

INTEGRATED DEVICE TECHNOLOGY INC
Form 10-Q
February 07, 2013
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended December 30, 2012 OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File No. 0-12695

INTEGRATED DEVICE TECHNOLOGY, INC.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

DELAWARE 94-2669985
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

6024 SILVER CREEK VALLEY ROAD, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 95138
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (408) 284-8200

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, \$.001 par value	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

The number of outstanding shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$.001 par value, as of January 31, 2013 was approximately 145,610,504.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INTEGRATED DEVICE TECHNOLOGY, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited in thousands, except per share amounts)	December 30, 2012	April 1, 2012
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 112,802	\$ 134,924
Short-term investments	167,298	190,535
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$3,308 and \$3,009	62,423	60,609
Inventories	59,982	71,780
Prepayments and other current assets	30,449	23,684
Total current assets	432,954	481,532
Property, plant and equipment, net	75,725	69,984
Goodwill	145,129	96,092
Other intangible assets, net	54,004	40,548
Deferred non-current tax assets	4,525	179
Other assets	23,674	29,299
Total assets	\$ 736,011	\$ 717,634
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 23,011	\$ 25,211
Accrued compensation and related expenses	23,554	26,156
Deferred income on shipments to distributors	14,122	14,263
Deferred tax liabilities	465	421
Other accrued liabilities	15,872	13,443
Total current liabilities	77,024	79,494
Deferred tax liabilities	5,897	1,552
Long-term income tax payable	458	706
Other long-term liabilities	21,923	16,494
Total liabilities	105,302	98,246
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock: \$.001 par value: 10,000 shares authorized; no shares issued	—	—
Common stock: \$.001 par value: 350,000 shares authorized; 145,086 and 142,194 shares outstanding at December 30, 2012 and April 1, 2012, respectively	145	142
Additional paid-in capital	2,397,334	2,377,315
Treasury stock at cost: 90,426 shares at December 30, 2012 and April 1, 2012, respectively	(977,296)	(977,296)
Accumulated deficit	(791,681)	(782,136)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,207	1,363
Total stockholders' equity	630,709	619,388
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 736,011	\$ 717,634

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012
Revenues	\$115,147	\$119,977	\$378,709	\$407,580
Cost of revenues	52,200	56,093	168,622	190,627
Gross profit	62,947	63,884	210,087	216,953
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	40,170	38,410	124,101	117,409
Selling, general and administrative	27,389	23,661	96,551	74,478
Total operating expenses	67,559	62,071	220,652	191,887
Operating income (loss)	(4,612)	) 1,813	(10,565)	) 25,066
Other than temporary impairment loss on investments		(2,130)	)	(2,130)
Interest income (expense) and other, net	(344)	) (10)	) 1,450	(1,794)
Income (loss) before income taxes from continuing operations	(4,956)	) (327)	) (9,115)	) 21,142
Income tax expense (benefit)	201	576	(3,818)	) 1,176
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(5,157)	) \$(903)	) \$(5,297)	) \$19,966
Discontinued operations:				
Gain from divestiture	—	—	886	45,939
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	—	(5,290)	) (5,131)	) (20,286)
Expense (benefit) from income taxes	—	—	3	(89)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	(5,290)	) (4,248)	) 25,742
Net income (loss)	\$(5,157)	) \$(6,193)	) \$(9,545)	) \$45,708
Basic net income (loss) per share- continuing operations	\$(0.04)	) \$(0.01)	) \$(0.04)	) \$0.14
Basic net income (loss) per share -discontinued operations	\$—	) \$(0.03)	) \$(0.03)	) \$0.18
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$(0.04)	) \$(0.04)	) \$(0.07)	) \$0.32
Diluted net income (loss) per share - continuing operations	\$(0.04)	) \$(0.01)	) \$(0.04)	) \$0.14
Diluted net income (loss) per share -discontinued operations	\$—	) \$(0.03)	) \$(0.03)	) \$0.17
Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$(0.04)	) \$(0.04)	) \$(0.07)	) \$0.31
Weighted average shares:				
Basic	144,321	141,839	143,477	144,792
Diluted	144,321	141,839	143,477	146,706

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(Unaudited in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended		
	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012	
Net income (loss)	\$ (5,157	) \$ (6,193	) \$ (9,545	) \$ 45,708
Currency translation adjustments	112	(190) 837	(701)
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on investments	8	(28) 8	(106)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (5,037	) \$ (6,411	) \$ (8,700	) \$ 44,901

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

	Nine Months Ended	
	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012
(Unaudited in thousands)		
Cash flows provided by operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$(9,545	) \$45,708
Adjustments:		
Depreciation	14,737	14,191
Amortization of intangible assets	15,144	12,129
Goodwill and acquisition-related intangible asset impairment	584	2,130
Gain from divestitures	(886	) (45,939
Stock-based compensation expense, net of amounts capitalized in inventory	9,306	12,574
Deferred tax provision	(4,302	) 49
Tax benefit from share based payment arrangements	(45	) (460
Changes in assets and liabilities (net of amounts acquired):		
Accounts receivable, net	2,143	23,376
Inventories	13,294	(11,456
Prepayments and other assets	6,329	886
Accounts payable	(4,569	) (11,727
Accrued compensation and related expenses	(4,363	) 914
Deferred income on shipments to distributors	(662	) 1,234
Income taxes payable and receivable	200	1,265
Other accrued liabilities and long-term liabilities	(1,333	) (8,242
Net cash provided by operating activities	36,032	36,632
Cash flows provided by (used for) investing activities:		
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(68,341	) (1,957
Cash in escrow related to acquisitions	(7,816) —
Proceeds from divestitures	5,000	51,670
Purchases of property, plant and equipment, net	(22,011	) (16,917
Purchase of intangible assets	—	(5,000
Proceeds from sale of non-marketable security	—	2,619
Purchases of short-term investments	(139,915	) (450,156
Proceeds from sales of short-term investments	32,396	294,485
Proceeds from maturities of short-term investments	130,822	145,934
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(69,865	) 20,678
Cash flows provided by (used for) financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	10,829	11,139
Repurchase of common stock	—	(62,461
Excess tax benefit from share based payment arrangements	45	460
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	10,874	(50,862
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	837	(714
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(22,122	) 5,734
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	134,924	104,680
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$112,802	\$110,414

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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INTEGRATED DEVICE TECHNOLOGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business. Integrated Device Technology, Inc. (IDT or the Company) designs, develops, manufactures and markets a broad range of integrated circuits for the advanced communications, computing and consumer industries.

Basis of Presentation. The Company's fiscal year is the 52- or 53-week period ending on the Sunday closest to March 31st. In a 52-week year, each fiscal quarter consists of thirteen weeks. In a 53-week year, the additional week is usually added to the third quarter, making such quarter consist of fourteen weeks. The first, second, and third quarters of fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012 were thirteen week periods.

Principles of Consolidation. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Significant Accounting Policies. For a description of significant accounting policies, see Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 1, 2012. There have been no material changes to the Company's significant accounting policies since the filing of the annual report on Form 10-K.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements. In December 2011, the FASB issued guidance related to the enhanced disclosures that will enable the users of financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements of an entity's financial position. The amendments require improved information about financial instruments and derivative instruments that are either offset or subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreement. The guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. The Company does not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In July 2012, the FASB simplified the guidance for testing for impairment of indefinite-lived intangible assets other than goodwill. The changes are intended to reduce compliance costs. The Company's indefinite-lived intangible assets are the in process research and development intangible assets. The revised guidance allows a qualitative approach for testing indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment, similar to the recently issued impairment testing guidance for goodwill and allows the option to first assess qualitative factors (events and circumstances) that could have affected the significant inputs used in determining the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset to determine whether it is more likely than not (meaning a likelihood of more than 50 percent) that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. An organization may choose to bypass the qualitative assessment for any indefinite-lived intangible asset in any period and proceed directly to calculating its fair value. The amendments are effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Note 2. Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Basic net income (loss) per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common and dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. Potential common shares include employee stock options and restricted stock units. For purposes of computing diluted net income per share, weighted average potential common shares do not include potential common shares that are anti-dilutive under the treasury stock method.

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The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per share from continuing operations:

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012
Numerator (basic and diluted):				
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (5,157	) \$ (903	) \$ (5,297	) \$ 19,966
Denominator:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic	144,321	141,839	143,477	144,792
Dilutive effect of employee stock options and restricted stock units	—	—	—	1,914
Weighted average common shares outstanding, diluted	144,321	141,839	143,477	146,706
Basic net income (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ (0.04	) \$ (0.01	) \$ (0.04	) \$ 0.14
Diluted net income (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ (0.04	) \$ (0.01	) \$ (0.04	) \$ 0.14

Potential dilutive common shares of 10.1 million and 19.7 million pertaining to employee stock options and restricted stock units were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share for the three months ended December 30, 2012 and January 1, 2012, respectively, because the effect would have been anti-dilutive. Potential dilutive common shares of 16.3 million and 11.8 million pertaining to employee stock options and restricted stock units were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share for the nine months ended December 30, 2012 and January 1, 2012, respectively, because the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

Note 3. Business Combinations

Termination of Proposed Acquisition of PLX Technology, Inc. ("PLX")

On April 30, 2012, IDT and PLX had entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with PLX Technology, Inc (PLX) for the acquisition of PLX by IDT (Agreement). On December 19, 2012, the United States Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") filed an administrative complaint challenging IDT's proposed acquisition of PLX. In response to the FTC's determination to challenge the proposed acquisition of PLX by IDT, effective December 19, 2012, IDT and PLX have mutually agreed to terminate the Agreement and plan of merger. Also on December 19, 2012, IDT withdrew its related exchange offer (the "Offer") to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value, of PLX and instructed Computershare, the exchange agent for the Offer, to promptly return all previously tendered shares.

Associated with proposed acquisition of PLX, during the three and nine months ended December 30, 2012, the Company incurred approximately \$2.3 million and \$9.5 million in acquisition related costs, respectively, which were included in SG&A expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Acquisition of NXP B.V.'s Data Converter Business

On July 19, 2012, the Company completed an acquisition of certain assets related to technology and products developed for communications analog mixed-signal market applications from NXP B.V. The Company believes the acquisition will enhance its efforts to increase silicon content in wireless infrastructure markets. The Company believes that with this acquisition it can offer its customers a one-stop shop for wireless base stations, including radio frequency (RF) components, analog-to-digital converters (ADCs), digital-to-analog converters (DACs), Serial RapidIO® switches and bridges, high-performance timing devices, data compression IP, and power management ICs and it will help the Company increase its dollar content in the base station by offering all the key components in the signal chain.

The Company acquired the communications analog mixed-signal assets for an aggregate cash purchase price of approximately \$31.2 million, less a \$4.0 million credit from NXP B.V. for certain accrued liabilities assumed by the Company from NXP B.V resulting in a net aggregate purchase price of \$27.2 million. The Company incurred approximately \$3.9 million acquisition related costs, which were included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the nine months ended December 30, 2012.

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The assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recognized in the following manner based on their fair values as at July 19, 2012:

(in thousands)	Fair Value
Inventories	\$252
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,125
Funded pension assets *	666
Accrued pension liabilities*	(666)
Other long term liabilities	(435)
Intangible assets (other than goodwill)	12,500
Goodwill	13,720
Total purchase price	\$27,162

* See Note 15 for information regarding pension plans adopted.

A summary of the allocation of intangible assets (other than goodwill) is as follows:

(in thousands)	Fair Value
Existing technologies	\$7,500
Customer relationships	2,700
In-process research and development	1,900
Non-compete agreements	300
Backlog	100
Total	\$12,500

The purchase price in excess of the fair value of the assets and liabilities assumed was recognized as goodwill.

Identifiable Tangible Assets and Liabilities:

Assets and liabilities were reviewed and adjusted, if required, to their estimated fair value.

Inventories – The value allocated to inventories reflects the estimated fair value of the acquired inventory based on the expected sales price of the inventory, less reasonable selling margin.

Funded pension assets and liabilities - The costs of pension benefits and related liabilities for the employees that were transferred to the Company as a result of the acquisition, were determined based on actuarial calculations.

Intangible Assets:

Existing technologies consist of NXP's data converter products that have reached technological feasibility and in-process research and development ("IPR&D") consists of projects that have not reached technological feasibility. The Company valued the existing technologies and in-process research and development ("IPR&D") utilizing a multi period excess earnings method ("Excess Earnings Method"), which uses the discounted future earnings specifically attributed to this intangible asset, that is, in excess of returns for other assets that contributed to those earnings. The Company utilized discount factors of 26% for the existing technologies and is amortizing the intangible assets over 5 years on a straight-line basis. A discount factor of 31% was utilized for IPR&D. The Company estimates that this IPR&D will be completed within 27 months of the acquisition closing date. The Company valued one year of contractual backlog also using the Excess Earnings Method and a discount rate of 18.7%.

