates of useful lives or that indicate an impairment exists.

The Company amortizes acquired intangible assets with definite lives, primarily customer relationships, trade name, existing technologies and covenants not to compete, using the straight-line method over their estimated periods of benefit, generally ranging from two to fifteen years. Amortization expense was \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million during the comparable 2005 periods, respectively.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 3 — Goodwill and Purchased and Other Intangibles, Net — (continued)

The following table presents the purchased intangibles, subject to amortization (in thousands):

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Gross Carrying Amount	\$ 9,351	\$ 2,432
Accumulated Amortization	(949)	(320)
Net Carrying Amount	<u>\$ 8,402</u>	<u>\$ 2,112</u>

The increase in purchased intangibles during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 was due to the Apex acquisition in Argentina, as discussed in Note 2, Acquisitions.

Estimated future amortization expense for the five succeeding years, including estimates for the Apex acquisition discussed in Note 2, is as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,	Amount
2006 (remaining three months)	\$ 416
2007	\$1,532
2008	\$1,349
2009	\$1,268
2010	\$1,240

Note 4 — Deferred Revenue

The components of deferred revenue consist of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Future service	\$ 28,018	\$ 24,247
Penalties and holdbacks	4,014	925
	<u>\$ 32,032</u>	<u>\$ 25,172</u>

Note 5 — Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The Company presents data in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity in accordance with SFAS No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income" ("SFAS 130"). SFAS 130 establishes rules for the reporting of comprehensive income (loss) and its components.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 5 — Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) — (continued)

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) include foreign currency translation adjustments as follows (in thousands):

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance at January 1, 2005	\$ 4,871
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(8,540)
Less: foreign currency translation loss included in net income (no tax effect)	234
Balance at December 31, 2005	(3,435)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	6,646
Balance at September 30, 2006	<u>\$ 3,211</u>

Earnings associated with the Company's investments in its international subsidiaries are considered to be permanently invested and no provision for United States federal and state income taxes on those earnings or translation adjustments has been provided.

Note 6 — Termination Costs Associated with Exit Activities

On November 3, 2005, the Company committed to a plan (the "Plan") to reduce its workforce by approximately 200 people in one of its European customer contact management centers in Germany in response to the October 2005 contractual expiration of a technology client program, which previously had generated annual revenues of approximately \$12.0 million. The Company expected to complete the Plan by the end of the third quarter of 2006; however, due to a contract extension, the Company now expects to complete the Plan by the end of the second quarter of 2007. The Company estimates it will incur total charges related to the Plan of approximately \$1.6 million to \$1.9 million, an increase of \$0.3 million from December 31, 2005. These charges include approximately \$1.3 million to \$1.5 million for severance and related costs and \$0.1 million to \$0.2 million for other exit costs. Additionally the Company ceased using certain property and equipment estimated at \$0.2 million, and depreciated these assets over a shortened useful life, which approximates eight months. As a result, the Company recorded additional depreciation of approximately \$0.2 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Termination costs of \$0.8 million are included in "Direct salaries and related costs" in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Cash payments related to termination costs made under the Plan totaled \$0.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Termination costs to date approximate \$1.3 million as of September 30, 2006 with cash payments to date of \$0.6 million.

On January 19, 2005, the Company announced to its workforce that, as part of its continued efforts to optimize assets and improve operating performance, it would migrate the call volumes of the customer contact management services and related operations from its Bangalore, India facility, a component of the Company's Americas segment, to other offshore facilities. Before the plan of migration, the Company's Bangalore facility generated approximately \$0.9 million in revenue in the first quarter of 2005, the last full quarter of operations. The Company substantially completed the plan of migration, including the redeployment of site infrastructure and the recruiting, training and ramping-up of agents associated with the migration of Bangalore call volumes to other offshore facilities, in the second quarter of 2005. In connection with this migration, the Company terminated 413 employees and accrued over their remaining service period, an estimated liability for termination costs of \$0.2 million based on the fair value as of the termination date, in accordance SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs associated with Exit or Disposal Activities." These termination costs are included in "Direct salaries and related costs" in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, respectively. Cash payments related to these termination costs totaled \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, respectively.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 7 — Restructuring and Other Charges**2002 Charges**

In October 2002, the Company approved a restructuring plan to close and consolidate two U.S. and three European customer contact management centers, to reduce capacity within the European fulfillment operations and to write-off certain specialized e-commerce assets primarily in response to the October 2002 notification of the contractual expiration of two technology client programs in March 2003 with approximate annual revenues of \$25.0 million. The restructuring plan was designed to reduce costs and bring the Company's infrastructure in-line with the current business environment. Related to these actions, the Company recorded restructuring and other charges in the fourth quarter of 2002 of \$20.8 million primarily for the write-off of certain assets, lease termination and severance costs. In connection with the 2002 restructuring, the Company reduced the number of employees by 470 during 2002 and by 330 during 2003. The plan was substantially completed by the end of 2003.

The following tables summarize the 2002 plan accrued liability for restructuring and other charges and related activity in 2005 (in thousands) (no activity in 2006):

	Balance at July 1, 2005	Cash Outlays	Other Non-Cash Changes	Balance at September 30, 2005
Three Months ended September 30, 2005:				
Severance and related costs	\$34	\$(34)	\$—	\$—
Other restructuring costs	26	(26)	—	—
Total	\$60	\$(60)	\$—	\$—
Nine Months ended September 30, 2005:				
Severance and related costs	\$106	\$(34)	\$ (72)	\$—
Other restructuring costs	285	(43)	(242)	—
Total	\$391	\$(77)	\$(314)	\$—

(1) During 2005, the Company reversed severance and related costs and certain other closing costs associated primarily with the closure of certain European customer contact management centers.

2000 Charges

The Company recorded restructuring and other charges during the second and fourth quarters of 2000 approximating \$30.5 million. The second quarter 2000 restructuring and other charges approximating \$9.6 million resulted from the Company's consolidation of several European and one U.S. fulfillment center and the closing or consolidation of six technical staffing offices. Included in the second quarter 2000 restructuring and other charges was a \$3.5 million lease termination payment to the Company's former chairman (and largest shareholder) related to the termination of a ten-year operating lease agreement for the use of his private jet. As a result of the second quarter 2000 restructuring, the Company reduced the number of employees by 157 during 2000 and satisfied the remaining lease obligations related to the closed facilities during 2001.

The Company also announced, after a comprehensive review of operations, its decision to exit certain non-core, lower margin businesses to reduce costs, improve operating efficiencies and focus on its core competencies of technical support, customer service and consulting solutions. As a result, the Company recorded \$20.9 million in

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 7 — Restructuring and Other Charges — (continued)**2000 Charges — (continued)**

restructuring and other charges during the fourth quarter of 2000 related to the closure of its U.S. fulfillment operations, the consolidation of its Tampa, Florida technical support center and the exit of its worldwide localization operations. Included in the fourth quarter 2000 restructuring and other charges is a \$2.4 million severance payment related to the employment contract of the Company's former President. In connection with the fourth quarter 2000 restructuring, the Company reduced the number of employees by 245 during the first half of 2001 and satisfied a significant portion of the remaining lease obligations related to the closed facilities during 2001.

The following tables summarize the 2000 plan accrued liability for restructuring and other charges and related activity in 2005 (in thousands) (no activity in 2006):

	Balance at July 1, 2005	Cash Outlays	Other Non-Cash Changes	Balance at September 30, 2005
Three Months ended September 30, 2005:				
Severance and related costs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Nine Months ended September 30, 2005:				
Severance and related costs	\$ 87	\$ (87)	\$ —	\$ —

Note 8 — Borrowings

On March 15, 2004, the Company entered into a \$50.0 million revolving credit facility with a group of lenders (the "Credit Facility"), which amount is subject to certain borrowing limitations. Pursuant to the terms of the Credit Facility, the amount of \$50.0 million may be increased up to a maximum of \$100.0 million with the prior written consent of the lenders. The \$50.0 million Credit Facility includes a \$10.0 million swingline subfacility, a \$15.0 million letter of credit subfacility and a \$40.0 million multi-currency subfacility.

The Credit Facility, which includes certain financial covenants, may be used for general corporate purposes including acquisitions, share repurchases, working capital support, and letters of credit, subject to certain limitations. The Credit Facility, including the multi-currency subfacility, accrues interest, at the Company's option, at (a) the Base Rate (defined as the higher of the lender's prime rate or the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50%) plus an applicable margin up to 0.50%, or (b) the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus an applicable margin up to 2.25%. Borrowings under the swingline subfacility accrue interest at the prime rate plus an applicable margin up to 0.50% and borrowings under the letter of credit subfacility accrue interest at the LIBOR plus an applicable margin up to 2.25%. In addition, a commitment fee of up to 0.50% is charged on the unused portion of the Credit Facility on a quarterly basis. The borrowings under the Credit Facility, which will terminate on March 14, 2008, are secured by a pledge of 65% of the stock of each of the Company's active direct foreign subsidiaries. The Credit Facility prohibits the Company from incurring additional indebtedness, subject to certain specific exclusions. There were no borrowings during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and no outstanding balances as of September 30, 2006 with \$50.0 million availability on the Credit Facility.