Customer relationship and non-competition agreement values have been estimated utilizing a with and without method ("With and Without Method"), which uses projected cash flows with and without the intangible asset in place. Cash flow differentials are then discounted to present value to arrive at an estimate of fair value for the asset. The Company utilized discount factors of 28.7% for estimating the value of these intangible assets and is amortizing them over 3 years on a straight-line basis.

The financial results of the NXP B.V. data converter business have been included in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations from July 19, 2012, the closing date of the acquisition.

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Pro Forma Financial Information (unaudited)

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents the combined results of operations of the Company and NXP B.V. data converter business as if the acquisition had occurred as of the beginning of fiscal 2012. The unaudited pro forma financial information is presented for informational purposes only and is not indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved if the acquisition had taken place at the beginning of fiscal 2012. The unaudited pro forma financial information presented below combines the historical IDT and NXP B.V. data converter business financial information for the three months ended January 1, 2012. The unaudited pro forma financial information presented below for the nine month period combines the historical NXP B.V. data converter business financial information for the period April 2, 2012 to July 19, 2012 to the IDT financial information for the nine months ended December 30, 2012 and combines historical IDT and NXP B.V. data converter business results for the nine months ended January 1, 2012. The proforma financial information includes the business combination effect of the amortization charges from acquired intangible assets, the amortization of fair market value inventory write-up and acquisition costs.

(Unaudited in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months	Nine Months Ended	
	Ended January 1, 2012	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012
Revenues	\$ 120,614	\$ 379,110	\$ 409,219
Net loss	\$(6,854)	\$(9,363)	\$(139)
Basic net loss per share- continuing operations	\$(0.05)	\$(0.07)	\$—
Diluted net income per share - continuing operations	\$(0.05)	\$(0.07)	\$—

Acquisition of Fox Enterprises, Inc.

On April 30, 2012, the Company completed the acquisition of Fox Enterprises, Inc. (Fox), a leading supplier of frequency control products including crystals and crystal oscillators, in an all-cash transaction for approximately \$28.9 million, which included \$25.7 million in cash paid at closing and \$3.2 million was recorded as a liability representing the fair value of contingent cash consideration of up to \$4.0 million based upon the achievement of future financial milestones, which would be payable after 12 months from the acquisition date. The Company believes that the combination of Fox's product portfolio with the Company's CrystalFree™ oscillators make the Company the industry's one-stop shop for frequency control products. In addition, the Company expects this acquisition will help accelerate the adoption of CrystalFree™ by enabling customers to purchase pMEMS and CMOS solid-state oscillators alongside traditional quartz-based components through our established sales channels.

The Company allocated the purchase price to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. The excess purchase price over those fair values was recorded as goodwill. The fair values assigned to tangible and intangible assets acquired are based on management estimates and assumptions. The Company incurred approximately \$0.2 million of acquisition-related costs in the first quarter of fiscal 2013 and these costs are included in selling, general and administrative expenses on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The aggregate purchase price was allocated as follows:

(in thousands)	Fair Value
Cash	\$ 1,080
Accounts receivable	4,053
Inventories	2,600
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	363
Property, plant and equipment, net	656
Other long-term assets	1,190
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(3,765)
Other long term liabilities	(1,516)
Long term deferred tax liability	(4,345)
Intangible assets (other than goodwill)	12,300

Goodwill	16,305
Total purchase price	\$28,921

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A summary of the allocation of intangible assets (other than goodwill) is as follows:

(in thousands)	Fair Value
Existing technologies	\$7,900
Customer relationships	2,000
Trade names and trademarks	1,500
In process research and development	900
Total	\$12,300

Identifiable Tangible Assets and Liabilities

Assets and liabilities were reviewed and adjusted, if required, to their estimated fair value.

Inventories – The value allocated to inventories reflects the estimated fair value of the acquired inventory based on the expected sales price of the inventory, less reasonable selling margin.

Intangible Assets:

The Company valued the existing technologies utilizing a discounted cash flow (“DCF”) model, which uses forecasts of future revenues and expenses related to the intangible assets. The Company utilized discount factors of 15% for the existing technologies and is amortizing the intangible assets over 5 years on a straight-line basis.

Customer relationship values have been estimated utilizing a DCF model, which uses forecasts of future revenues and expenses related to the intangible asset. The Company utilized discount factors of 15% - 20% for this intangible asset and is amortizing this intangible asset over 4 years on a straight-line basis.

Trade names and trademarks values have been estimated utilizing a DCF model, which uses forecasts of future revenues and expenses related to the intangible asset. The Company utilized a discount factor of 20% for this intangible asset and is amortizing this intangible asset over 3 years on a straight-line basis.

In-process research and development (IPR&D):

The Company utilized the DCF method to value the IPR&D, using a discount factor of 21% and will amortize this intangible asset once the projects are complete. The Company estimates that this IPR&D will be completed within the next 12 months.

The financial results of Fox Enterprises have been included in the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations from April 30, 2012, the closing date of the acquisition. Pro forma earnings information has not been presented because the effect of the acquisition is not material to the Company’s historical financial statements.

Acquisition of Alvand Technologies, Inc.

On April 16, 2012, the Company completed the acquisition of Alvand Technologies Inc., a leading analog integrated circuits company specializing in data converters, for total purchase consideration of approximately \$23.3 million, of which \$20.5 million was paid in cash at closing and \$2.8 million was recorded as a liability representing the fair value of contingent cash consideration of up to \$4.0 million based upon the achievement of future product development milestones, which would be payable after 12 months from the acquisition date. During the third quarter of fiscal 2013, the fair value of the contingent consideration was re-measured based on a revised product development forecast for the business. As a result, the fair value of the contingent consideration increased \$0.4 million to \$3.2 million. The change in the fair value of the contingent consideration was recorded in selling and administrative expenses in the third quarter of fiscal 2013.

The Company allocated the purchase price to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. The excess purchase price over those fair values was recorded as goodwill. The fair values assigned to tangible and intangible assets acquired are based on management estimates and assumptions.

The Company incurred approximately \$0.1 million of acquisition-related costs in the first quarter of fiscal 2013, which were included in SG&A expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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The aggregate purchase price was allocated as follows:

(in thousands)	Fair Value
Cash	\$147
Accounts receivable	211
Prepaid expenses	124
Property, plant and equipment, net	15
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	(707)
Backlog	1,500
Non-competition agreements	2,300
Goodwill	19,712
Total purchase price	\$23,302

Amortizable Intangible Assets

Backlog consists of existing contracts. The Company valued the one-year of contractual backlog by calculating the present value of the projected cash flows that are expected to be generated by the backlog utilizing a discount factor of 15%. The Company will amortize this intangible asset over 1 year on a straight line basis.

The Company valued non-competition agreements estimating cash flows with and without non-competition agreements. The projected cash flows were discounted using a discount factor of 22%. The Company is amortizing this intangible asset over 3 years on a straight-line basis.

The financial results of Alvand Technologies have been included in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations from April 16, 2012, the closing date of the acquisition. Pro forma earnings information has not been presented because the effect of the acquisition is not material to the Company's historical financial statements.

Note 4. Discontinued Operations and Assets Held For Sale

On September 26, 2011, the Company completed the transfer of certain assets related to IDT's Hollywood Quality Video (HQV) and Frame Rate Conversion (FRC) video processing product lines to Qualcomm pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement. The sale of these HQV and FRC video processing assets is intended to allow the Company to intensify focus on its analog-intensive mixed-signal, timing, and interface solutions. Upon the closing of the transaction, Qualcomm paid the Company \$58.7 million in cash consideration, of which \$6.0 million was withheld in an escrow account for a period of two years and is included in the Company's balance sheet as other current assets. In the second quarter of fiscal 2012, the Company recorded a gain of \$45.9 million related to this divestiture. The Company's HQV and FRC product lines represented a significant portion of the Company's video business assets. As of the end of the first quarter of fiscal 2013, the remaining video business assets classified as held for sale consisted of \$1.0 million in fixed assets and \$0.7 million in intangible assets.

On August 1, 2012, the Company completed the transfer of the remaining assets of its video business to Synaptics for \$5.0 million in cash pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement. In connection with the divestiture, 47 employees were transferred to Synaptics. In the second quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company recorded a gain of \$0.9 million related to this divestiture. The following table summarizes the components of the gain (in thousands):

	Amount
Cash proceeds from sale	\$5,000
Less book value of assets sold and direct costs related to the sale:	
Fixed assets	(1,963)
Goodwill	(700)
Inventories	(1,288)
Transaction and other costs	(163)
Gain on divestiture	\$886

Prior to second quarter of fiscal 2012, the video business was part of the Company's Computing and Consumer reportable segment. For financial statement purposes, the results of operations for the video business are presented in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements as discontinued operations.

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The results from discontinued operations for the three and nine months ended December 30, 2012 and January 1, 2012 are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012
Revenues	\$—	\$2,229	\$2,429	\$7,333
Cost of revenue	—	2,745	3,006	9,309
Operating expenses	—	4,774	4,554	18,310
Gain on divestiture	—	—	886	45,939
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	—	—	3	(89
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$—	\$(5,290	) \$(4,248	) \$25,742

Note 5. Fair Value Measurement

The following table summarizes the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 30, 2012:

(in thousands)	Fair Value at Reporting Date Using:			Total Balance
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Cash Equivalents and Short-Term investments:				
US government treasuries and agencies securities	\$148,879	\$—	\$—	\$148,879
Money market funds	61,894	—	—	61,894
Corporate bonds	—	13,228	—	13,228
International government bonds	—	3,084	—	3,084
Corporate commercial paper	—	1,000	—	1,000
Bank deposits	—	15,211	—	15,211
Total assets measured at fair value	\$210,773	\$32,523	\$—	\$243,296
Liabilities:				
Fair value of contingent consideration	—	—	6,400	6,400
Fair value of pension liabilities	—	—	895	895
Total liabilities measured at fair value	\$—	\$—	\$7,295	\$7,295

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The following table summarizes the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of April 1, 2012:

(in thousands)	Fair Value at Reporting Date Using			Total
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Cash Equivalents and Short-Term investments:				
US government treasuries and agencies securities	\$156,315	\$—	\$—	\$156,315
Money market funds	104,596	—	—	104,596
Corporate bonds	—	21,538	—	21,538
International government bonds	—	4,648	—	4,648
Corporate commercial paper	—	3,148	—	3,148
Bank deposits	—	11,633	—	11,633
Municipal bonds	—	653	—	653
Total assets measured at fair value	\$260,911	\$41,620	\$—	\$302,531

U.S. government treasuries and U.S. government agency securities as of December 30, 2012 and April 1, 2012 do not include any U.S. government guaranteed bank issued paper. Corporate bonds include bank-issued securities that are guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

The securities in Level 1 are highly liquid and actively traded in exchange markets or over-the-counter markets. Level 2 fixed income securities are priced using quoted market prices for similar instruments, non-binding market prices that are corroborated by observable market data.

In connection with the acquisition of Fox Enterprises and Alvand Technologies (See "Note 3- Business Combinations"), liabilities were recognized for the Company's estimate of the fair value of contingent consideration on the acquisition dates based on probability-based forecasted revenues, gross profits and attainment of product development milestones. These fair value measurements are based on significant inputs not observed in the market and thus represent a Level 3 measurement, which reflect the Company's own assumptions concerning future revenues, gross profit and product development milestones of the acquired businesses in measuring fair value. During the third quarter of fiscal 2013, the fair value of the contingent consideration was re-measured based on a revised forecast for the business and as a result, the fair value of the contingent consideration increased by \$0.4 million. This change in the fair value of the contingent consideration was recorded in selling and administrative expenses in the third quarter of fiscal 2013.

In connection with the acquisition of NXP B.V.'s Data Converter Business, the Company assumed certain pension and post employment related liabilities (see "Note 15 - Employee Benefit Plans"). The fair value of these pension benefits were determined based on actuarial calculations.

The following table summarizes the change in the fair value of the contingent consideration measured using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the nine months ended December 30, 2012:

(in thousands)	Estimated Fair Value
Balance as of April 1, 2012	\$—
Additions	7,295
Deletions	—
Balance as of December 30, 2012	\$7,295

All of the Company's available-for-sale investments are subject to a periodic impairment review. Investments are considered to be impaired when a decline in fair value is judged to be other-than-temporary. The Company did not

record any impairment charges related to its available-for-sale investments in the nine months ended December 30, 2012 and January 1, 2012.

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Note 6. Investments

Available-for-Sale Securities

Available-for-sale investments at December 30, 2012 were as follows:

(in thousands)	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
U.S. government treasuries and agencies securities	\$ 148,836	\$43	\$—	\$ 148,879
Money market funds	61,894	—	—	61,894
Corporate bonds	13,224	8	(4	) 13,228
International government bonds	3,084	—	—	3,084
Corporate commercial paper	1,000	—	—	1,000
Bank deposits	15,211	—	—	15,211
Total available-for-sale investments	243,249	51	(4	) 243,296
Less amounts classified as cash equivalents	(75,998	) —	—	(75,998
Short-term investments	\$ 167,251	\$51	\$(4	) \$ 167,298

Available-for-sale investments at April 1, 2012 were as follows:

(in thousands)	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
U.S. government treasuries and agencies securities	\$ 156,331	\$8	\$(24	) \$ 156,315
Money market funds	104,596	—	—	104,596
Corporate bonds	21,485	59	(6	) 21,538
International government bonds	4,650	1	(3	) 4,648
Corporate commercial paper	3,148	—	—	3,148
Bank deposits	11,633	—	—	11,633
Municipal bonds	652	1	—	653
Total available-for-sale investments	302,495	69	(33	) 302,531
Less amounts classified as cash equivalents	(111,996	) —	—	(111,996
Short-term investments	\$ 190,499	\$69	\$(33	) \$ 190,535

The cost and estimated fair value of available-for-sale securities at December 30, 2012, by contractual maturity, were as follows:

(in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due in 1 year or less	\$233,271	\$233,318
Due in 1-2 years	9,978	9,978
Total investments in available-for-sale securities	\$243,249	\$243,296

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The following table shows the gross unrealized losses and fair value of the Company's investments with unrealized losses as of December 30, 2012, aggregated by length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position.

(in thousands)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Corporate bonds	\$4,176	\$(4)	\$—	\$—	\$4,176	\$(4)
U.S. government treasuries and agencies securities	500	—	—	—	500	—
Total	\$4,676	\$(4)	\$—	\$—	\$4,676	\$(4)

The following table shows the gross unrealized losses and fair value of the Company's investments with unrealized losses, as of April 1, 2012, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position.

(in thousands)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Corporate bonds	\$4,213	\$(7)	\$—	\$—	\$4,213	\$(7)
U.S. government treasuries and agencies securities	114,056	(24)	—	—	114,056	(24)
International government bonds	2,550	(2)	—	—	2,550	(2)
Total	\$120,819	\$(33)	\$—	\$—	\$120,819	\$(33)

Currently, a significant portion of the Company's available-for-sale investments that it holds are high grade instruments. As of December 30, 2012, the unrealized losses on the Company's available-for-sale investments represented an insignificant amount in relation to its total available-for-sale portfolio. Substantially all of the Company's unrealized losses on its available-for-sale marketable debt instruments are primarily driven by declines in interest rates or as a result of a decrease in the market liquidity for debt instruments. Because the Company has the ability to hold these investments until a recovery of fair value, which may be maturity, the Company did not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 30, 2012 and April 1, 2012.

Non-Marketable Equity Securities

During the nine months ended December 30, 2012, in association with the acquisition of Fox Enterprises, the Company acquired a non-significant stake in a privately held company. The fair value of this non-marketable private equity investment was \$0.6 million as of December 30, 2012.

The Company accounts for its equity investments in privately held companies under the cost method. These investments are subject to periodic impairment review and measured and recorded at fair value when they are deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired. In determining whether a decline in value of its investments have occurred and is other than temporary, an assessment was made by considering available evidence, including the general market conditions, the investee's financial condition, near-term prospects, market comparables and subsequent rounds of financing. The valuation also takes into account the investee's capital structure, liquidation preferences for its capital and other economic variables. The valuation methodology for determining the decline in value of non-marketable equity securities is based on inputs that require management judgment.

The aggregate carrying value of the Company's non-marketable equity securities was approximately \$2.3 million and \$1.7 million as of December 30, 2012 and April 1, 2012, respectively and was classified within other assets on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company did not recognize any impairment loss in the three and nine months ended December 30, 2012 and January 1, 2012.

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Note 7. Stock-Based Employee Compensation

Compensation Expense

The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense by category appearing in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012
Cost of revenue	\$295	\$535	\$850	\$1,415
Research and development	1,531	2,174	4,369	6,493
Selling, general and administrative	948	1,603	3,561	4,458
Discontinued operations	—	113	526	208
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$2,774	\$4,425	\$9,306	\$12,574

Amount of stock-based compensation expense that was capitalized during the periods presented above was immaterial.

During the three and nine months ended December 30, 2012, 295,421 and 1,242,608 shares of common stock were issued under the Company's Employee Stock Purchase Plan and options to purchase 586,802 and 869,428 shares of common stock were exercised under the Company's Stock Incentive Plan, respectively. The number of common stock shares related to the restricted stock units issued during the three and nine months ended December 30, 2012 was 49,324 and 779,538, respectively.

As of December 30, 2012, the unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock options, net of estimated forfeitures, was \$5.3 million and will be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.3 years.

As of December 30, 2012, the unrecognized compensation cost related to restricted stock units granted under the Company's equity incentive plans was approximately \$7.1 million, net of estimated forfeitures, and is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.6 years.

Note 8. Stockholders' Equity

In the nine months ended December 30, 2012, the Company did not repurchase any shares. In fiscal 2012, the Company repurchased approximately 10.4 million shares at an average price of \$6.49 per share for a total purchase price of \$67.5 million under the authorized share repurchase program. As of December 30, 2012, approximately \$79.8 million was available for future purchase under the share repurchase program. Share repurchases were recorded as treasury stock and resulted in a reduction of stockholders' equity.

Note 9. Balance Sheet Detail

(in thousands)	December 30, 2012	April 1, 2012
Inventories, net		
Raw materials	\$7,437	\$6,457
Work-in-process	28,324	38,843
Finished goods	24,221	26,480
Total inventories, net	\$59,982	\$71,780
Property, plant and equipment, net		
Land	\$11,862	\$11,665
Machinery and equipment	297,071	290,028
Building and leasehold improvements	48,368	44,724
Total property, plant and equipment, gross	357,301	346,417
Less: accumulated depreciation	(281,576)	(276,433)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	\$75,725	\$69,984

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Other accrued liabilities		
Contingent consideration	\$4,100	\$—
Other	11,772	13,443
Total other accrued liabilities	\$15,872	\$13,443
Other long-term obligations		
Deferred compensation related liabilities	\$17,521	\$14,869
Contingent consideration	2,321	—
Other	2,081	1,625
Total other long-term liabilities	\$21,923	\$16,494

Note 10. Deferred Income on Shipments to Distributors

Included in the caption “Deferred income on shipments to distributors” on the Consolidated Balance Sheets are amounts related to shipments to certain distributors for which revenue is not recognized until our product has been sold by the distributor to an end customer. The components of deferred income on shipments to distributors as of December 30, 2012 and April 1, 2012 are as follows:

(in thousands)	December 30, 2012	April 1, 2012
Gross deferred revenue	\$16,849	\$17,883
Gross deferred costs	(2,727	) (3,620
Deferred income on shipments to distributors	\$14,122	\$14,263

The gross deferred revenue represents the gross value of shipments to distributors at the list price billed to the distributor less any price protection credits provided to them in connection with reductions in list price while the products remain in their inventory. The amount ultimately recognized as revenue will be lower than this amount as a result of ship from stock pricing credits which are issued in connection with the sell through of our products to end customers. Historically, this amount represents on an average approximately 30% of the list price billed to the customer. The gross deferred costs represent the standard costs (which approximate actual costs) of products the Company sells to the distributors. Although we monitor the levels and quality of inventory in the distribution channel, our experience is that products returned from these distributors may be sold to a different distributor or in a different region of the world. As such, inventory write-downs for products in the distribution channel have not been significant.

Note 11. Comprehensive Income

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax, were as follows:

(in thousands)	December 30, 2012	April 1, 2012
Cumulative translation adjustments	\$2,165	\$1,328
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments	42	35
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	\$2,207	\$1,363

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Note 12. Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net

Goodwill activity for the nine months ended December 30, 2012 is as follows:

(in thousands)	Reportable Segment		
	Communications	Computing and Consumer	Total
Balance as of April 1, 2012	\$74,673	\$21,419	\$96,092
Dispositions (1)	(700	) —	(700)
Additions (2)	49,737	—	49,737
Balance as of December 30, 2012	\$123,710	\$21,419	\$145,129

(1) Represents goodwill of the divested Video processing business. See Note 4 for further details.

(2) During the six months ended September 30, 2012, the Company acquired intangibles from Fox Enterprises, Alvand Technologies and NXP B.V.'s data converter business. See Note 3 for further details.

Intangible asset balances as of December 30, 2012 and April 1, 2012 are summarized as follows:

(in thousands)	December 30, 2012		
	Gross Assets	Accumulated Amortization	Net Assets
Purchased intangible assets:			
Existing technology	\$241,933	\$(200,191	) \$41,742
Trademarks	4,411	(1,789	) 2,622
Customer relationships	131,930	(127,223	) 4,707
Other	4,200	(1,700	) 2,500
Total amortizable purchased intangible assets	382,474	(330,903	) 51,571
IPR&D	2,433	—	2,433
Total purchased intangible assets	\$384,907	\$(330,903	) \$54,004
(in thousands)	April 1, 2012		
	Gross Assets	Accumulated Amortization	Net Assets
Purchased intangible assets:			
Existing technology	\$223,733	\$(192,105	) \$31,628
Trademarks	2,911	(1,144	) 1,767
Customer relationships	127,231	(122,511	) 4,720
Total amortizable purchased intangible assets	353,875	(315,760	) 38,115
IPR&D	2,433	—	2,433
Total purchased intangible assets	\$356,308	\$(315,760	) \$40,548

IPR&D is initially capitalized at fair value as an intangible asset with an indefinite life and assessed for impairment thereafter. The Company estimates that current IPR&D will be completed within the next 12 months. When the IPR&D project is complete, it is reclassified as an amortizable purchased intangible asset and is amortized over its estimated useful life. If an IPR&D project is abandoned, the Company will record a charge for the carrying value of the related intangible asset to its Consolidated Statements of Operations in the period it is abandoned.

Amortization expense for the three months ended December 30, 2012 and January 1, 2012 was \$4.7 million and \$4.0 million, respectively. Amortization expense for the nine months ended December 30, 2012 and January 1, 2012 was \$15.1 million and \$12.1 million, respectively.

The intangible assets are being amortized over estimated useful lives of twelve months to seven years.

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Based on the intangible assets recorded at December 30, 2012, and assuming no subsequent additions to or impairment of the underlying assets, the remaining estimated amortization expense is expected to be as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Amount
2013 (Remaining 3 months)	\$4,673
2014	17,184
2015	13,460
2016	8,448
2017 and thereafter	7,806
Total	\$51,571

Note 13. Restructuring

The following table shows the provision of the restructuring charges and the liability remaining as of December 30, 2012:

(in thousands)	Amount
Balance as of April 1, 2012	\$5,198
Provision	3,222
Cash payments	(7,982)
Balance as of December 30, 2012	\$438

In connection with the Company's plans to fully divest its remaining video processing product lines, during fiscal 2012, the Company recorded \$3.6 million in restructuring expenses for employee retention costs. During the first and second quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company recorded an additional \$0.8 million and \$0.2 million for employee retention costs under this plan, respectively. These charges were recorded within discontinued operations. The Company paid \$4.6 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2013 and completed this restructuring action.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company recorded restructuring charges of \$2.2 million for reduction in workforce. The Company reduced its headcount by approximately 51 employees with reductions affecting all functional areas and various locations. During the third quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company paid \$2.0 million in severance costs associated with this action. As of December 30, 2012, the total accrued balance for employee severance costs related to this restructuring action was \$0.2 million. The Company expects to complete this restructuring action in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company paid \$1.0 million in employee retention costs and completed the restructuring plan to exit wafer production operations at its Oregon fabrication facility.

During the nine months ended December 30, 2012, the Company made lease payments of \$0.2 million in connection with the exited facilities in Singapore and Salinas, California. As of December 30, 2012, the remaining accrued lease liabilities were \$0.2 million. The Company expects to pay off these lease obligations through the third quarter of fiscal 2014.