Note 9 — Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate was 15.7% and 23.8% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The 8.1% decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily due to tax benefits of approximately \$3.0

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 9 — Income Taxes — (continued)

million resulting from the Canadian tax appeals settlement, additional income earned in tax holiday jurisdictions accompanied by the shift in the mix of earnings within tax jurisdictions and the effects of permanent differences, valuation allowances, foreign withholdings and other taxes, state income taxes and foreign income tax rate differentials. The differences in the Company's effective tax rate of 15.7% as compared to the U.S. statutory federal income tax rate of 35.0% was primarily due to tax benefits of approximately \$3.0 million resulting from the Canadian tax appeals settlement and additional income earned in tax holiday jurisdictions; accompanied by the effects of requisite valuation allowances, permanent differences, foreign withholding and other taxes, state income taxes and foreign income tax rate differentials.

Earnings associated with the Company's investments in its international subsidiaries are considered to be permanently invested and no provision for federal and state income taxes on those earnings or translation adjustments has been provided. Determination of any unrecognized deferred tax liability for temporary differences related to investments in foreign subsidiaries that are essentially permanent in nature is not practicable.

The Company is currently under examination in the U.S. by several states for sales and use taxes and franchise taxes for periods covering 1999 through 2003. The U.S. Internal Revenue Service completed audits of the Company's U.S. tax returns for tax years through July 31, 1999 and is currently auditing the tax years ended July 31, 2002, July 31, 2003 and December 31, 2003. Certain German subsidiaries of the Company are under examination by the German tax authorities for periods covering 1997 through 2003. Additionally, certain Canadian subsidiaries are under examination by Canadian tax authorities for tax years 1999 through 2003, a Philippine subsidiary is being audited by the Philippine tax authorities for tax years 2003 and 2004, and India's tax authorities have initiated inquiries with respect to the Company's operations in India for tax years ended in 2004 and 2005.

As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the Company had a contingent income tax liability of \$2.2 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, consisting of amounts for subsidiaries located in both the Americas and EMEA segments that is included in "Income taxes payable" in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The net decrease of \$1.0 million was primarily due to tax benefits resulting from the Canadian tax appeals settlement for tax years 1993 through 1998, partially offset by federal and provincial determinations made by the Canadian tax authorities in the tax examinations for tax years 1999 through 2003. The amount of the contingent liability is based on an estimate of the probable liability in accordance with SFAS No. 5 "Accounting for Contingencies", using available evidence, including detailed analyses of the potential income tax issues, income tax assessments and notices of disallowance, consultation with independent outside tax and legal advisors and the Company's historical experience in settling similar issues without additional income tax liability. Management believes that the \$2.2 million contingent income tax liability, a net decrease of \$1.0 million from December 31, 2005, is the probable amount that will be paid upon settlement of the related tax audits based on current available evidence and issues and does not believe there would be a material impact on liquidity beyond what has been provided for in "Income taxes payable."

Note 10 — Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the periods. Diluted earnings per share includes the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the respective periods and the further dilutive effect, if any, from stock options, stock appreciation rights, common stock units and shares held in a rabbi trust using the treasury stock method. Options to purchase 0.1 million shares and 0.3 million shares of common stock at various prices for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 0.3 million shares and 1.4 million shares of common stock for the comparable 2005 periods were antidilutive and were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 10 — Earnings Per Share — (continued)

The numbers of shares used in the earnings per share computations are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Basic:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	40,181	39,291	39,744	39,242
Diluted:				
Dilutive effect of stock options, stock appreciation rights and common stock units	<u>316</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>369</u>	<u>183</u>
Total weighted average diluted shares outstanding	<u>40,497</u>	<u>39,566</u>	<u>40,113</u>	<u>39,425</u>

On August 5, 2002, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the Company to purchase up to three million shares of its outstanding common stock. A total of 1.6 million shares have been repurchased under this program since inception. The shares are purchased, from time to time, through open market purchases or in negotiated private transactions, and the purchases are based on factors, including but not limited to, the stock price and general market conditions. During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company made no purchases under the 2002 repurchase program.

Note 11 — Segments and Geographic Information

The Company operates within two regions, the "Americas" and "EMEA" which represented 69.1% and 30.9%, respectively, of the Company's consolidated revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2006 and 67.9% and 32.1%, respectively, of the Company's consolidated revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. In the comparable 2005 periods, the Americas and EMEA regions represented 65.5% and 34.5%, respectively, of the Company's consolidated revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2005 and 63.4% and 36.6%, respectively, of the Company's consolidated revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. Each region represents a reportable segment comprised of aggregated regional operating segments, which portray similar economic characteristics. The Company aligns its business into two segments to effectively manage the business and support the customer care needs of every client and to respond to the demand of the Company's global customers.

The reportable segments consist of (1) the Americas, which includes the United States, Canada, Latin America, India and the Asia Pacific Rim, and provides outsourced customer contact management solutions (with an emphasis on technical support and customer service) and technical staffing and (2) EMEA, which includes Europe, the Middle East and Africa, and provides outsourced customer contact management solutions (with an emphasis on technical support and customer service) and fulfillment services. The sites within Latin America, India and the Asia Pacific Rim are included in the Americas region given the nature of the business and client profile, which is primarily made up of U.S. based companies that are using the Company's services in these locations to support their customer contact management needs.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 11 — Segments and Geographic Information — (continued)

Information about the Company's reportable segments for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to the corresponding prior year periods, is as follows (in thousands):

	Americas	EMEA	Other ⁽¹⁾	Consolidated Total
Three Months Ended September 30, 2006:				
Revenues	\$103,184	\$ 46,103		\$ 149,287
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 5,215	\$ 1,107		\$ 6,322
Income (loss) from operations before impairment of long-lived assets	\$ 29,457	\$ 3,217	\$(10,814)	\$ 21,860
Impairment of long-lived assets			(63)	(63)
Income from operations				21,797
Other income			1,331	1,331
Provision for income taxes			(6,614)	(6,614)
Net income				<u>\$ 16,514</u>
Three Months Ended September 30, 2005:				
Revenues	\$ 80,310	\$ 42,286		\$ 122,596
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 5,388	\$ 1,249		\$ 6,637
Income (loss) from operations before impairment of long-lived assets	\$ 13,174	\$ 2,338	\$ (8,503)	\$ 7,009
Impairment of long-lived assets			(605)	(605)
Income from operations				6,404
Other income			1,278	1,278
Provision for income taxes			(812)	(812)
Net income				<u>\$ 6,870</u>
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006:				
Revenues	\$282,393	\$133,202		\$ 415,595
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 14,740	\$ 3,460		\$ 18,200
Income (loss) from operations before impairment of long-lived assets	\$ 56,633	\$ 5,591	\$(26,792)	\$ 35,432
Impairment of long-lived assets			(445)	(445)
Income from operations				34,987
Other income				5,577
Provision for income taxes				(6,380)
Net income				<u>\$ 34,184</u>

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 11 — Segments and Geographic Information — (continued)

	Americas	EMEA	Other ⁽¹⁾	Consolidated Total
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005:				
Revenues	\$231,980	\$134,182		\$ 366,162
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 15,566	\$ 4,361		\$ 19,927
Income (loss) from operations before reversal of restructuring and other charges and before impairment of long-lived assets	\$ 35,396	\$ 5,973	\$(23,812)	\$ 17,557
Reversal of restructuring and other charges			314	314
Impairment of long-lived assets			(605)	(605)
Income from operations				17,266
Other income			2,161	2,161
Provision for income taxes			(4,615)	(4,615)
Net income				<u>\$ 14,812</u>

⁽¹⁾ Other items (including corporate costs, restructuring and impairment costs, other income and expense, and income taxes) are shown for purposes of reconciling to the Company's consolidated totals as shown in the table above for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. Inter-segment revenues are not material to the Americas and EMEA segment results. The Company evaluates the performance of its geographic segments based on revenue and income (loss) from operations, and does not include segment assets or other income and expense items for management reporting purposes.

The Americas' revenues included \$14.5 million and \$32.1 million, or 9.7% and 7.7%, respectively, of consolidated revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, from a leading systems integrator that represents a major provider of communication services to whom the Company provides various outsourced customer contact management services. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, the Company had no clients that exceeded ten percent of consolidated revenues.

Note 12 — Stock-Based Compensation

A detailed description of each of the Company's stock-based compensation plans is provided below, including the 2001 Equity Incentive Plan, the 2004 Non-Employee Director Fee Plan and the Deferred Compensation Plan. Stock-based compensation expense related to these plans, which is included in "General and administrative" costs in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, was \$0.6 million and \$1.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006. The costs for the comparable 2005 periods were \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million. There were no related income tax benefits recognized in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006. In addition, the Company (reversed) realized the benefit of tax deductions in excess of recognized tax benefits of \$(0.6) million and \$0.1 million from the exercise of stock options in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively. There were no capitalized stock-based compensation costs at September 30, 2006.

2001 Equity Incentive Plan — The Company's 2001 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan"), which is shareholder-approved, permits the grant of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and other stock-based awards to certain employees of the Company, and certain non-employees who provide services to the Company, for up to 7.0 million shares of common stock in order to encourage them to remain in the employment of or to diligently provide services to the Company and to increase their interest in the Company's success.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 12 — Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

Stock Options — Options are granted at fair market value on the date of the grant and generally vest over one to four years. All options granted under the Plan expire if not exercised by the tenth anniversary of their grant date. The fair value of each stock option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes valuation model that uses various assumptions. The fair value of the stock option awards is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the award. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility of the Company's stock. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the award is based on the yield curve of a zero-coupon U.S. Treasury bond on the date the award is granted with a maturity equal to the expected term of the award. Exercises and forfeitures are estimated within the valuation model using employee termination and other historical data. The expected term of the stock option awards granted is derived from historical exercise experience under the Plan and represents the period of time that stock option awards granted are expected to be outstanding. No stock options were granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005.

The following table summarizes stock option activity under the Plan as of September 30, 2006, and changes during the nine months then ended:

Stock Options	Shares (000s)	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (000s)
Outstanding at January 1, 2006	1,213	\$ 10.03		
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	(614)	7.07		
Forfeited or expired	(15)	11.32		
Outstanding at September 30, 2006	<u>584</u>	<u>\$ 13.10</u>	<u>4.13</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Vested or expected to vest at September 30, 2006	<u>569</u>	<u>\$ 13.37</u>	<u>4.08</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Exercisable at September 30, 2006	<u>569</u>	<u>\$ 13.37</u>	<u>4.08</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

There is no intrinsic value for options exercised during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 since the exercise price of the options is the same as the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant.

The following table summarizes the status of nonvested stock options under the Plan as of September 30, 2006, and changes during the nine months then ended:

Nonvested Stock Options	Shares (In thousands)	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2006	93	\$ 7.63
Granted	—	\$ —
Vested	(78)	\$ 8.51
Forfeited	—	\$ —
Nonvested at September 30, 2006	<u>15</u>	<u>\$ 3.15</u>

As of September 30, 2006, there was \$6 thousand of total unrecognized compensation cost related to the nonvested stock options granted under the Plan (the effect of estimated forfeitures is not material.) This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of three months. The total fair value of stock options vested during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, was \$0.7 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 12 — Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

Stock Options — (continued)

Cash received from stock options exercised under all stock-based compensation plans for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, was \$4.3 million and \$0.5 million, respectively. The actual tax benefit realized for the tax deductions from these stock option exercises totaled \$0.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 (not material in the comparable 2005 period.)

Stock Appreciation Rights — On March 29, 2006, the Company’s Board of Directors, at the recommendation of the Compensation and Human Resource Development Committee (the “Committee”), approved awards of stock-settled stock appreciation rights (“SARs”) for a number of eligible participants. SARs represent the right to receive, without payment to the Company, a certain number of shares of common stock, as determined by the Committee, equal to the amount by which the fair market value of a share of common stock exceeds the grant price at the time of exercise.

The SARs were granted at fair market value of the Company’s common stock on the date of the grant and vest one-third on each of the anniversaries of the date of grant, provided the participant is employed by the Company on such date. The SARs have a term of 10 years from the date of grant. In the event of a change in control, the SARs will vest on the date of the change in control, provided that the participant is employed by the Company on the date of the change in control.

The SARs are exercisable within three months after the death, disability, retirement or termination of the participant’s employment with the Company, if and to the extent the SARs were exercisable immediately prior to such termination. If the participant’s employment is terminated for cause, or the participant terminates his or her own employment with the Company, any portion of the SARs not yet exercised (whether or not vested) terminates immediately on the date of termination of employment.

The fair value of each SAR is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes valuation model that uses various assumptions. The fair value of the SARs is expensed on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility of the Company’s stock. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the award is based on the yield curve of a zero-coupon U.S. Treasury bond on the date the award is granted with a maturity equal to the expected term of the award. Exercises and forfeitures are estimated within the valuation model using employee termination and other historical data. The expected term of the SARs granted represents the period of time the SARs are expected to be outstanding.

The following table summarizes the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of SARs granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 (no SARs were granted in the comparable 2005 period):

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006
Expected volatility	61%
Weighted-average volatility	61%
Expected dividends	—
Expected term (in years)	3.8
Risk-free rate	4.8%

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 12 — Stock-Based Compensation (continued)**Stock Appreciation Rights — (continued)**

The following table summarizes SARs activity under the Plan as of September 30, 2006, and changes during the nine months then ended:

Stock Appreciation Rights	Shares (000s)	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (000s)
Outstanding at January 1, 2006	—	\$ —		
Granted	126	—		
Exercised	—	—		
Forfeited or expired	—	—		
Outstanding at September 30, 2006	<u>126</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Vested or expected to vest at September 30, 2006	<u>—</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Exercisable at September 30, 2006	<u>—</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of the SARs granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 was \$7.28. No SARs were exercised during the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

The following table summarizes the status of nonvested SARs under the Plan as of September 30, 2006, and changes during the nine months then ended:

Nonvested Stock Appreciation Rights	Shares (In thousands)	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2006	—	\$ —
Granted	126	\$ 7.28
Vested	—	\$ —
Forfeited	—	\$ —
Nonvested at September 30, 2006	<u>126</u>	<u>\$ 7.28</u>

As of September 30, 2006, there was \$0.8 million of total unrecognized compensation cost, net of estimated forfeitures, related to nonvested stock appreciation rights granted under the Plan. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.5 years. None of the SARs vested during the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Restricted Shares — On March 29, 2006, May 24, 2006 and July 3, 2006, the Company's Board of Directors, at the recommendation of the Committee, approved awards of performance-based restricted shares ("Restricted Shares") for a number of eligible participants. The Restricted Shares represent shares of the Company's common stock which are issued to the participant subject to (a) restrictions on transfer for a period of time and (b) forfeiture under certain conditions. The performance goals, including revenue growth and income from operations targets, provide a range of vesting possibilities from 0% to 100% and will be measured as of December 31, 2007 for the 2006-2007 performance period and as of December 31, 2008 for the 2006-2008 performance period. If the performance conditions are met for the 2006-2007 performance period and for the 2006-2008 performance period, the shares will vest and all restrictions on the transfer of the Restricted Shares will lapse on March 29, 2008 and March 29, 2009, respectively. The Company recognizes compensation cost, net of estimated forfeitures, based on the fair value

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 12 — Stock-Based Compensation (continued)**Restricted Shares — (continued)**

(which approximates the current market price) of the Restricted Shares on the date of grant ratably over the requisite service period based on the probability of achieving the performance goals, as determined in accordance with SFAS No. 5, “*Accounting for Contingencies*.” Changes in the probability of achieving the performance goals from period to period will result in corresponding changes in compensation expense.

In the event of a change in control (as defined in the Plan) prior to the date the Restricted Shares vest, all of the Restricted Shares will vest and the restrictions on transfer will lapse with respect to such vested shares on the date of the change in control, provided that participant is employed by the Company on the date of the change in control.

If the participant’s employment with the Company is terminated for any reason, either by the Company or participant, prior to the date on which the Restricted Shares have vested and the restrictions have lapsed with respect to such vested shares, any Restricted Shares remaining subject to the restrictions (together with any dividends paid thereon) will be forfeited, unless there has been a change in control prior to such date.

The following table summarizes the status of nonvested Restricted Shares under the Plan as of September 30, 2006, and changes during the nine months then ended:

Nonvested Restricted Shares	Shares (In thousands)	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2006	—	\$ —
Granted	300	\$ 14.87
Vested	—	\$ —
Forfeited	—	\$ —
Nonvested at September 30, 2006	300	\$ 14.87

As of September 30, 2006, based on the probability of achieving the performance goals, there was \$3.8 million of total unrecognized compensation cost, net of estimated forfeitures, related to nonvested restricted shares granted under the Plan. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.3 years. None of the restricted shares vested during the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

2004 Non-Employee Director Fee Plan — The Company’s 2004 Non-Employee Director Fee Plan (the “2004 Fee Plan”), which is shareholder-approved, replaced and superseded the 1996 Non-Employee Director Fee Plan (the “1996 Fee Plan”) and was used in lieu of the 2004 Nonemployee Director Stock Option Plan (the “2004 Stock Option Plan”). The 2004 Fee Plan provides that all new non-employee Directors joining the Board receive an initial grant of common stock units (“CSUs”) on the date the new Director is appointed or elected, the number of which will be determined by dividing a dollar amount to be determined from time to time by the Board (currently set at \$30,000) by an amount equal to 110% of the average closing prices of the Company’s common stock for the five trading days prior to the date the new Director is appointed or elected. The initial grant of CSUs will vest in three equal installments, one-third on the date of each of the following three annual shareholders’ meetings. A CSU is a bookkeeping entry on the Company’s books that records the equivalent of one share of common stock. On the date each CSU vests, the Director will become entitled to receive a share of the Company’s common stock and the CSU will be canceled. For federal income tax purposes, the Director will not be deemed to have received income with respect to the CSUs until the CSUs vest. No options were awarded under the 2004 Stock Option Plan and none will be awarded. The number of shares remaining available for issuance under the 2004 Fee Plan cannot exceed 378 thousand.