Note 14. Commitments and Contingencies

Warranty

The Company maintains an accrual for obligations it incurs under its standard product warranty program and customer, part, or process specific matters. The Company's standard warranty period is one year, however in certain instances the warranty period may be extended to as long as two years. Management estimates the fair value of the Company's warranty liability based on actual past warranty claims experience, its policies regarding customer warranty returns and other estimates about the timing and disposition of product returned under the standard program. Customer, part, or process specific accruals are estimated using a specific identification method. Historical profit and loss impact related to warranty returns activity has been minimal. The total warranty accrual was \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million as of December 30, 2012 and April 1, 2012, respectively.

Litigation

In January 2012, Maxim I Properties, a general partnership that had purchased a certain parcel of real property (the Property) in 2003, filed a complaint in the Northern District of California naming approximately 30 defendants, including the Company, alleging various environmental violations of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Hazardous Substance Account Act (HSAA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and other public and

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private nuisance claims (the Complaint). The Complaint alleges with regard to the Company that IDT "...generated, transported, and/or arranged for the transport and/or disposal of hazardous waste to the Property." The Complaint further alleges that the Defendants are liable for the costs of investigation and remediation of the Property due to the release of hazardous substances, and that Defendants violated their duty to prevent the release of such hazardous substances. In March 2012, the Company was served with and filed an answer to the Complaint, denying the various allegations in the Complaint, and in April 2012, the Company filed an amended answer to the Complaint, including a counterclaim against the Plaintiff. On August 15, 2012, the plaintiff voluntarily dismissed its Complaint against the Company without prejudice. Moyer Products, Inc., another defendant, has cross-claimed against Defendants, including the Company, and thus the Company remains a defendant in this action. In September 2012, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) notified the Company that it identified the Company, along with more than fifty other companies, as "a generator of hazardous waste" that was sent to the Property. DTSC proposed that the Company, along with the other respondent parties, enter into a Corrective Action Consent Agreement to conduct the Property investigation and corrective actions. The Company continues to participate in discussions with the DTSC regarding its proposal, but will at the same time continue to vigorously defend itself against the allegations in the Complaint and evaluate settlement options with Moyer Products, when Moyer Products is available to discuss such options. Because the case is at an early stage and no specific monetary demands have been made, it is not possible for us to estimate the potential loss or range of potential losses.

On May 14, 2012, a putative class action lawsuit captioned Cox v. Guzy, et al., C.A. No. 7529, was filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery (the Cox Complaint). The Cox Complaint names as defendants the members of the PLX Board of Directors, as well as PLX, IDT, Pinewood Acquisition Corp. (Pinewood) and Pinewood Merger Sub, LLC (Pinewood LLC), both of which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of IDT. The plaintiff alleges that PLX's directors breached their fiduciary duties to PLX stockholders in connection with the Offer and the Merger, and were aided and abetted by PLX, IDT, Pinewood and Pinewood LLC. The Cox Complaint alleges that the Offer and the Merger involve an unfair price and an inadequate sales process, unreasonable deal protection devices, and that defendants entered into the Offer and the Merger to benefit themselves personally. The Cox Complaint seeks injunctive relief, including to enjoin the Offer and the Merger, an award of damages, attorneys' and other fees and costs, and other relief. On May 29, 2012, plaintiff filed a Motion for Expedited Proceedings. On June 7, 2012, defendants filed oppositions to plaintiff's Motion for Expedited Proceedings. At the hearing, on June 8, 2012, the Court denied plaintiff's Motion for Expedited Proceedings. On June 19, 2012, the plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the putative class action lawsuit without prejudice.

The Company is also party to various other legal proceedings and claims arising in the normal course of business. As of December 30, 2012, the Company has not recorded any accrual for contingent liabilities associated with its legal proceedings based on the belief that liabilities, while possible, are not probable. Further, probable ranges of losses in these matters cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. Generally, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and no assurance can be given that the Company will prevail in any particular lawsuit. Accordingly, pending lawsuits, as well as potential future litigation with other companies, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 15. Employee Benefit Plans

Effective November 1, 2000, the Company established an unfunded deferred compensation plan to provide benefits to executive officers and other key employees. Under the plan, participants can defer any portion of their salary and bonus compensation into the plan and may choose from a portfolio of funds from which earnings are measured. Participant balances are always 100% vested. As of December 30, 2012 and April 1, 2012, obligations under the plan totaled approximately \$15.2 million and \$14.9 million respectively. Additionally, the Company has set aside assets in a separate trust that is invested in corporate owned life insurance intended to substantially fund the liability under the plan. As of December 30, 2012 and April 1, 2012, the deferred compensation plan assets were approximately \$16.4 million and \$14.0 million, respectively.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company assumed an unfunded deferred compensation plan associated with the acquisition of Fox Enterprises. Under this plan, participants on retirement are entitled to receive a fixed amount

from the Corporation on a monthly basis. The Company has purchased life insurance policies with the intention of funding the liability under this plan. As of December 30, 2012, the deferred compensation plan assets and liability under this plan were approximately \$0.6 million and \$1.6 million, respectively.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2013, as a result of completion of acquisition of NXP B.V., the Company acquired certain assets and liabilities from NXP B.V. related to defined-benefit pension plans, defined-contribution plans, multi-employer plans and certain post-employment benefit plans as explained below, for its employees mainly in France and Netherlands. The costs of pension benefits and related liabilities for the employees that were transferred to the Company as a result of the acquisition were determined based on actuarial calculations.

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Multi-employer plan

The Company's employees in the Netherlands participate in a mandatory multi-employer plan, implemented for the employees of the Metal and Electrical Engineering Industry. As this affiliation is a legal requirement for the Metal and Electrical Engineering Industry it has no expiration date. The pension fund rules state that the only obligation for affiliated companies will be to pay the annual plan contributions. Affiliated companies will also have no entitlements to any possible surpluses in the pension fund. Contributions to multi-employer pension plans are recognized as an expense in the statements of operations as incurred. During the third quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company made \$0.1 million of contributions under this plan. The total expected contribution under the plan for fiscal 2013 is approximately \$0.4 million.

Defined-benefit plan

The benefits provided by defined-benefit plans are based on employees' years of service and compensation levels. Contributions are made by the Company, as necessary, to provide assets sufficient to meet the benefits payable to defined-benefit pension plan participants. These contributions are determined based upon various factors, including funded status, legal and tax considerations as well as local customs. Some of these defined-benefit pension plans are funded with plan assets that have been segregated and restricted in a trust, foundation or insurance company to provide for the pension benefits to which the Company has committed itself. The projected defined-benefit obligation will be calculated at year-end by qualified actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses arise mainly from changes in actuarial assumptions and differences between actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred will be recognized in the statement of operations, over the expected average remaining service periods of the employees only to the extent that their net cumulative amount exceeds 10% of the greater of the present value of the obligation or of the fair value of plan assets at the end of the previous year. Events which invoke a curtailment or a settlement of a benefit plan will be recognized in our statement of operations.

As of December 30, 2012, the total plan assets and liability under all pension plans was approximately \$0.7 million each.

The Company also assumed obligations for post employment benefits liability of \$0.2 million from NXP B.V. under the Jubilee plan ("Jubilee"). These are in the nature of one time payouts in relation to the number of service years of the employee. The amount of the obligation per employee has been determined by actuarial calculation indicating the degree of likelihood that the individual employee will actually complete the required number of service years to be entitled to his jubilee payment.

Note 16. Income Taxes

During the three months ended December 30, 2012, the Company recorded \$0.2 million of income tax expense and an income tax benefit of \$3.8 million in the nine months ended December 30, 2012 from continuing operations. The Company recorded an income tax expense of \$0.6 million and \$1.2 million in the three and nine months ended January 1, 2012, respectively from continuing operations. The income tax benefit recorded in the nine months ended December 30, 2012 was primarily due to the recognition of a deferred tax asset offset by the recognition of a deferred tax liability due to the acquisition of Fox Enterprises. The increase in the deferred tax liability was a part of the purchase accounting step-up adjustment that was recorded against goodwill while the increase in the deferred tax asset was recorded as a tax benefit.

The provision for income taxes for the nine months ended January 1, 2012 reflects tax on foreign earnings and federal and state tax on U.S. earnings.

As of December 30, 2012, the Company could be subject to examination in the U.S. federal tax jurisdiction for the fiscal years 2010-2012. The Company is not currently under examination by the Internal Revenue Service, but if the Company was audited, based on currently available information, the Company believes that an audit by the Internal Revenue Service would not have a material adverse effect on its financial position, cash flows or results of operations. On January 14, 2013, the Internal Revenue Service notified the Company that they will be auditing the Company's fiscal years 2011 and 2012.

As of December 30, 2012, the Company was subject to examination in various state and foreign jurisdictions for tax years 2006 forward, none of which were individually material.

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Note 17. Segment Information

The Chief Operating Decision Maker is the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer.

Our reportable segments include the following:

Communications segment: includes clock and timing solutions, Serial RapidIO® switching solutions, flow-control management devices, FIFOs, integrated communications processors, high-speed SRAM, digital logic and telecommunications.

Computing and Consumer segment: includes clock generation and distribution products, PCI Express switching and bridging solutions, high-performance server memory interfaces, multi-port products and PC audio products.

The tables below provide information about these segments:

Revenues by segment (in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012
Communications	\$65,592	\$55,513	\$197,955	\$192,048
Computing and Consumer	49,555	64,464	180,754	215,532
Total revenues	\$115,147	\$119,977	\$378,709	\$407,580

Income (Loss) by segment from continuing operations (in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012
Communications	\$17,211	\$16,923	\$54,256	\$69,374
Computing and Consumer	(9,842)	(6,836)	(17,875)	(16,536)
Unallocated expenses:				
Amortization of intangible assets	(4,673)	(4,006)	(15,137)	(11,628)
Inventory fair market value adjustment	—	—	(458)	—
Fabrication production transfer costs	—	(1,233)	—	(3,893)
Assets impairment	(527)	73	(409)	255
Amortization of stock-based compensation	(2,774)	(4,312)	(9,513)	(12,365)
Severance, retention and facility closure costs	(921)	1,962	(3,920)	(665)
Acquisition-related costs and other	(2,999)	(109)	(14,465)	(109)
Consulting expenses related to stockholder activities	—	—	(2,614)	—
Deferred compensation plan expense (benefit)	(87)	(649)	(431)	633
Proceeds from life insurance policies	—	—	2,313	—
Interest income and other, net	(344)	(2,140)	(862)	(3,924)
Income from continuing operations, before income taxes	\$(4,956)	\$(327)	\$(9,115)	\$21,142

The Company does not allocate goodwill and intangible assets impairment charge, severance and retention costs, acquisition-related costs, stock-based compensation, interest income and other, and interest expense to its segments. In addition, the Company does not allocate assets to its segments. The Company excludes these items consistent with the manner in which it internally evaluates its results of operations.

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Revenues from unaffiliated customers by geographic area, based on the customers' shipment locations, were as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012
Asia Pacific	\$71,821	\$78,444	\$243,670	\$272,210
Americas (1)	19,029	20,020	59,130	57,785
Japan	10,019	10,417	32,390	33,463
Europe	14,278	11,096	43,519	44,122
Total revenues	\$115,147	\$119,977	\$378,709	\$407,580

The revenues from the customers in the U.S. were \$17.6 million and \$19.2 million in the three months ended (1) December 30, 2012 and January 1, 2012, respectively. The revenues from the customers in the U.S. were \$54.1 million and \$55.2 million in the nine months ended December 30, 2012 and January 1, 2012, respectively.

The Company utilizes global and regional distributors around the world, who buy product directly from the Company on behalf of their customers. Two families of distributors, Maxtek and its affiliates and Uniquist represented approximately 14% and 11% of the Company's revenues for the nine months period ended December 30, 2012, respectively. Three families of distributors, Maxtek and its affiliates, Avnet, and Uniquist represented approximately 16%, 11% and 10% of the Company's revenues for the nine months period ended January 1, 2012.

At December 30, 2012, three distributors represented approximately 15%, 13% and 11% of the Company's gross accounts receivable. At April 1, 2012, three distributors represented approximately 19%, 16% and 12% of the Company's gross accounts receivable.

The Company's significant operations outside of the United States include a test facility in Malaysia, design centers in Canada and China, and sales subsidiaries in Japan, Asia Pacific and Europe. The Company's net property, plant and equipment are summarized below by geographic area:

(in thousands)	December 30, 2012	April 1, 2012
United States	\$45,597	\$50,741
Malaysia	21,001	13,658
All other countries	9,127	5,585
Total property, plant and equipment, net	\$75,725	\$69,984

Note 18. Derivative Financial Instruments

As a result of its international operations, sales and purchase transactions, the Company is subject to risks associated with fluctuating currency exchange rates. The Company may use derivative financial instruments to hedge these risks when instruments are available and cost effective, in an attempt to minimize the impact of currency exchange rate movements on its operating results and on the cost of capital equipment purchases. The Company also has foreign exchange facilities used for hedging arrangements with banks that allow the Company to enter into foreign exchange contracts totaling approximately \$20.0 million, all of which was available at December 30, 2012. The Company does not enter into derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2013 the Company entered into a foreign exchange contract of \$3.4 million to limit the foreign exchange rate risk associated with a receivable denominated in Japanese Yen. This forward exchange contract was settled in the second quarter of fiscal 2013 and an immaterial amount of gain was recognized in the second quarter of fiscal 2013. As of December 30, 2012 and April 1, 2012, the Company did not have any outstanding foreign currency contracts that qualified for hedge accounting.

Note 19. Credit Facility

The Company has the right to sell to Bank of America up to 1,431 shares of Class A preferred shares of one of its wholly owned subsidiaries (the Subsidiary), in one or more transactions prior to February 14, 2013, for an aggregate

purchase price of \$135 million in cash under the repurchase agreement entered into with Bank of America in June 2011. As of December 30, 2012, the Company has not sold any preferred stock to Bank of America under this repurchase agreement. Subsequent to December 30,

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2012, the Company's Board of Directors determined that it would be in the best interests of IDT to allow this credit facility to lapse undrawn (see note 20).

Note 20. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to December 30, 2012, the Company's Board of Directors determined that it would be in the best interests of IDT to allow its credit facility with Bank of America (see note 19) to lapse undrawn. The credit facility will lapse on February 14, 2013 if funds are undrawn. Associated with this credit facility, the Company has \$2.6 million in remaining unamortized financing costs which have been recorded as other current assets. The Company expects to recognize these financing costs in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 as other non-operating expense.

On January 14, 2013, the Internal Revenue Service notified the Company that they will be auditing the Company's fiscal years 2011 and 2012.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical facts may be deemed to be forward-looking. Forward-looking statements, which are generally identified by words such as “anticipates,” “expects,” “plans,” “intends,” “seeks,” “targets,” “believes,” “can,” “may,” “could,” “should,” “would,” “will” and similar terms, include statements related to, among others, revenues and gross profit, research and development activities, selling, general and administrative expenses, restructuring costs, intangible expenses, interest income and other, taxes, capital spending and financing transactions, as well as statements regarding successful development and market acceptance of new products, industry and overall economic conditions and demand, and capacity utilization. Forward-looking statements are based upon current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: global business and economic conditions; operating results; new product introductions and sales; competitive conditions; capital expenditures and resources; manufacturing capacity utilization; customer demand and inventory levels; product performance; intellectual property matters; mergers and acquisitions and integration activities; and the risk factors set forth in Part II, Item 1A “Risk Factors” to this Report on Form 10-Q. As a result of these risks and uncertainties, actual results could differ significantly from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. Unless otherwise required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly revise these statements for future events or new information after the date of this Report on Form 10-Q.

This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying Notes included in this report and the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended April 1, 2012 filed with the SEC. Operating results for the three and nine months ended December 30, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of operating results for an entire fiscal year.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. The preparation of such statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements. Our estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that we consider to be appropriate in the circumstances. However, actual future results may vary from our estimates and assumptions.

For a discussion of our critical accounting policies, see Part II, Item 7 “Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 1, 2012. We believe that these accounting policies are “critical,” as defined by the SEC, in that they are both highly important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results, and they require difficult management judgments, estimates and assumptions about matters that are inherently uncertain. We believe that there have been no significant changes during the nine months ended December 30, 2012 to the items that we disclosed as our critical accounting policies in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 1, 2012.

Business overview

We design, develop, manufacture, and market a broad range of low-power, high-performance mixed signal semiconductor solutions for the advanced communications, computing and consumer industries. Currently, we offer communications solutions for customers within the enterprise, data center, and wireless markets. Our computing products are designed specifically for desktop, notebook, sub-notebook, storage and server applications, optimized gaming consoles, set-top boxes, digital TV and smart phones for consumer-based clients. Ultimately, we envision equipping every digital system with an interface based on our silicon.

We are focused on the following:

- aggressively managing, maintaining and refining our product portfolio including focus on the development and growth of new applications;
- maintaining existing customers, pursuing and winning new customers;

- developing and marketing new products in a timely and efficient manner;
- differentiating and enhancing our products;
- deploying research and development investment in the areas of displays, silicon timing, power management, signal integrity and radio frequency; and
- rationalizing our operating expenses to improve profitability.

For more information on our business, please see Part I, Item 1, "Business," in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 1, 2012.

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Recent developments

Acquisition of NXP B.V.'s Data Converter Business

On July 19, 2012, we completed an acquisition of certain assets related to technology and products developed for communications analog mixed-signal market applications from NXP B.V. We believe that this acquisition will enhance our efforts to increase silicon content in wireless infrastructure markets. We believe that with this acquisition we can offer our customers a one-stop shop for wireless base stations, including radio frequency (RF) components, analog-to-digital converters (ADCs), digital-to-analog converters (DACs), Serial RapidIO® switches and bridges, high-performance timing devices, data compression IP, and power management ICs and it will help us increase our dollar content in the base station by offering all the key components in the signal chain. We acquired the communications analog mixed-signal assets for an aggregate cash purchase price of approximately \$31.2 million, less a \$4.0 million credit from NXP B.V. for certain accrued liabilities assumed by us from NXP B.V, resulting in a net aggregate purchase price of \$27.2 million. We assumed certain assets and specified liabilities and recorded amortizable intangible assets of \$12.5 million and goodwill of \$13.7 million. During the nine months ended December 30, 2012, we incurred approximately \$3.9 million in acquisition related costs, respectively, which were included in SG&A expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Acquisition of Fox Enterprises, Inc.

On April 30, 2012, we completed the acquisition of Fox Enterprises, Inc. (Fox), a leading supplier of frequency control products including crystals and crystal oscillators, for total compensation of approximately \$28.9 million, which included \$25.7 million in cash paid at closing and \$3.2 million in fair value of contingent cash consideration of up to \$4.0 million based upon the achievement of future financial milestones. We believe that the combination of Fox's product portfolio with our award-winning CrystalFree™ oscillators makes us the industry's most comprehensive one-stop shop for frequency control products. In addition, we expect that this acquisition will help accelerate the adoption of CrystalFree™ by enabling customers to purchase pMEMS and CMOS solid-state oscillators alongside traditional quartz-based components through an established and trusted sales channel. As a result of this acquisition we recorded amortizable intangible assets of \$12.3 million and goodwill of \$16.3 million during the first quarter of fiscal 2013. In addition, we recorded approximately \$0.2 million in acquisition related costs during the first quarter of fiscal 2013, which were included in SG&A expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Acquisition of Alvand Technologies, Inc.

On April 16, 2012, we completed the acquisition of Alvand Technologies Inc., a leading analog integrated circuits company specializing in data converters, for total compensation of approximately \$23.3 million, which included \$20.5 million in cash was paid at closing and \$2.8 million in fair value of contingent cash consideration of up to \$4.0 million based upon the achievement of future product development milestones. As a result of this acquisition we recorded amortizable intangible assets of \$3.8 million and goodwill of \$19.7 million during the first quarter of fiscal 2013. In addition, we recorded approximately \$0.1 million in acquisition related costs in the first quarter of fiscal 2013, which were included in SG&A expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. We believe that Alvand Technologies provides critical IP needed for our next-generation roadmap.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2013, the fair value of the contingent consideration was re-measured based on a revised product development forecast for the business. As a result, the fair value of the contingent consideration increased \$0.4 million to \$3.2 million. The change in the fair value of the contingent consideration was recorded in selling and administrative expenses in the third quarter of fiscal 2013.

Termination of Proposed Acquisition of PLX Technology (PLX)

On April 30, 2012, IDT and PLX had entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with PLX Technology, Inc (PLX) for the acquisition of PLX by IDT (Agreement). On December 19, 2012, the United States Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") filed an administrative complaint challenging IDT's proposed acquisition of PLX. In response to the FTC's determination to challenge the proposed acquisition of PLX by IDT, effective December 19, 2012, IDT and PLX have mutually agreed to terminate the Agreement and plan of merger. Also on December 19, 2012, IDT withdrew its related exchange offer (the "Offer") to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value, of PLX and instructed Computershare, the exchange agent for the Offer, to promptly return all previously tendered shares. A description of the terms of the Agreement and the Offer were included in Item 1.01 of

the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by IDT with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 30, 2012. Associated with proposed acquisition of PLX, during the three and nine months ended December 30, 2012, we incurred approximately \$2.3 million and \$9.5 million in acquisition related costs, respectively, which were included in SG&A expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Discontinued operations and assets held for sale

In the second quarter of fiscal 2012, we completed the transfer of certain assets related to IDT's Hollywood Quality Video (HQV) and Frame Rate Conversion (FRC) video processing product lines to Qualcomm pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement and had classified the remaining video business as held for sale.

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On August 1, 2012, we completed the transfer of the remaining assets of our video business to Synaptics for \$5 million in cash pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement. In connection with the divestiture, 47 employees were transferred to Synaptics. In the second quarter of fiscal 2013, we recorded a gain of \$0.9 million related to this divestiture. Prior to second quarter of fiscal 2012, the video business were previously included as part of our Computing and Consumer reportable segment. For financial statement purposes, the results of operations for these discontinued businesses have been presented in the consolidated financial statements as discontinued operations. Unless otherwise indicated, the following discussion pertains only to our continuing operations.

Overview

The following table and discussion provides an overview of our operating results from continuing operations for the three and nine months ended December 30, 2012 and January 1, 2012:

(in thousands, except for percentage)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended			
	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012		
Revenues	\$115,147	\$119,977	\$378,709	\$407,580		
Gross profit	\$62,947	\$63,884	\$210,087	\$216,953		
As a % of revenues	55	% 53	% 55	% 53		%
Operating income (loss)	\$(4,612)	) \$1,813	\$(10,565)	) \$25,066		
As a % of revenues	(4	)% 2	% (3	)% 6		%
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(5,157)	) \$(903)	\$(5,297)	) \$19,966		
As a % of revenues	(4	)% (1	)% (1	)% 5		%

Net loss from continuing operations was \$5.2 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2013 as compared to a net loss of \$0.9 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2012. Net loss from continuing operations was \$5.3 million in the first nine months of fiscal 2013 as compared to net income of \$20.0 million in the first nine months of fiscal 2012. This decrease in net income in both the periods was primarily due to lower revenues and higher operating expenses which were partially offset by improved gross margin and reduced effect of income taxes.

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Results of Operations

Revenues

Revenues by segment: (in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012
Communications	\$65,592	\$55,513	\$197,955	\$192,048
Computing and Consumer	49,555	64,464	180,754	215,532
Total revenues	\$115,147	\$119,977	\$378,709	\$407,580

Product groups representing greater than 10% of net revenues:

As a percentage of net revenues	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended		
	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012	
Communications:					
Communications timing products	25	% 19	% 23	% 18	%
All others less than 10% individually	32	% 27	% 29	% 29	%
Total communications	57	% 46	% 52	% 47	%
Computing and Consumer:					
Consumer and computing timing products	18	% 21	% 19	% 22	%
Memory interface products	12	% 19	% 16	% 17	%
All others less than 10% individually	13	% 14	% 13	% 14	%
Total computing and consumer	43	% 54	% 48	% 53	%
Total	100	% 100	% 100	% 100	%

Communications Segment

Revenues in our Communications segment increased \$10.1 million, or 18% to \$65.6 million in the quarter ended December 30, 2012 as compared to the quarter ended January 1, 2012, primarily due to a \$5.3 million increase in revenue from Fox enterprise which was acquired in the first quarter of fiscal 2013, combined with a \$5.0 million increase in shipments of our Rapid I/O switching solutions products.

Revenues in our Communications segment increased \$5.9 million, or 3% to \$198.0 million in the nine months ended December 30, 2012 as compared to the nine months ended January 1, 2012, as a result of \$14.7 million increase in revenue from Fox enterprise which was acquired in the first quarter of fiscal 2013, combined with a \$9.4 million increase in shipments for our Rapid I/O switching solutions products. These increases for FOX and Rapid I/O products were offset in part by general demand weakness for most other products within this market segment, which was in-line with overall market conditions.

Computing and Consumer Segment

Revenues in our Computing and Consumer segment decreased \$14.9 million, or 23% to \$49.6 million in the quarter ended December 30, 2012 as compared to the quarter ended January 1, 2012. This decrease was primarily due to a \$9.3 million revenue reduction for memory interface products which was the result of a correction of an inventory oversupply in the distributor channel and at end customer sites. In addition, we experienced a \$4.2 million decrease in revenues from our consumer and PC clock products due to lower demand in the PC market.