Additionally, the 2004 Fee Plan provides that each non-employee Director receives on the day after the annual shareholders’ meeting, an annual retainer for service as a non-employee Director, the amount of which shall be

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 12 — Stock-Based Compensation (continued)**2004 Non-Employee Director Fee Plan — (continued)**

determined from time to time by the Board (currently set at \$50,000) to be paid 75% in CSUs and 25% in cash. The number of CSUs to be granted under the 2004 Fee Plan will be determined by dividing the amount of the annual retainer by an amount equal to 105% of the average of the closing prices for the Company's common stock on the five trading days preceding the award date (the day after the annual meeting). The annual grant of CSUs will vest in two equal installments, one-half on the date of each of the following two annual shareholders' meetings. There were grants of 30 thousand and 103 thousand CSUs issued under the 2004 Fee Plan during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The following table summarizes the status of the nonvested CSUs under the 2004 Fee Plan as of September 30, 2006, and changes during the nine months then ended:

Nonvested Common Stock Units	Shares (In thousands)	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2006	72	\$ 8.26
Granted	30	\$ 16.85
Vested	(46)	\$ 8.25
Forfeited	—	\$ —
Nonvested at September 30, 2006	56	\$ 12.81

As of September 30, 2006, there was \$0.6 million of total unrecognized compensation costs, net of estimated forfeitures, related to nonvested CSUs granted under the 2004 Fee Plan. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.5 years. During the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, a total of 46 thousand and 31 thousand CSUs vested, respectively.

Before January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for grants of CSUs issued under the 2004 Fee Plan in accordance with APB 25 and recognized compensation cost over the requisite service period. The fair value of the CSUs, which is the same under APB 25 and SFAS 123R, was based on the fair value of the Company's stock on the date of grant. Under SFAS 123R, the Company will continue to recognize compensation cost over the remaining service period. Until a CSU vests, the Director has none of the rights of a shareholder with respect to the CSU or the common stock underlying the CSU. CSUs are not transferable.

Deferred Compensation Plan — The Company's non-qualified Deferred Compensation Plan (the "Deferred Compensation Plan"), which is not shareholder-approved, was adopted by the Board of Directors effective December 17, 1998 and amended on March 29, 2006 and May 23, 2006. It provides certain eligible employees the ability to defer any portion of their compensation until the participant's retirement, termination, disability or death, or a change in control of the Company. Using the Company's common stock, the Company matches 50% of the amounts deferred by certain senior management participants on a quarterly basis up to a total of \$12,000 per year for the president and senior vice presidents and \$7,500 per year for vice presidents (participants below the level of vice president are not eligible to receive matching contributions from the Company). Matching contributions and the associated earnings vest over a seven year service period. Deferred compensation amounts used to pay benefits, which are held in a rabbi trust, include investments in various mutual funds and shares of the Company's common stock (See Note 1, Summary of Accounting Policies, under Investments Held in Rabbi Trust.) The Deferred Compensation Plan's assets totaled \$0.9 million and \$0.7 million at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively, excluding the Company's common stock match, while liabilities totaled \$0.9 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the liabilities of the Deferred Compensation Plan were recorded in treasury stock and additional paid-in capital, as appropriate, and accrued employee compensation and benefits as of September 30, 2006 and other long-term liabilities as of December 31, 2005 in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 12 — Stock-Based Compensation (continued)*Deferred Compensation Plan — (continued)*

The following table summarizes the status of the nonvested common stock issued under the Deferred Compensation Plan as of September 30, 2006, and changes during the nine months then ended:

Nonvested Common Stock	Shares (In thousands)	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2006	21	\$ 6.41
Granted	6	\$ 15.23
Vested	(18)	\$ 10.31
Forfeited	—	\$ —
Nonvested at September 30, 2006	<u>9</u>	<u>\$ 8.71</u>

As of September 30, 2006, there was \$0.1 million of total unrecognized compensation cost, net of estimated forfeitures, related to nonvested common stock granted under the Deferred Compensation Plan. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.0 years. The total fair value of the common stock vested during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 was \$0.4 million and \$0.1 million for the comparable 2005 period.

The deferred compensation obligation of \$0.9 million, which was previously included in “Other long-term liabilities” as of December 31, 2005 is now included in “Accrued employee compensation and benefits” as of September 30, 2006 in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Cash used to settle the Company’s obligation under the Deferred Compensation Plan was less than \$0.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. There were no cash settlements during the comparable 2005 period.

Note 13 — Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefits**Defined Benefit Pension Plan**

The Company sponsors a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan (the “Pension Plan”) for its employees in the Philippines. The Pension Plan provides defined benefits based on years of service and final salary. All permanent employees meeting the minimum service requirement are eligible to participate in the Pension Plan. As of September 30, 2006, the Pension Plan is unfunded.

The following tables provide a reconciliation of the change in the benefit obligation for the Pension Plan and the net amount recognized in the statement of financial position (in thousands):

	<u>December 31, 2005</u>	<u>December 31, 2004</u>
Beginning benefit obligation	\$ 830	\$ 519
Service cost	284	123
Interest cost	101	61
Actuarial loss	224	120
Effect of foreign currency translation	73	7
Ending benefit obligation	<u>\$ 1,512</u>	<u>\$ 830</u>

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 13 — Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefits

Defined Benefit Pension Plan — (continued)

	<u>December 31, 2005</u>	<u>December 31, 2004</u>
Funded status	\$ (1,512)	\$ (830)
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	197	—
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (1,315)</u>	<u>\$ (830)</u>

The net amount recognized in the balance sheet consists of accrued benefit costs of \$1.3 million and \$0.8 million as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Weighted-average actuarial assumptions used to determine the benefit obligations for the Pension Plan were as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2005</u>	<u>December 31, 2004</u>
Discount rate	12%	12%
Rate of compensation increase	8%	8%

The Company evaluates these assumptions on a periodic basis taking into consideration current market conditions and historical market data. The discount rate is used to state expected future cash flows at a present value on the measurement date, which is December 31. This rate represents the market rate for high-quality fixed income investments. A lower discount rate would increase the present value of benefit obligations. Other assumptions include demographic factors such as retirement, mortality and turnover.

The following table provides information about net periodic benefit cost for the Pension Plan for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and September 30, 2005 (in thousands):

	<u>Three Months Ended</u> <u>September 30,</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u> <u>September 30,</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Service cost	\$ 91	\$ —	\$ 409	\$ 633
Interest cost	45	—	202	—
Recognized actuarial losses	—	—	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost	<u>\$ 136</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 611</u>	<u>\$ 633</u>

Weighted-average actuarial assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and September 30, 2005 were as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2005</u>	<u>December 31, 2004</u>
Discount rate	12%	12%
Rate of compensation increase	8%	8%

The Company does not expect to make cash contributions to its Pension Plan during 2006.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005
(Unaudited)

Note 13 — Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefits — (continued)

Defined Benefit Pension Plan — (continued)

The estimated future benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are as follows (in thousands):

2006 (remaining three months)	\$ —
2007	\$ —
2008	\$ —
2009	\$ —
2010	\$ 73
2011 through 2015	\$395

Post-Retirement Defined Contribution Healthcare Plan

On January 1, 2005, the Company established a Post-Retirement Defined Contribution Healthcare Plan (the “Healthcare Plan”) for eligible employees meeting certain service and age requirements. The Healthcare Plan is fully funded by the participants and accordingly, the Company does not recognize expense relating to the Healthcare Plan.

Note 14 — Loss Contingency

One of the Company’s European subsidiaries has received several inquiries from a regulatory agency related to privacy claims associated with the alleged inappropriate acquisition of personal bank account information. Two of the inquiries have resulted in sanctions by the regulatory agency against the Company approximating \$0.7 million. In order to appeal the sanctions through the court system, the Company issued a bank guarantee. Management believes that the sanctions made in connection with this matter are without merit and intends to vigorously pursue the reversal of the proposed sanctions. The Company has recorded these amounts in “Deferred Charges and Other Assets” in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2006. The Company has not accrued any amounts related to these claims under SFAS No. 5, “*Accounting for Contingencies*” because it does not believe that a loss is probable, and it is not currently possible to reasonably estimate the amount of any loss related to these claims.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors
Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated
400 N. Ashley Drive
Tampa, FL 33602

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet of Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of September 30, 2006, and the related condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, of changes in shareholders' equity for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 and for the three-month period ended December 31, 2005, and cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005. These interim financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to such condensed consolidated interim financial statements for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of December 31, 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated March 14, 2006, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2005 is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Certified Public Accountants

Tampa, Florida
November 7, 2006

**Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations**

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

This discussion should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and notes included elsewhere in this report and the consolidated financial statements and notes in the Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated ("Sykes," "our", "we" or "us") Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