Revenues in our Computing and Consumer segment decreased \$34.8 million, or 16% to \$180.8 million in the nine months ended December 30, 2012 as compared to the nine months ended January 1, 2012, as a result of reduced over-all demand for most products within this market segment. These declines were in-line with market conditions.

Revenues by Region

Revenues in the quarter ended December 30, 2012 decreased primarily in APAC (Asia Pacific region excluding Japan) and Europe as compared to the quarter ended January 1, 2012. Revenues in APAC, Americas, Japan and

Europe accounted for 62%, 17%, 9% and 12%, respectively, of consolidated revenues in the quarter ended December 30, 2012 compared to 65%, 17%, 9%

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and 9%, respectively, of our consolidated revenues in the quarter ended January 1, 2012. The Asia Pacific region continues to be our strongest region, as many of our largest customers utilize manufacturers in that region. For the nine months ended December 30, 2012, revenue decreased primarily in APAC (excluding Japan) and Europe as compared to the nine months ended January 1, 2012. For the nine months ended December 30, 2012, revenues in APAC region, Americas, Japan and Europe accounted for 64%, 16%, 9% and 11%, respectively, of consolidated revenues as compared to 67%, 14%, 8% and 11%, respectively, for the first nine months of fiscal 2012.

Gross Profit

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended		
	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012	
Gross Profit (in thousands)	\$62,947	\$63,884	\$210,087	\$216,953	
Gross Profit Percentage	55	% 53	% 55	% 53	%

Gross profit decreased \$0.9 million in the quarter ended December 30, 2012 compared to the quarter ended January 1, 2012 as a result of decreased revenues. Gross profit as a percentage of revenues increased 2% in the quarter ended December 30, 2012 compared to the quarter ended January 1, 2012. Despite lower revenue levels, gross profit percentage improved primarily due to an improved mix of higher margin products.

Gross profit decreased \$6.9 million or 3.2% in the nine months ended December 30, 2012 compared to the nine months ended January 1, 2012 primarily due to lower revenue levels. Gross profit as a percentage of revenues increased 2% in the nine months ended December 30, 2012 compared to the nine months ended January 1, 2012 primarily due to an improved mix of higher margin products combined with a reduction in inventory reserve charges and a reduction in expenses associated with the transfer of fabrication production to third party foundries which was completed in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012. As of December 30, 2012, the balance of build-ahead inventory which was built in anticipation of the transition of wafer fabrication activities totaled approximately \$6.8 million.

Operating Expenses

The following table presents our operating expenses for the quarter and nine months ended December 30, 2012, and the quarter and nine months ended January 1, 2012, respectively:

	Three Months Ended				Nine Months Ended				
	December 30, 2012		January 1, 2012		December 30, 2012		January 1, 2012		
(in thousands, except for percentages)	Dollar Amount	% of Net Revenues	Dollar Amount	% of Net Revenues	Dollar Amount	% of Net Revenues	Dollar Amount	% of Net Revenues	
Research and development	\$40,170	35	% \$38,410	32	% \$124,101	33	% \$117,409	29	%
Selling, General and administrative	\$27,389	24	% \$23,661	20	% \$96,551	25	% \$74,478	18	%

Research and Development (R&D)

R&D expense increased \$1.8 million, or 5%, to \$40.2 million in the quarter ended December 30, 2012 compared to the quarter ended January 1, 2012. The increase was primarily due to a \$1.3 million increase in R&D photomasks, materials and outside service costs, \$0.7 million increase in depreciation and other equipment costs and \$0.4 million of expenses related to transitional services provided to us by NXP B.V. in connection with the purchase of their data converter assets. These increases were offset in part by \$0.4 million decrease in employee compensation and benefit costs.

R&D expense increased \$6.7 million, or 6%, to \$124.1 million in the nine months ended December 30, 2012 compared to the nine months ended January 1, 2012. The increase was primarily due to a \$2.3 million increase in employee compensation costs associated with increased R&D headcount which include additions from the

acquisitions of Fox Enterprise, NXP B.V.'s data converter business and Alvand technologies. An additional \$1.8 million of expenses related to transitional services provided by NXP B.V. in connection with the purchase of their data converter assets, a \$1.1 million increase in depreciation and other equipment costs, and a \$1.0 million in increase in rent expense.

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Selling, General and Administrative (SG&A)

SG&A expenses increased \$3.7 million, or 16%, to \$27.4 million in the quarter ended December 30, 2012 as compared to the quarter ended January 1, 2012. The increase was primarily the result of \$2.3 million increase in acquisition related legal and consulting costs, \$0.8 million increase in employee compensation and benefits associated with increased SG&A headcount and a \$0.4 million increase in accrued contingent consideration associated the Alvand acquisition.

SG&A expenses increased \$22.1 million, or 30%, to \$96.6 million in the nine months ended December 30, 2012 compared to the nine months ended January 1, 2012. The increase was primarily the result of \$9.0 million increase in acquisition related legal and consulting costs, \$3.0 million in late-fee cost associated with the delay of the closing of the acquisition of NXP's high-speed data converter assets, \$4.4 million increase in employee compensation and benefits associated with increased SG&A headcount, \$2.6 million in expenses related to stockholder activities, \$1.5 million increase in amortization expense due to increase in intangibles acquired from Fox Enterprise and NXP B.V.'s data converter business.

Restructuring Charges

In connection with our plans to fully divest our remaining video processing product lines, during fiscal 2012, we recorded \$3.6 million in restructuring expenses for employee retention costs. During the first and second quarter of fiscal 2013, we recorded an additional \$0.8 million and \$0.2 million for employee retention costs under this plan, respectively. These costs have been classified within discontinued operations. We paid \$4.6 million in retention bonuses in the second quarter of fiscal 2013 and completed this restructuring action.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2013, we recorded restructuring charges of \$2.2 million for a reduction in workforce. We reduced our headcount by approximately 51 employees with reductions affecting all functional areas and various locations. As of December 30, 2012, the total accrued balance for employee severance costs related to this restructuring action was \$0.2 million. We expect to complete this restructuring action in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2013, we paid \$1.0 million in employee retention costs and completed the restructuring plan to exit wafer production operations at our Oregon fabrication facility.

During the nine months ended December 30, 2012, we made lease payments of \$0.2 million in connection with the exited facilities in Singapore and Salinas, California. As of December 30, 2012, the remaining accrued lease liabilities were \$0.2 million. We expect to settle these lease obligations by the third quarter of fiscal 2014.

Interest Income and Other, Net

The components of interest income and other, net are summarized as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012	December 30, 2012	January 1, 2012
Interest income	\$ 117	\$ 132	\$ 203	\$ 248
Interest expense	(418	) (639	) (814	) (1,176
Other income (expense), net	(43	) 497	2,061	(866
Interest income and other, net	\$(344	) \$(10	) \$1,450	\$(1,794

Interest income is derived from earnings on our cash and short term investments. Interest expense is primarily due to charges associated with the credit facility with Bank of America which was established in the first quarter of fiscal 2012. Other income (expense), net primarily consists of gains or losses in the value of deferred compensation plan assets, foreign currency gains or losses and other non-operating gains or losses. The increase in other income of \$2.9 million in the nine months ended December 30, 2012 as compared to the same period in the prior year was primarily attributable to a \$2.0 million death benefit proceeds received in fiscal 2013 under life insurance policies purchased with the intention of funding deferred compensation plan liabilities combined with \$0.4 million in gains on deferred compensation plan assets for fiscal 2013 compared to a \$0.6 million in loss for the comparable period in fiscal 2012.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

During the three months ended December 30, 2012, the Company recorded \$0.2 million of income tax expense and an income tax benefit of \$3.8 million in the nine months ended December 30, 2012 from continuing operations. The Company recorded an income tax expense of \$0.6 million and \$1.2 million in the three and nine months ended January 1, 2012, respectively from continuing operations. The income tax benefit recorded in the nine months ended December 30, 2012 was primarily due to the recognition of a deferred tax asset offset by the recognition of a deferred tax liability due to the acquisition of Fox Enterprises. The increase in the deferred tax liability was a part of the purchase accounting step-up adjustment that was recorded against

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goodwill while the increase in the deferred tax asset was recorded as a tax benefit. The provision for income taxes for the nine months ended January 1, 2012 reflects tax on foreign earnings and federal and state tax on U.S. earnings.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments were \$280.1 million at December 30, 2012, a decrease of \$45.4 million compared to April 1, 2012.

We had no outstanding debt at December 30, 2012 and April 1, 2012.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$36.0 million in the nine months ended December 30, 2012 compared to \$36.6 million in the nine months ended January 1, 2012. Cash provided by operating activities in the nine months ended December 30, 2012 consisted of our net loss of \$9.5 million, as adjusted to add back depreciation, amortization, and other non-cash items totaling \$34.5 million; and cash provided by working capital requirements primarily related to increases and decreases in assets and liabilities. In the nine months ended December 30, 2012, excluding the effects of acquisitions, inventory decreased by \$13.3 million primarily due to shipments exceeding inventory build and \$1.3 million in inventory sold to Synaptics. Prepaid and other assets decreased by \$6.3 million. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities decreased by \$8.9 million primarily due to reduced outside subcontract manufacturing activities combined with the payout of retention bonus accrued in association with the sale of our video business.

In the nine months ended January 1, 2012, net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$36.6 million and consisted of our net income of \$45.7 million, as adjusted to exclude a \$45.9 million gain on divestiture offset by depreciation, amortization and other non-cash items totaling \$40.6 million, and cash used for working capital requirements primarily related to increases and decreases in assets and liabilities. Inventory increased by \$11.5 million primarily due to increased inventory to support increased higher shipment levels combined with our build-ahead of inventory in anticipation of our wafer fabrication transition to the third party foundry. Accounts payable decreased by \$11.7 million primarily due to the timing of payments. Accounts receivable decreased by \$23.4 million primarily due to decreased product shipment levels during the third quarter of fiscal 2012 as compared to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Net cash used by investing activities in the nine months ended December 30, 2012 was \$69.9 million compared to cash provided of \$20.7 million in the nine months ended January 1, 2012. Net cash used by investing activities in the nine months ended December 30, 2012 was primarily due to \$68.3 million paid for the acquisitions of Fox Enterprises, Alvand Technologies and NXP B.V. data converter business, \$7.8 million paid to escrow in association with the acquisitions, \$22.0 million of expenditures to purchase capital equipment partially offset by net proceeds of \$23.3 million from the net sale of short-term investments and \$5.0 million of proceeds from sale of video processing business assets to Synaptics.

In the nine months ended January 1, 2012, \$20.7 million in net cash provided by investing activities primarily consisted of \$51.7 million of proceeds from divestitures, expenditures of \$16.9 million to purchase capital equipment and net sales of short-term investments of \$9.7 million.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$10.9 million in the nine months ended December 30, 2012 as compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$50.9 million in the nine months ended January 1, 2012.

Cash provided by financing activities in the nine months ended December 30, 2012, was primarily due to proceeds of approximately \$10.8 million from the exercise of employee stock options and the issuance of stock under our employee stock purchase plan.

In the nine months ended January 1, 2012, \$50.9 million in cash used in financing activities was primarily the result of repurchases of approximately \$62.5 million of IDT common stock, partially offset by proceeds of approximately \$11.1 million from the exercise of employee stock options and the issuance of stock under our employee stock purchase plan.

We anticipate capital expenditures of approximately \$20 million to \$25 million during the next 12 months to be financed through cash generated from operations and existing cash and investments.

In addition, as much of our revenues are generated outside the U.S., a significant portion of our cash and investment portfolio accumulates in the foreign countries in which we operate. At December 30, 2012, we had cash, cash equivalents and investments of approximately \$209.3 million invested overseas in accounts belonging to various IDT foreign operating entities. While these amounts are primarily invested in U.S. dollars, a portion is held in foreign currencies, and all offshore balances are exposed to local political, banking, currency control and other risks. In addition, these amounts may be subject to tax and other transfer restrictions.

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We believe that existing cash and investment balances, together with cash flows from operations, will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure needs through at least the next twelve months. We may choose to investigate other financing alternatives; however, we cannot be certain that additional financing will be available on satisfactory terms.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 30, 2012, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined under SEC Regulation S-K Item 303(a)(4)(ii).

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our interest rate risk relates primarily to our short-term investments of \$167.3 million and \$190.5 million as of December 30, 2012 and April 1, 2012, respectively. By policy, we limit our exposure to long-term investments and mitigate the credit risk through diversification and adherence to a policy requiring the purchase of highly rated securities. As of December 30, 2012 and April 1, 2012, the Company's cash, cash equivalents and investment portfolio was concentrated in securities with same day liquidity and at the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2013, a substantial majority of securities in our investment portfolio had maturities of less than two years. A hypothetical 10% change in interest rates will not have a material effect on the value of our investment portfolio as of December 30, 2012. We do not currently use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio.

At December 30, 2012 and April 1, 2012, we had no outstanding debt.

We are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk as a result of international sales, assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries, local operating expenses of our foreign entities and capital purchases denominated in foreign currencies. We may use derivative financial instruments to help manage our foreign currency exchange exposures. As of December 30, 2012 and April 1, 2012 we had no outstanding foreign exchange contracts. We do not enter into derivatives for speculative or trading purposes. We have foreign exchange facilities used for hedging arrangements with banks that allow the Company to enter into foreign exchange contracts totaling approximately \$20.0 million, all of which was available at December 30, 2012. We performed a sensitivity analysis as of December 30, 2012 and April 1, 2012 determined that, without hedging the exposure, a 10% change in the value of the U.S. dollar would result in an approximate 0.5% impact on gross profit margin percentage, as we operate manufacturing testing facility in Malaysia, and an approximate 1.3% impact to operating expenses (as a percentage of revenue) as we operate sales offices in Japan and throughout Europe and design centers in the U.S., China, and Canada.

We did not have any currency exposure related to any outstanding capital purchases as of December 30, 2012 and April 1, 2012.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, our management recognizes that any disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and our management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible disclosure controls and procedures.

At December 30, 2012, the end of the quarter covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure control and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level. There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonable likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation

In January 2012, Maxim I Properties, a general partnership that had purchased a certain parcel of real property (the Property) in 2003, filed a complaint in the Northern District of California naming approximately 30 defendants, including the Company, alleging various environmental violations of the Comprehensive Environmental Response,

Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Hazardous Substance Account Act (HSAA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and other public and private nuisance claims (the Complaint). The Complaint alleges with regard to the Company that IDT "...generated, transported, and/or arranged for the transport and/or disposal of hazardous waste to the Property." The Complaint further alleges that the Defendants are liable for the costs of investigation and remediation of the Property due to the release of hazardous substances, and that Defendants violated their duty to prevent the release of such hazardous substances. In March 2012, the Company was served with and filed an answer to the Complaint, denying the various allegations in the Complaint, and in April 2012, the Company filed an amended answer to the Complaint, including a counterclaim against the Plaintiff. On August 15, 2012, the plaintiff voluntarily dismissed its Complaint against the Company without prejudice. Moyer Products, Inc., another defendant, has cross-claimed against Defendants, including the Company, and thus the Company remains a defendant in this action. In September

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2012, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) notified the Company that it identified the Company, along with more than fifty other companies, as “a generator of hazardous waste” that was sent to the Property. DTSC proposed that the Company, along with the other respondent parties, enter into a Corrective Action Consent Agreement to conduct the Property investigation and corrective actions. The Company continues to participate in discussions with the DTSC regarding its proposal, but will at the same time continue to vigorously defend itself against the allegations in the Complaint and evaluate settlement options with Moyer Products, when Moyer Products is available to discuss such options. Because the case is at an early stage and no specific monetary demands have been made, it is not possible for us to estimate the potential loss or range of potential losses.

On May 14, 2012, a putative class action lawsuit captioned Cox v. Guzy, et al., C.A. No. 7529, was filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery (the Cox Complaint). The Cox Complaint names as defendants the members of the PLX Board of Directors, as well as PLX, IDT, Pinewood Acquisition Corp. (Pinewood) and Pinewood Merger Sub, LLC (Pinewood LLC), both of which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of IDT. The plaintiff alleges that PLX's directors breached their fiduciary duties to PLX stockholders in connection with the Offer and the Merger, and were aided and abetted by PLX, IDT, Pinewood and Pinewood LLC. The Cox Complaint alleges that the Offer and the Merger involve an unfair price and an inadequate sales process, unreasonable deal protection devices, and that defendants entered into the Offer and the Merger to benefit themselves personally. The Cox Complaint seeks injunctive relief, including to enjoin the Offer and the Merger, an award of damages, attorneys' and other fees and costs, and other relief. On May 29, 2012, plaintiff filed a Motion for Expedited Proceedings. On June 7, 2012, defendants filed oppositions to plaintiff's Motion for Expedited Proceedings. At the hearing, on June 8, 2012, the Court denied plaintiff's Motion for Expedited Proceedings. On June 19, 2012, the plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the putative class action lawsuit without prejudice.

The Company is also party to various other legal proceedings and claims arising in the normal course of business. As of December 30, 2012, the Company has not recorded any accrual for contingent liabilities associated with its legal proceedings based on the belief that liabilities, while possible, are not probable. Further, probable ranges of losses in these matters cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. Generally, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and no assurance can be given that the Company will prevail in any particular lawsuit. Accordingly, pending lawsuits, as well as potential future litigation with other companies, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and all information contained in this report before you decide to purchase our common stock. If any of the possible adverse events described below actually occurs, we may be unable to conduct our business as currently planned and our financial condition and operating results could be harmed. In addition, the trading price of our common stock could decline due to the occurrence of any of these risks, and you may lose all or part of your investment. The risks described below are not the only risks facing us. Additional risks not currently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial may also impair our business operations, results, and financial condition.

Our operating results can fluctuate dramatically. Our operating results have fluctuated in the past and are likely to vary in the future. Fluctuations in operating results can result from a wide variety of factors, including:

- global economic conditions, including those related to the credit markets;
- changes in the demand for and mix of products sold and in the markets we and our customers serve;
- the cyclicity of the semiconductor industry;
- the availability of industry-wide wafer processing capacity;
- the availability of industry-wide and package specific assembly subcontract capacity and related raw materials;
- competitive pricing pressures;
- the success and timing of new product and process technology announcements and introductions from us or our competitors;
- potential loss of market share among a concentrated group of customers;

- difficulty in attracting and retaining key personnel;
- difficulty in predicting customer product requirements;
- production difficulties and interruptions caused by our complex manufacturing and logistics operations;
- reduced control over our manufacturing and product delivery as a result of our increasing reliance on subcontractors, foundry and other manufacturing services;
- unrealized potential of acquired businesses and resulting assets impairment;
- availability and costs of raw materials from a limited number of suppliers;
- political and economic conditions in various geographic areas;
- timing and execution of plans and programs subject to foreign labor law requirements, including consultation with work councils;

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reduced customer demand as a result of the impact from natural and/or man-made disasters which may adversely impact our customer's manufacturing capability or reduce our customer's ability to acquire critical materials or components to manufacture their end products;

• costs associated with other events, such as intellectual property disputes or other litigation; and

• legislative, tax, accounting, or regulatory changes or changes in their interpretation.

Global economic conditions may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Adverse changes in global financial markets and rapidly deteriorating business conditions in the world's developed economies in late 2008 and the first half of calendar year 2009 resulted in a significant global economic recession. Continuing concerns about the impact of high energy costs, geopolitical issues, the availability and cost of credit, the U.S. mortgage and real estate market, and sovereign debt crises in Europe and the U.S. have contributed to instability in both U.S. and international capital and credit markets, weakened demand and diminished expectations for the U.S. and global economy. These conditions, and the resulting low business and consumer confidence, and high unemployment have contributed to substantial volatility in global capital markets and uncertain demand for our products from fiscal 2010 onwards. The sovereign debt problems in Europe have led to a reduction in economic activity within the European Union in 2012. In addition, economic growth in China and the United States has also slowed in 2012. It is difficult for our customers, our vendors, and us to accurately forecast and plan future business activities in this economic environment.

The economic slowdown resulted in reduced customer spending for semiconductors and weakened demand for our products, which had a negative impact on our revenue, gross profit, results of operations and cash flows from fiscal 2010 onwards. Global credit markets continue to be volatile and sustainable improvement in global economic activity is uncertain. Should the rate of global economic growth falter, customer demand for our products may continue to decline, which is likely to have a negative impact on our revenue, gross profit, results of operations and cash flows. Reduced customer spending and weakened demand may drive the semiconductor industry to reduce product pricing, which would also have a negative impact on our revenue, gross profit and results of operations and cash flows. In addition, the semiconductor industry has traditionally been highly cyclical and has often experienced significant downturns in connection with, or in anticipation of, deterioration in general economic conditions and we cannot accurately predict how severe and prolonged any downturn might be.

The cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry exacerbates the volatility of our operating results.

The semiconductor industry is highly cyclical. The semiconductor industry has experienced significant downturns, often in connection with product cycles of both semiconductor companies and their customers, but also related to declines in general economic conditions. These downturns have been characterized by volatile customer demand, high inventory levels and accelerated erosion of average selling prices. Any future economic downturns could materially and adversely affect our business from one period to the next relative to demand and product pricing. In addition, the semiconductor industry has experienced periods of increased demand, during which we may experience internal and external manufacturing constraints. We may experience substantial changes in future operating results due to the cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry.

Demand for our products depends primarily on demand in the communications, enterprise computing, personal computer (PC), and consumer markets which can be significantly affected by concerns over macroeconomic issues. Our product portfolio consists predominantly of semiconductor solutions for the communications, computing, and consumer markets. Our strategy and resources are directed at the development, production and marketing of products for these markets. The markets for our products will depend on continued and growing demand for communications equipment, servers, PCs and consumer electronics. These end-user markets may experience changes in demand that could adversely affect our business and could be greater in periods of economic uncertainty and contraction. To the extent demand or markets for our products or markets for our products do not grow, our business could be adversely affected.

We are reliant upon subcontractors and third-party foundries.

We are dependent on third-party subcontractors for all of our assembly operations. We are also dependent on third-party outside foundries for the manufacture of our silicon wafers. Our increased reliance on subcontractors and third-party foundries for our current products increases certain risks because we will have less control over

manufacturing quality and delivery schedules, maintenance of sufficient capacity to meet our orders and generally, maintaining the manufacturing processes we require. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012, we completed the transfer of our internal wafer fabrication production to outside foundries. Due to production lead times and potential capacity constraints, any failure on our part to adequately forecast the mix of product demand and resulting foundry and subcontractor requirements could adversely affect our operating results. In addition, we cannot be certain that these foundries and subcontractors will continue to manufacture, assemble, package and test products for us on acceptable economic and quality terms, or at all, and it may be difficult for us to find alternatives in a timely and cost-effective manner if they do not do so.

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We build most of our products based on estimated demand forecasts.

Demand for our products can change rapidly and without advance notice. Demand can also be affected by changes in our customers' levels of inventory and differences in the timing and pattern of orders from their end customers. A large percentage of our revenue in the APAC region is recognized upon shipment to our distributors. Consequently, we have less visibility over both inventory levels at our distributors and end customer demand for our products.

Further, the distributors have assumed more risk associated with changes in end demand for our products.

Accordingly, significant changes in end demand in the semiconductor business in general, or for our products in particular, may be difficult for us to detect or otherwise measure, which could cause us to incorrectly forecast end-market demand for our products. If we are not able to accurately forecast end demand for our products, we may be left with large amounts of unsold products, may not be able to fill all actual orders, and may not be able to efficiently utilize our existing manufacturing capacity or make optimal investment and other business decisions. As a result, we may end up with excess and obsolete inventory or we may be unable to meet customer short-term demands, either of which could have an adverse impact on our operating results.

If we are unable to execute our business strategy successfully, our revenues and profitability may be adversely affected.

Our future financial performance and success are largely dependent on our ability to execute our business strategy successfully. Our present business strategy to be a leading provider of essential mixed signal semiconductor solutions will be affected, without limitation, by: (1) our ability to continue to aggressively manage, maintain and refine our product portfolio including focus on the development and growth of new applications; (2) our ability to continue to maintain existing customers, aggressively pursue and win new customers; (3) our ability to successfully develop, manufacture and market new products in a timely manner; (4) our ability to develop new products in a more efficient manner; (5) our ability to sufficiently differentiate and enhance of our products; (6) our ability to successfully deploy R&D investment in the areas of displays, silicon timing, power management, signal integrity and radio frequency and (7) our ability to rationalize our manufacturing operations including the transition to wholly outsourced wafer fabrication operations.

We cannot assure you that we will successfully implement our business strategy or that implementing our strategy will sustain or improve our results of operations. In particular, we cannot assure you that we will be able to build our position in markets with high growth potential, increase our volume or revenue, rationalize our manufacturing operations or reduce our costs and expenses.