Our discussion and analysis may contain forward-looking statements (within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) that are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about Sykes, our beliefs, and assumptions made by us. In addition, we may make other written or oral statements, which constitute forward-looking statements, from time to time. Words such as "believe," "estimate," "project," "expect," "intend," "may," "anticipate," "plan," "seek," variations of such words, and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Similarly, statements that describe our future plans, objectives, or goals also are forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including those discussed below and elsewhere in this report. Our actual results may differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in such forward-looking statements, and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. All forward-looking statements are made as of the date hereof, and we undertake no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: (i) the ability to successfully integrate Apex's operations and employees, (ii) the ability to deliver on Apex's potential earnings per share accretion, (iii) the ability to deliver on the future financial and operating performance of the combined company, (iv) the timing of significant orders for our products and services, (v) variations in the terms and the elements of services offered under our standardized contract including those for future bundled service offerings, (vi) changes in applicable accounting principles or interpretations of such principles, (vii) difficulties or delays in implementing our bundled service offerings, (viii) failure to achieve sales, marketing and other objectives, (ix) construction delays or higher than anticipated development costs in connection with new technical and customer contact management centers, (x) delays in our ability to develop new products and services and market acceptance of new products and services, (xi) rapid technological change, (xii) loss or addition of significant clients, (xiii) risks inherent in conducting business abroad, (xiv) currency fluctuations, (xv) fluctuations in business conditions and the economy, (xvi) our ability to attract and retain key management personnel, (xvii) our ability to continue the growth of our support service revenues through additional technical and customer contact management centers, (xviii) our ability to further penetrate into vertically integrated markets, (xix) our ability to expand our global presence through strategic alliances and selective acquisitions, (xx) our ability to continue to establish a competitive advantage through sophisticated technological capabilities, (xxi) the ultimate outcome of any lawsuits, (xxii) our ability to recognize deferred revenue through delivery of products or satisfactory performance of services, (xxiii) our dependence on trend toward outsourcing, (xxiv) risk of interruption of technical and customer contact management center operations due to such factors as fire and other disasters, power failures, telecommunication failures, unauthorized intrusions, computer viruses and other emergencies, (xxv) the existence of substantial competition, (xxvi) the early termination of contracts by clients, and (xxvii) other risk factors which are identified in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, including factors identified under the headings "Business," "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain data derived from our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and certain of such data expressed as a percentage of revenues (in thousands, except percentage amounts):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Revenues	\$149,287	\$122,596	\$415,595	\$366,162
Percentage of revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Direct salaries and related costs	\$ 94,016	\$ 75,247	\$263,410	\$228,702
Percentage of revenues	63.0%	61.4%	63.4%	62.5%
General and administrative expenses	\$ 47,281	\$ 40,387	\$130,609	\$121,646
Percentage of revenues	31.7%	32.9%	31.4%	33.2%
Net gain on disposal of property and equipment	\$ (13,870)	\$ (47)	\$ (13,856)	\$ (1,743)
Percentage of revenues	(9.3)%	—%	(3.3)%	(0.5)%
Impairment of long-lived assets	\$ 63	\$ 605	\$ 445	\$ 605
Percentage of revenues	—%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%
Reversal of restructuring and other charges	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (314)
Percentage of revenues	—%	—%	—%	(0.1)%
Income from operations	\$ 21,797	\$ 6,404	\$ 34,987	\$ 17,266
Percentage of revenues	14.6%	5.2%	8.4%	4.7%

The following table summarizes our revenues, for the periods indicated, by geographic region (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Revenues:				
Americas	\$103,184	\$ 80,310	\$282,393	\$231,980
EMEA	46,103	42,286	133,202	134,182
Consolidated	<u>\$149,287</u>	<u>\$122,596</u>	<u>\$415,595</u>	<u>\$366,162</u>

Three Months Ended September 30, 2006 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2005

Revenues

For the three months ended September 30, 2006, we recognized consolidated revenues of \$149.3 million, an increase of \$26.7 million, or 21.8%, from \$122.6 million of consolidated revenues for the comparable 2005 period.

On a geographic segmentation basis, revenues from the Americas region, including the United States, Canada, Latin America, India and the Asia Pacific Rim, represented 69.1%, or \$103.2 million, for the three months ended September 30, 2006, compared to 65.5%, or \$80.3 million, for the comparable 2005 period. Revenues from the EMEA region, including Europe, the Middle East and Africa, represented 30.9%, or \$46.1 million, for the three months ended September 30, 2006, compared to 34.5%, or \$42.3 million, for the comparable 2005 period.

The increase in the Americas' revenue of \$22.9 million, or 28.5%, for the three months ended September 30, 2006, compared to the same period in 2005, reflects a broad-based growth in client call volumes, including new

**Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations**

and existing client programs, within our offshore operations, Canada and the United States as well as a full quarter of revenue generated from our newly acquired Argentina operations of \$7.6 million. Revenues from new and existing client programs in our offshore operations represented 39.8% of consolidated revenues on 13,300 seats for the three months ended September 30, 2006, compared to 33.3% on 10,100 seats for the comparable 2005 period. The trend of generating more of our revenues from new and existing client programs in our offshore operations is likely to continue in 2006. While operating margins generated offshore are generally comparable or higher than those in the United States, our ability to maintain these offshore operating margins longer term is difficult to predict due to potential increased competition for the available workforce and costs of functional currency fluctuations in offshore markets.

EMEA revenues increased \$3.8 million, or 9.0%, for the three months ended September 30, 2006, compared to the same period in 2005. EMEA revenues for the third quarter of 2006 experienced a \$2.0 million increase as a result of the strength in the Euro compared to the same period in 2005. Excluding this foreign currency impact, EMEA revenues increased \$1.8 million compared with the same period last year. This increase reflects modest growth in client call volumes, including new and existing client programs offset by certain program expirations.

Direct Salaries and Related Costs

Direct salaries and related costs increased \$18.7 million, or 24.8%, to \$94.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006, from \$75.3 million in the comparable 2005 period. This increase included \$5.0 million of direct salaries and related costs from our newly acquired Argentina operations primarily consisting of compensation costs.

As a percentage of revenues, direct salaries and related costs increased to 63.0% for the three months ended September 30, 2006, from 61.4% for the comparable 2005 period. This increase was attributable to higher salary costs, including training costs associated with the ramp up of business in our offshore and U.S. operations, and higher auto tow claim costs in Canada, partially offset by lower telephone costs. Although the strengthened Euro positively impacted revenues, it negatively impacted direct salaries and related costs for the three months ended September 30, 2006 by approximately \$1.3 million compared to the same period in 2005.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses increased \$6.9 million to \$47.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006, from \$40.4 million in the comparable 2005 period. This increase included \$2.1 million of general and administrative costs from our newly acquired Argentina operations.

As a percentage of revenues, general and administrative expenses decreased to 31.7% for the three months ended September 30, 2006 from 32.9% for the comparable 2005 period. This decrease was primarily attributable to lower depreciation expense, telephone costs, legal and professional fees incurred, and lease costs and equipment maintenance incurred, partially offset by a \$2.0 million charitable contribution and higher compensation costs including \$0.6 million associated with the company's stock based compensation plans as compared to the same period of 2005. Although the strengthening Euro positively impacted revenues, it negatively impacted general and administrative expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2006 by \$0.5 million compared to the same period in 2005.

Net Gain on Disposal of Property and Equipment

The net gain on disposal of property and equipment of \$13.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006 was primarily a result of the sale of four third party leased U.S. customer contact management centers located in Palatka, Florida, Pikeville, Kentucky, Ada, Oklahoma, and Manhattan, Kansas. This compares to a \$0.1 million net gain on disposal of property and equipment for the three months ended September 30, 2005.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

We recorded an impairment charge of \$0.1 million for property and equipment no longer used in our Philippine facilities for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The \$0.6 million impairment of long-lived assets for the three months ended September 30, 2005 relates to an asset impairment charge of \$0.1 million in India related to the plan of migration of call volumes to other facilities and \$0.5 million related to the impairment and subsequent sale of property and equipment located in the United States.

**Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations**

Interest Income

Interest income was \$1.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006, compared to \$0.7 million for the comparable 2005 period reflecting higher levels of average interest-bearing investments in cash and cash equivalents earning higher rates of interest income.

Interest (Expense)

Interest expense was \$0.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006, compared to \$0.1 million for the comparable 2005 period reflecting interest paid on capital leases from our newly acquired Argentina operations. These capital leases were paid in full subsequent to the acquisition and prior to the quarter end.

Income from Rental Operations, Net

Income from rental operations, net was unchanged at \$0.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006, compared to the comparable 2005 period. We do not currently anticipate future income from rental operations as a result of the September 2006 sale of the four third party leased facilities.

Other Income (Expense)

Other expense, net was \$0.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006, compared to other income, net of \$0.3 million for the comparable 2005 period. The comparable net increase in other expense of \$0.5 million was primarily attributable to an increase in foreign currency transaction losses, net of gains. Other income (expense) excludes the effects of cumulative translation effects that are included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss in shareholders' equity in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes of \$6.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006 was based upon pre-tax book income of \$23.1 million, compared to the provision for income taxes of \$0.8 million for the comparable 2005 period based upon pre-tax book income of \$7.7 million. The effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2006 was 28.6% compared to an effective tax rate of 10.6% for the comparable 2005 period. The 18.0% increase in the effective tax rate was primarily due to a reversal for the three months ended September 30, 2005 of a \$0.7 million beginning of the year valuation allowance for one EMEA legal entity resulting from a favorable change in forecasted book income, accompanied by a shift in the mix of earnings within tax jurisdictions and the effects of permanent differences, valuation allowances, foreign withholding and other taxes, state income taxes, and foreign income tax rate differentials.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, we reported income from operations for the three months ended September 30, 2006 of \$21.8 million, compared to \$6.4 million in the comparable 2005 period. This was principally attributable to a \$26.7 million increase in revenues, a \$13.8 million increase in net gain on disposal of property and equipment and a \$0.5 million decrease in impairment charges, offset by a \$18.7 million increase in direct salaries and related costs, a \$6.9 million increase in general and administrative expenses, as previously discussed. The \$15.4 million increase in income from operations, a \$0.7 million increase in interest income, a \$0.1 million increase in interest expense and a \$0.1 million decrease in income from rental operations, net, a \$0.5 million decrease in other income and a \$5.8 million higher tax provision resulted in net income of \$16.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006, an increase of \$9.6 million compared to the same period in 2005.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005

Revenues

For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, we recognized consolidated revenues of \$415.6 million, an increase of \$49.4 million, or 13.5%, from \$366.2 million of consolidated revenues for the comparable 2005 period.

**Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations**

On a geographic segmentation basis, revenues from the Americas region, including the United States, Canada, Latin America, India and the Asia Pacific Rim, represented 67.9%, or \$282.4 million, for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared to 63.4%, or \$232.0 million, for the comparable 2005 period. Revenues from the EMEA region, including Europe, the Middle East and Africa, represented 32.1%, or \$133.2 million, for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared to 36.6%, or \$134.2 million, for the comparable 2005 period.

The increase in the Americas' revenue of \$50.4 million, or 21.7%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared to the same period in 2005, reflects a broad-based growth in client call volumes, including new and existing client programs, within our offshore operations, Canada and the United States as well as a full quarter of revenue generated from our newly acquired Argentina operations. Revenues from new and existing client programs in our offshore operations represented 36.6% of consolidated revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared to 31.3% for the comparable 2005 period. The trend of generating more of our revenues from new and existing client programs in our offshore operations is likely to continue in 2006. While operating margins generated offshore are generally comparable or higher than those in the United States, our ability to maintain these offshore operating margins longer term is difficult to predict due to potential increased competition for the available workforce and costs of functional currency fluctuations in offshore markets.

EMEA revenues decreased \$1.0 million, or 0.7%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared to the same period in 2005. EMEA revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 experienced a \$1.9 million decline as a result of the weakness in the Euro compared to the same period in 2005. Excluding this foreign currency impact, EMEA revenues increased \$0.9 million compared with the same period last year. This increase reflects modest growth in client call volumes, including new and existing client programs offset by certain program expirations.

Direct Salaries and Related Costs

Direct salaries and related costs increased \$34.7 million, or 15.2%, to \$263.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, from \$228.7 million in the comparable 2005 period. This increase included \$5.0 million of direct salaries and related costs from our newly acquired Argentina operations primarily consisting of compensation costs.

As a percentage of revenues, direct salaries and related costs increased to 63.4% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, from 62.5% for the comparable 2005 period. This increase was attributable to higher salary costs, including training costs associated with the ramp up of business in our offshore and U.S. operations, and higher auto tow claim costs in Canada, partially offset by lower telephone costs. Although the weakened Euro negatively impacted revenues, it positively impacted direct salaries and related costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 by approximately \$1.3 million compared to the same period in 2005.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses increased \$9.0 million to \$130.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, from \$121.6 million in the comparable 2005 period. This increase included \$2.1 million of general and administrative costs from our newly acquired Argentina operations.

As a percentage of revenues, general and administrative expenses decreased to 31.4% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 from 33.2% for the comparable 2005 period. This decrease was primarily attributable to lower legal and professional fees incurred, depreciation expense, lease costs and equipment maintenance incurred and telephone costs, partially offset by a \$2.0 million charitable contribution and higher compensation costs including \$1.7 million associated with the company's stock based compensation plans as compared to the same period of 2005. Although the weakening Euro negatively impacted revenues, it positively impacted general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 by \$0.5 million compared to the same period in 2005.

Net Gain on Disposal of Property and Equipment

The net gain on disposal of property and equipment of \$13.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 was primarily a result of sale of four third party leased U.S. customer contact management centers located in Palatka, Florida, Pikeville, Kentucky, Ada, Oklahoma, and Manhattan, Kansas. This compares to a \$1.7

**Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations**

million net gain on disposal of property and equipment for the comparable 2005 period which was primarily a result of a \$1.7 million net gain on the sale of our Greeley, Colorado facility.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

The \$0.4 million impairment of long-lived assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 related to a \$0.3 million asset impairment charge in one of our underutilized European customer contact management centers and a \$0.1 million charge for property and equipment no longer used in one of our Philippine facilities. The \$0.6 million impairment of long-lived assets for the comparable 2005 period relates to an asset impairment charge of \$0.1 million in India related to the plan of migration of call volumes to other facilities and \$0.5 million related to the impairment and subsequent sale of property and equipment located in the United States.

Reversal of Restructuring and Other Charges

The \$0.3 million reversal of restructuring and other charges for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 relates to the reversal of severance and other costs primarily with the closure of certain European customer contact centers. There was no reversal of restructuring and other charges for the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Interest Income

Interest income was \$5.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared to \$1.7 million for the comparable 2005 period reflecting interest income of \$1.7 million on a foreign tax settlement as well as higher levels of average interest-bearing investments in cash and cash equivalents earning higher rates of interest income.

Interest (Expense)

Interest expense was \$0.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared to \$0.6 million for the comparable 2005 period. This decrease reflected higher levels of commitment fees paid on our credit facility in addition to interest paid on a foreign tax settlement for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 offset by \$0.1 million interest paid on capital leases from our newly acquired Argentina operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Income from Rental Operations, Net

Income from rental operations, net was \$1.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared to \$0.3 million for the comparable 2005 period. The increase of \$0.9 million was primarily related to higher rental income of \$0.4 million from the leasing of two additional centers in the U.S. in the second and fourth quarters of 2005 and lower depreciation costs of \$0.5 million. We do not currently anticipate future income from rental operations as a result of the September 2006 sale of the four third party leased facilities.

Other Income (Expense)

Other expense, net was \$0.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared to other income, net of \$0.7 million for the comparable 2005 period. The comparable net increase in other expense of \$1.1 million was primarily attributable to an increase in foreign currency transaction losses, net of gains. Other income (expense) excludes the effects of cumulative translation effects that are included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss in shareholders' equity in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes of \$6.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 was based upon pre-tax book income of \$40.6 million, compared to the provision for income taxes of \$4.6 million for the comparable 2005 period based upon pre-tax book income of \$19.4 million. The effective tax rate was 15.7% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to an effective tax rate of 23.8% for the comparable 2005 period. The 8.1% decrease in the effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 was primarily due to 2006 tax benefits of approximately \$3.0 million resulting from the Canadian tax appeals settlement partially offset by a 2005 reversal of a \$0.7 million beginning of the year valuation allowance for one EMEA

**Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations**

legal entity resulting from a favorable change in forecasted business, additional income earned in tax holiday jurisdictions accompanied by a shift in the mix of earnings within tax jurisdictions and the effects of permanent differences, valuation allowances, foreign withholding and other taxes, state income taxes, and foreign income tax rate differentials.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, we reported income from operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 of \$35.0 million, an increase of \$17.7 million from the comparable 2005 period. This increase was principally attributable to a \$49.4 million increase in revenues, a \$12.1 million increase in net gain on disposal of property and equipment and a \$0.1 million decrease in impairment of long-lived assets, offset by a \$34.7 million increase in direct salaries and related costs, a \$9.0 million increase in general and administrative expenses, and a \$0.3 million decrease in reversal of restructuring and other charges, as previously discussed. The \$17.7 million increase in income from operations, a \$3.5 million increase in interest income, a \$0.1 million decrease in interest expense and a \$0.9 million increase in income from rental operations, net, a \$1.1 million decrease in other income and a \$1.7 million higher tax provision resulted in net income of \$34.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, an increase of \$19.4 million compared to the same period in 2005.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of liquidity are generally cash flows generated by operating activities and from available borrowings under our revolving credit facilities. We utilize these capital resources to make capital expenditures associated primarily with our customer contact management services, invest in technology applications and tools to further develop our service offerings and for working capital and other general corporate purposes, including repurchase of our common stock in the open market and to fund possible acquisitions. In future periods, we intend similar uses of these funds.

On August 5, 2002, the Board of Directors authorized the Company to purchase up to three million shares of our outstanding common stock. A total of 1.6 million shares have been repurchased under this program since inception. The shares are purchased, from time to time, through open market purchases or in negotiated private transactions, and the purchases are based on factors, including but not limited to, the stock price and general market conditions. During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, we did not repurchase common shares under the 2002 repurchase program.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, we generated \$32.6 million in cash from operating activities, received \$15.4 million from the sale of four third party leased U.S. customer contact management centers, \$4.3 million in cash from issuance of stock, \$0.1 million from the sale of property and equipment and \$0.1 million from excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation. Further, we used \$17.3 million in funds for the purchase of Apex, \$11.2 million for capital expenditures, \$4.8 million for the purchase of investments, \$0.4 million to repay long-term debt and \$0.1 million in other investing activities resulting in a \$23.1 million increase in available cash (including the favorable effects of international currency exchange rates on cash of \$4.4 million).

Net cash flows provided by operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 were \$32.6 million, compared to \$37.7 million for the comparable 2005 period. The \$5.1 million decrease in net cash flows from operating activities was due to a \$16.8 million net decrease in cash flows from assets and liabilities and a net decrease of \$7.7 million in non-cash reconciling items such as depreciation expense, stock-based compensation and termination costs associated with exit activities offset by an increase in net income of \$19.4 million. This \$16.8 million net change was principally a result of a \$17.5 million increase in receivables, a \$2.2 million decrease in other liabilities and a \$2.1 million increase in other assets, offset by a \$3.0 million increase in deferred revenue and a \$2.0 million increase in income taxes payable.

Capital expenditures, which are generally funded by cash generated from operating activities and borrowings available under our credit facilities, were \$11.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, compared to \$8.7 million for the comparable 2005 period, an increase of \$2.6 million, which was driven primarily by offshore expansion. During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, approximately 18% of the capital expenditures were the result of investing in new and existing customer contact management centers, primarily offshore, and 82% was expended primarily for maintenance and systems infrastructure. In 2006, we anticipate capital expenditures in the range of \$16.0 million to \$18.0 million.

**Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations**

On July 3, 2006, the Company completed the acquisition of all the outstanding shares of capital stock of Apex (See Note 2 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements). The net purchase price for the shares was \$27.0 million, eighty percent of which (\$21.6 million) was paid in cash from offshore operations and twenty percent of which (\$5.4 million) was paid by the delivery of common stock of the Company. On July 3, 2006, after the acquisition of Apex was completed, the Company contributed additional capital of \$1.3 million to Apex for working capital support and general corporate purposes. In connection with the acquisition, the Company paid \$5.0 million of the total net purchase price to an escrow account (eighty percent in cash and twenty percent in common stock) to secure the sellers' indemnification obligations and to provide for a holdback of the purchase price until amounts billed by Apex to a major client reach established targets. At the end of a two-year escrow period, any portion of the cash and stock not retained to satisfy the holdback provisions of the purchase price will be returned to the sellers.

An available source of future cash flows from financing activities is from borrowings under our \$50.0 million revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility"), which amount is subject to certain borrowing limitations. Pursuant to the terms of the Credit Facility, the amount of \$50.0 million may be increased up to a maximum of \$100.0 million with the prior written consent of the lenders. The \$50.0 million Credit Facility includes a \$10.0 million swingline subfacility, a \$15.0 million letter of credit subfacility and a \$40.0 million multi-currency subfacility.

The Credit Facility, which includes certain financial covenants, may be used for general corporate purposes including acquisitions, share repurchases, working capital support, and letters of credit, subject to certain limitations. The Credit Facility, including the multi-currency subfacility, accrues interest, at our option, at (a) the Base Rate (defined as the higher of the lender's prime rate or the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50%) plus an applicable margin up to 0.50%, or (b) the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus an applicable margin up to 2.25%. Borrowings under the swingline subfacility accrue interest at the prime rate plus an applicable margin up to 0.50% and borrowings under the letter of credit subfacility accrue interest at the LIBOR plus an applicable margin up to 2.25%. In addition, a commitment fee of up to 0.50% is charged on the unused portion of the Credit Facility on a quarterly basis. The borrowings under the Credit Facility, which will terminate on March 14, 2008, are secured by a pledge of 65% of the stock of each of our active direct foreign subsidiaries. The Credit Facility prohibits us from incurring additional indebtedness, subject to certain specific exclusions. There were no borrowings in the first nine months of 2006 and 2005 and no outstanding balances as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, with \$50.0 million availability on the Credit Facility. At September 30, 2006, we were in compliance with all loan requirements of the Credit Facility.

At September 30, 2006, we had \$150.7 million in cash, of which approximately 71.3% or \$107.5 million was held in international operations and may be subject to additional taxes if repatriated to the United States.

We believe that our current cash levels, accessible funds under our credit facilities and cash flows from future operations will be adequate to meet anticipated working capital needs, future debt repayment requirements (if any), continued expansion objectives, anticipated levels of capital expenditures and contractual obligations for the foreseeable future and stock repurchases.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Other

At September 30, 2006, we did not have any material commercial commitments, including guarantees or standby repurchase obligations, with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, including entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities or variable interest entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

From time to time, during the normal course of business, we may make certain indemnities, commitments and guarantees under which we may be required to make payments in relation to certain transactions. These include, but are not limited to: (i) indemnities to clients, vendors and service providers pertaining to claims based on negligence or willful misconduct and (ii) indemnities involving breach of contract, the accuracy of representations and warranties, or other liabilities assumed by us in certain contracts. In addition, we have agreements whereby we will indemnify certain officers and directors for certain events or occurrences while the officer or director is, or was, serving at our request in such capacity. The indemnification period covers all pertinent events and occurrences during the officer's or director's lifetime. The maximum potential amount of future payments we could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited; however,

**Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations**

we have director and officer insurance coverage that limits our exposure and enables us to recover a portion of any future amounts paid. We believe the applicable insurance coverage is generally adequate to cover any estimated potential liability under these indemnification agreements. The majority of these indemnities, commitments and guarantees do not provide for any limitation of the maximum potential for future payments we could be obligated to make. We have not recorded any liability for these indemnities, commitments and other guarantees in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. In addition, we have some client contracts that do not contain contractual provisions for the limitation of liability, and other client contracts that contain agreed upon exceptions to limitation of liability. We have not recorded any liability in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets with respect to any client contracts under which we have or may have unlimited liability.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires estimations and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe the following accounting policies are the most critical since these policies require significant judgment or involve complex estimations that are important to the portrayal of our financial condition and operating results:

- We recognize revenue pursuant to applicable accounting standards, including SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No. 101 (SAB 101), "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements," SAB 104, "Revenue Recognition" and the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") No. 00-21, (EITF 00-21) "Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables." SAB 101, as amended, and SAB 104 summarize certain of the SEC staff's views in applying generally accepted accounting principles to revenue recognition in financial statements and provide guidance on revenue recognition issues in the absence of authoritative literature addressing a specific arrangement or a specific industry. EITF 00-21 provides further guidance on how to account for multiple element contracts.

We recognize revenue from services as the services are performed under a fully executed contractual agreement and record estimated reductions to revenue for contractual penalties and holdbacks for failure to meet specified minimum service levels and other performance based contingencies. Royalty revenue is recognized when a contract has been fully executed, the product has been delivered or provided, the license fees or rights are fixed and determinable, the collection of the resulting receivable is probable and there are no other contingencies. Revisions to these estimates, which could result in adjustments to fixed price contracts and estimated losses, are recorded in the period when such adjustments or losses are known or can be reasonably estimated. Product sales are recognized upon shipment to the customer and satisfaction of all obligations.

We recognize revenue from licenses of our software products and rights when the agreement has been executed, the product or right has been delivered or provided, collectibility is probable and the software license fees or rights are fixed and determinable. If any portion of the license fees or rights is subject to forfeiture, refund or other contractual contingencies, we defer revenue recognition until these contingencies have been resolved. Revenue from support and maintenance activities is recognized ratably over the term of the maintenance period and the unrecognized portion is recorded as deferred revenue. Deferred revenue included in current liabilities in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets includes estimated penalties and holdbacks of approximately \$4.0 million and \$0.9 million as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively, for failure to meet specified minimum service levels in certain contracts and other performance based contingencies.

Certain contracts to sell our products and services contain multiple elements or non-standard terms and conditions. As a result, we evaluate each contract to determine the appropriate accounting, including whether the deliverables specified in a multiple element arrangement should be treated as separate units of accounting for revenue recognition purposes, and if so, how the price should be allocated among the deliverable elements and the timing of revenue recognition for each element. We recognize revenue for

**Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations**

delivered elements only when the fair values of undelivered elements are known, uncertainties regarding client acceptance are resolved, and there are no client-negotiated refund or return rights affecting the revenue recognized for delivered elements. Once we determine the allocation of revenue between deliverable elements, there are no further changes in the revenue allocation.

- We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts of \$2.9 million as of September 30, 2006, or 2.7% of trade receivables, for estimated losses arising from the inability of our customers to make required payments. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in a reduced ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required which would reduce income from operations.
- We reduce deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence for each respective tax jurisdiction, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of such deferred tax assets will not be realized. The valuation allowance for a particular tax jurisdiction is allocated between current and noncurrent deferred tax assets for that jurisdiction on a pro-rata basis. Available evidence which is considered in determining the amount of valuation allowance required includes, but is not limited to, our estimate of future taxable income and any applicable tax-planning strategies. At December 31, 2005, management determined that a valuation allowance of approximately \$28.8 million was necessary to reduce U.S. deferred tax assets by \$9.9 million and foreign deferred tax assets by \$18.9 million, where it was more likely than not that some portion or all of such deferred tax assets will not be realized. The recoverability of the remaining net deferred tax asset of \$17.9 million at December 31, 2005 is dependent upon future profitability within each tax jurisdiction. As of September 30, 2006, based on our estimates of future taxable income and any applicable tax-planning strategies within various tax jurisdictions, we believe that it is more likely than not that the remaining net deferred tax asset will be realized.
- We review long-lived assets, which had a carrying value of \$93.8 million as of September 30, 2006, including goodwill, intangibles and property and equipment, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable and at least annually for impairment testing of goodwill. An asset is considered to be impaired when the carrying amount exceeds the fair value. Upon determination that the carrying value of the asset is impaired, we would record an impairment charge or loss to reduce the asset to its fair value. Future adverse changes in market conditions or poor operating results of the underlying investment could result in losses or an inability to recover the carrying value of the investment and, therefore, might require an impairment charge in the future.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2004, the EITF reached a consensus on Issue No. 03-1 (EITF 03-1), "*The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments*." EITF 03-1 provides guidance on other-than-temporary impairment evaluations for securities accounted for under SFAS No. 115, "*Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*," and SFAS No. 124, "*Accounting for Certain Investments Held by Not-for-Profit Organizations*," and non-marketable equity securities accounted for under the cost method. The EITF developed a basic three-step test to evaluate whether an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired. In September 2004, the FASB delayed the effective date of the recognition and measurement provisions of EITF 03-1. However, the disclosure provisions were effective for fiscal years ending after September 15, 2004. In November 2005, the FASB issued final FASB Staff Position Nos. SFAS 115-1 and SFAS 124-1 "*The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments*" which superseded EITF 03-1 and provided similar guidance. We adopted the guidance in these standards on January 1, 2006. The impact of this adoption did not have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154 (SFAS 154), "*Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*," which requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements for changes in accounting principle and redefines the term "restatement" as the revising of previously issued financial statements to reflect the correction of an error. Under retrospective application, the new accounting principle is applied as of the beginning of the first period presented as if that principle had always been used. The cumulative effect of the change is reflected in the carrying value of assets and liabilities as of the first period presented and the offsetting adjustments are recorded to opening retained earnings. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in the years beginning after December 31, 2005.

**Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations**

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155 (SFAS 155), "*Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments*," which amends SFAS No. 133 (SFAS 133), "*Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*" and SFAS No. 140 (SFAS 140), "*Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*." SFAS 155 simplifies the accounting for certain derivatives embedded in other financial instruments by allowing them to be accounted for as a whole if the holder elects to account for the whole instrument on a fair value basis. SFAS 155 also clarifies and amends certain other provisions of SFAS 133 and SFAS 140. SFAS 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired, issued or subject to a remeasurement event occurring in fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2006. We do not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2006, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position FIN 46(R)-6 (FIN 46(R)-6), "*Determining the Variability to Be Considered in Applying FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*", that will become effective beginning the first day of the first reporting period after June 15, 2006. FIN 46(R)-6 clarifies that the variability to be considered in applying FASB Interpretation 46(R) shall be based on an analysis of the design of the variable interest entity. The adoption of FIN 46(R)-6 did not have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation 48 (FIN 48), "*Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*", which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in the financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. FIN 48 provides guidance on the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosures, and transition. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. We are currently evaluating the impact of this standard on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157 (SFAS 157), "*Fair Value Measurements*", which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years ending on or after November 15, 2007. We are currently evaluating the impact of this standard on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158 (SFAS 158), "*Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans — an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)*." SFAS 158 requires a company to (a) recognize in its statement of financial position an asset for a plan's overfunded status or a liability for a plan's underfunded status (b) measure a plan's assets and its obligations that determine its funded status as of the end of the employer's fiscal year, and (c) recognize changes in the funded status of a defined postretirement plan in the year in which the changes occur (reported in comprehensive income). The requirement to recognize the funded status of a benefit plan and the disclosure requirements are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. The requirement to measure the plan assets and benefit obligations as of a company's year-end balance sheet date is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. We are currently evaluating the impact of this standard on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 (SAB 108), "*Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements*." SAB 108 provides interpretive guidance on how the effects of the carryover or a reversal of prior year misstatements should be considered in quantifying a current year misstatement. The SEC staff believes that registrants should quantify errors using both a balance sheet and income statement approach and evaluate whether either approach results in quantifying a misstatement that, when all relevant quantitative and qualitative factors considered, is material. SAB 108 is effective for fiscal years ending on or after November 15, 2006, with early application encouraged. We are currently evaluating the impact of this standard, but do not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Form 10-Q
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2006

Item 3 — Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Foreign Currency and Interest Rate Risk

Our earnings and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in non-U.S. currency exchange rates. We are exposed to non-U.S. exchange rate fluctuations as the financial results of non-U.S. subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars in consolidation. As exchange rates vary, those results, when translated, may vary from expectations and adversely impact overall expected profitability. The cumulative translation effects for subsidiaries using functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar are included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) in shareholders' equity. Movements in non-U.S. currency exchange rates may affect our competitive position, as exchange rate changes may affect business practices and/or pricing strategies of non-U.S. based competitors. Periodically, we use foreign currency contracts to hedge intercompany receivables and payables, and transactions initiated in the United States that are denominated in foreign currency. The principal foreign currency hedged is the Euro using foreign currency contracts ranging in periods from one to three months. Foreign currency contracts are accounted for on a mark-to-market basis, with realized and unrealized gains or losses recognized as a component of other income (expense), as we do not designate our foreign currency contracts as accounting hedges.

There were no realized or unrealized gains or losses related to these foreign currency contracts during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005.

Our exposure to interest rate risk results from variable debt outstanding from time to time under our revolving credit facility. At September 30, 2006, we had no debt outstanding at variable interest rates. We have not historically used derivative instruments to manage exposure to changes in interest rates.

Fluctuations in Quarterly Results

For the year ended December 31, 2005, quarterly revenues as a percentage of total consolidated annual revenues were approximately 26%, 25%, 25% and 24%, respectively, for each of the respective quarters of the year. We have experienced and anticipate that in the future we will continue to experience variations in quarterly revenues. The variations are due to the timing of new contracts and renewal of existing contracts, the timing of the expenses incurred to support new business, the timing and frequency of client spending for customer contact management services, non-U.S. currency fluctuations, and the seasonal pattern of customer contact management support and fulfillment services.

Item 4 — Controls and Procedures

As of September 30, 2006, under the direction of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a — 15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were generally effective as of September 30, 2006, such that the information required to be disclosed in our SEC reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC's rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There were no significant changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2006 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Form 10-Q
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2006

Part II — OTHER INFORMATION**Item 1 — Legal Proceedings**

One of the Company's European subsidiaries has received several inquiries from a regulatory agency related to privacy claims associated with the alleged inappropriate acquisition of personal bank account information. Two of the inquiries have resulted in sanctions by the regulatory agency against the Company approximating \$0.7 million. In order to appeal the sanctions through the court system, we issued a bank guarantee. We believe that the sanctions made in connection with this matter are without merit and intend to vigorously pursue the reversal of the proposed sanctions. We have recorded these amounts in "Deferred Charges and Other Assets" in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2006. We have not accrued any amounts related to these claims under SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies" because we do not believe that a loss is probable, and it is not currently possible to reasonably estimate the amount of any loss related to these claims.

From time to time, we are involved in legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. With respect to these matters, we believe that we have adequate legal defenses and/or provided adequate accruals for related costs such that the ultimate outcome will not have a material adverse effect on our future financial position or results of operations.

Item 2 — Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Below is a summary of stock repurchases for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 (in thousands, except average price per share). See Note 10, Earnings Per Share, to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding our stock repurchase program.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number Of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under Plans or Programs
July 1, 2006 - July 31, 2006	—	—	1,644	1,356
August 1, 2006 - August 31, 2006	—	—	1,644	1,356
September 1, 2006- September 30, 2006	—	—	1,644	1,356

(1) All shares purchased as part of a repurchase plan publicly announced on August 5, 2002. Total number of shares approved for repurchase under the plan was 3 million with no expiration date.

Item 6 — Exhibits

Exhibits

The following documents are filed as an exhibit to this Report:

- 15 Awareness letter.
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350.
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350.

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Subsidiaries
Form 10-Q
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2006

SIGNATURE

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

SYKES ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED
(Registrant)

Date: November 7, 2006

By: /s/ W. Michael Kipphut
W. Michael Kipphut
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	
15	Awareness letter.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350.
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350.

November 7, 2006

Board of Directors
Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated
400 N. Ashley Drive
Tampa, Florida 33602

We have reviewed, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the unaudited interim financial information of Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and subsidiaries for the periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, as indicated in our report dated November 7, 2006; because we did not perform an audit, we expressed no opinion on that information.

We are aware that our report referred to above, which is included in your Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, is incorporated by reference in Registration Statement Nos. 333-23681, 333-76629, 333-88359, 333-73260, 333-125178 on Forms S-8.

We also are aware that the aforementioned report, pursuant to Rule 436(c) under the Securities Act of 1933, is not considered a part of the Registration Statement prepared or certified by an accountant or a report prepared or certified by an accountant within the meaning of Sections 7 and 11 of that Act.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Tampa, Florida

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a)**

I, Charles E. Sykes, certify that:

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

Date: November 7, 2006

/s/ Charles E. Sykes

Charles E. Sykes, President and Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a)**

I, W. Michael Kipphut, certify that:

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

Date: November 7, 2006

/s/ W. Michael Kipphut

W. Michael Kipphut, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. §1350**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ending September 30, 2006 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Charles E. Sykes, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of my knowledge:

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

Date: November 7, 2006

By: /s/ Charles E. Sykes
Charles E. Sykes
President and Chief Executive Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. §1350**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ending September 30, 2006 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, W. Michael Kipphut, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of my knowledge:

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

Date: November 7, 2006

By: /s/ W. Michael Kipphut
Michael Kipphut
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.