Our business strategy is based on our assumptions about the future demand for our current products and the new products and applications that we are developing and on our ability to produce our products profitably. Each of these factors is subject to one or more of the risk factors set forth in this report. Several risks that could affect our ability to implement our business strategy are beyond our control. In addition, circumstances beyond our control and changes in our business or industry may require us to change our business strategy.

Our results are dependent on the success of new products.

The markets we serve are characterized by competition, rapid technological change, evolving standards, short product life cycles and continuous erosion of average selling prices. Consequently, our future success will be highly dependent upon our ability to continually develop new products using the latest and most cost-effective technologies, introduce our products in commercial quantities to the marketplace ahead of the competition and have our products selected for inclusion in leading system manufacturers' products. In addition, the development of new products will continue to require significant R&D expenditures. If we are unable to successfully develop, produce and market new products in a timely manner, have our products available in commercial quantities ahead of competitive products or have our products selected for inclusion in products of systems manufacturers and sell them at gross margins comparable to or better than our current products, our future results of operations could be adversely affected. In addition, our future revenue growth is also partially dependent on our ability to penetrate new markets in which we have limited experience and where competitors are already entrenched. Even if we are able to develop, produce and successfully market new products in a timely manner, such new products may not achieve market acceptance. The above described events could have a variety of negative effects on our competitive position and our financial results, such as reducing our revenue, increasing our costs, lowering our gross margin percentage, and ultimately leading to impairment of

assets.

The loss of the services of any key personnel may adversely affect our business and growth prospects.

Our performance is substantially dependent on the performance of our executive officers and key employees. The loss of the services of any of our executive officers, technical personnel or other key employees could adversely affect our business. In addition, our future success depends on our ability to successfully compete with other technology firms in attracting and retaining specialized technical and management personnel. If we are unable to identify, hire, and retain highly qualified technical and managerial personnel, our business and growth prospects could be adversely affected.

We are dependent on a concentrated group of customers for a significant part of our revenues.

A large portion of our revenues depends on sales to a limited number of customers. If these relationships were to diminish, or if these customers were to develop their own solutions or adopt a competitor's solution instead of buying our products, our results could be adversely affected.

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Many of our end-customer original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) have outsourced their manufacturing to a concentrated group of global electronics manufacturing service (EMSs) providers and original design manufacturers (ODMs) who then buy products directly from us or from our distributors on behalf of the OEM. These EMSs and ODMs have achieved greater autonomy in the design win, product qualification and product purchasing decisions, especially for commodity products. Competition for the business from EMSs and ODMs is intense and there is no assurance we can remain competitive and retain our existing market share with these customers. If these companies were to allocate a higher share of commodity or second-source business to our competitors instead of buying our products, our results would be adversely affected. Furthermore, as EMSs and ODMs have represented a growing percentage of our overall business, our concentration of credit and other business risks with these customers has increased. Competition among global EMSs and ODMs is intense as they operate on very low margins. If any one or more of our global EMSs or ODMs customers were to file for bankruptcy or otherwise experience significantly adverse financial conditions, our business would be adversely affected as well.

In addition, we utilize a relatively small number of global and regional distributors around the world, who buy product directly from us on behalf of their customers. If our business relationships with any of these distributors were to diminish or any of these distributors were to file for bankruptcy or otherwise experience significantly adverse financial conditions, our business could be adversely affected. Because we continue to be dependent on product demand from a small group of OEM end customers and global and regional distributors, any material delay, cancellation or reduction of orders from or loss of these or other major customers could cause our revenue to decline significantly.

We have made and may continue to make acquisitions and divestitures which could divert management's attention, cause ownership dilution to our stockholders, be difficult to integrate, and/or adversely affect our financial results. Acquisitions and divestitures are commonplace in the semiconductor industry and we have acquired and divested, and may continue to acquire or divest, businesses and technologies. Integrating newly acquired businesses or technologies could put a strain on our resources, could be costly and time consuming, and might not be successful. Acquisitions or divestitures could divert our management's attention and other resources from other business concerns. In addition, we might lose key employees while integrating new organizations. Acquisitions and divestitures could also result in customer dissatisfaction, performance problems with an acquired company or technology, dilutive or potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, the incurrence of debt, the assumption or incurrence of contingent liabilities, or other unanticipated events or circumstances, any of which could harm our business. Consequently, we might not be successful in acquiring or integrating any new businesses, products, or technologies, and might not achieve anticipated revenues and cost benefits. In addition, we might be unsuccessful in finding or completing acquisition or divestiture opportunities on acceptable terms in a timely manner.

We are dependent on a limited number of suppliers.

Our manufacturing operations depend upon obtaining adequate raw materials on a timely basis. The number of suppliers of certain raw materials, such as silicon wafers, ultra-pure metals and certain chemicals and gases needed for our products, is very limited. In addition, certain packages for our products require long lead times and are available from only a few suppliers. From time to time, suppliers have extended lead times or limited supply to us due to capacity constraints. Our results of operations would be materially and adversely affected if we were unable to obtain adequate supplies of raw materials in a timely manner or if there were significant increases in the costs of raw materials, or if foundry or assembly subcontractor capacity were not available, or if capacity were only available at unfavorable prices.

Our operations and business could be significantly harmed by natural disasters.

A majority of the third-party foundries and subcontractors we currently use are located in Malaysia, South Korea, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, and China. In addition, we own a test facility in Malaysia. The risk of an earthquake or tsunami in these Pacific Rim locations is significant, as highlighted by the severe earthquakes and tsunami that struck the northeast coast of Japan in March 2011 and the massive flooding in Thailand in October 2011. While we did not experience a significant impact on our operation from these disasters, the occurrence of an earthquake, drought, floods, fires, or other natural disaster near any of these locations could cause a significant reduction of end-customer demand and/or availability of materials, a disruption of the global supply chain, an increase

in the cost of products that we purchase, and otherwise interfere with our ability to conduct business. In addition, public health issues, acts of terrorism or other catastrophic events could significantly delay the production or shipment of our products. Although we maintain insurance for some of the damage that may be caused by natural disasters, our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover all of our potential losses and would not cover us for lost business. As a result, a natural disaster in one or more of these regions could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Costs related to product defects and errata may harm our results of operations and business.

Costs associated with unexpected product defects and errata, or deviations from published specifications, due to, for example, unanticipated problems in our design and manufacturing processes, could include:

- writing off the value of inventory of such products;

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disposing of products that cannot be fixed;
recalling such products that have been shipped to customers;
providing product replacements for, or modifications to, such products; and
defending against litigation related to such products.

These costs could be substantial and may therefore increase our expenses and lower our gross margin. In addition, our reputation with our customers or users of our products could be damaged as a result of such product defects and errata, and the demand for our products could be reduced. The announcement of product defects and/or errata could cause customers to purchase products from our competitors as a result of anticipated shortages of our components or for other reasons. These factors could harm our financial results and the prospects for our business.

If the credit market conditions deteriorate, it could have a material adverse impact on our investment portfolio. Although we manage our investment portfolio by purchasing only highly rated securities and diversifying our investments across various sectors, investment types, and underlying issuers, recent volatility in the short-term financial markets has been high. We have no securities in asset backed commercial paper and hold no auction rated or mortgage backed securities. However it is uncertain as to the full extent of the current credit and liquidity crisis and with possible further deterioration, particularly within one or several of the large financial institutions, the value of our investments could be negatively impacted.

Intellectual property claims against and/or on behalf of the Company could adversely affect our business and operations.

The semiconductor industry is characterized by vigorous protection and pursuit of intellectual property rights, which has resulted in significant and often protracted and expensive litigation. We have been involved with patent litigation and asserted intellectual property claims in the past, both as a plaintiff and a defendant, some of which have adversely affected our operating results. Although we have obtained patent licenses from certain semiconductor manufacturers, we do not have licenses from a number of semiconductor manufacturers that have broad patent portfolios. Claims alleging infringement of intellectual property rights have been asserted against us in the past and could be asserted against us in the future.

As a result of these claims, we may have to discontinue the use of certain processes, license certain technologies, cease the manufacture, use, and sale of infringing products; incur significant litigation costs and damages and develop non-infringing technology. We might not be able to obtain such licenses on acceptable terms or develop non-infringing technology. Further, the failure to renew or renegotiate existing licenses on favorable terms, or the inability to obtain a key license, could materially and adversely affect our business. Future litigation, either as a plaintiff or a defendant, could adversely affect our operating results, as a result of increased expenses, the cost of settled claims, and/or payment of damages.

Our product manufacturing operations are complex and subject to interruption.

From time to time, we have experienced production difficulties, including lower manufacturing yields or products that do not meet our or our customers' specifications, which has resulted in delivery delays, quality problems and lost revenue opportunities. While delivery delays have been infrequent and generally short in duration, we could experience manufacturing problems, capacity constraints and/or product delivery delays in the future as a result of, among other things, the complexity of our manufacturing processes, changes to our process technologies (including transfers to other facilities and die size reduction efforts), and difficulties in ramping production. In addition, any significant quality problems could damage our reputation with our customers and could take focus away from the development of new and enhanced products. These could have a significant negative impact on our financial results. We are dependent upon electric power and water provided by public utilities where we operate our manufacturing facility. We maintain limited backup generating capability, but the amount of electric power that we can generate on our own is insufficient to fully operate this facility, and prolonged power interruptions and restrictions on our access to water could have a significant adverse impact on our business.

Tax benefits we receive may be terminated or reduced in the future, which would increase our costs.

As a result of our international manufacturing operations, a significant portion of our worldwide profits are in jurisdictions outside the United States, primarily Malaysia, which has granted the Company significant reductions in tax rates. These lower tax rates allow us to record a relatively low tax expense on a worldwide basis. Under current

Malaysia law, we are not subject to tax on our operational and investment income. If U.S. corporate income tax laws were to change regarding deferral of manufacturing profits or other matters impacting our operating structure, this would have a significant impact to our financial results.

In addition, we were granted a tax holiday in Malaysia during fiscal 2009. The tax holiday was contingent upon us continuing to meet specified investment criteria in fixed assets, and to operate as an APAC regional headquarters center. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011, we agreed with the Malaysia Industrial Development Board (MIDA) to cancel this tax holiday and entered into a new tax holiday which is a full tax exemption on statutory income for a period of 10 years commencing April 4, 2011. We are required to meet several requirements as to financial targets, investment, headcount and activities in Malaysia to retain this status. Our inability to renew this tax holiday when it expires or meet certain conditions of the agreement with MIDA may adversely impact our effective tax rate.

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Our financial results may be adversely affected by higher than expected tax rates or exposure to additional tax liabilities. Tax audits may have a material adverse effect on our profitability.

As a global company, our effective tax rate is highly dependent upon the geographic composition of worldwide earnings and tax regulations governing each region in which we operate. We are subject to income taxes in the United States and various foreign jurisdictions, and significant judgment is required to determine worldwide tax liabilities. Our effective tax rate could be adversely affected by changes in the mix of earnings between countries with differing statutory tax rates, in the valuation of deferred tax assets, in tax laws or by material audit assessments, which could affect our profitability. In particular, the carrying value of deferred tax assets, which are predominantly in the United States (U.S.), is dependent upon our ability to generate future taxable income in the United States. In addition, the amount of income taxes we pay is subject to ongoing audits in various jurisdictions, and a material assessment by a governing tax authority such as the Internal Revenue Service in the United States could have a material effect on our profitability.

The costs associated with legal proceedings can be substantial, specific costs are unpredictable and not completely within our control, and unexpected increases in litigation costs could adversely affect our operating results.

We have been involved in various legal proceedings, an example of which is described above in Part I, Item 3 "Legal Proceedings." The costs associated with legal proceedings are typically high, relatively unpredictable, and are not completely within our control. While we do our best to forecast and control such costs, the costs may be materially more than expected, which could adversely affect our operating results. Moreover, we may become involved in unexpected litigation with additional litigants at any time, which would increase our aggregate litigation costs, and could adversely affect our operating results. We are not able to predict the outcome of any of any legal action, and an adverse decision in any legal action could significantly harm our business and financial performance.

Our results of operations could vary as a result of the methods, estimates, and judgments we use in applying our accounting policies.

The methods, estimates, and judgments we use in applying our accounting policies have a significant impact on our results of operations. Such methods, estimates, and judgments are, by their nature, subject to substantial risks, uncertainties and assumptions, and factors may arise over time that leads us to change our methods, estimates, and judgments. Changes in those methods, estimates, and judgments could significantly affect our results of operations. In particular, the calculation of stock-based compensation expense under the authoritative guidance requires us to use valuation methodologies that were not developed for use in valuing employee stock options and make a number of assumptions, estimates, and conclusions regarding matters such as expected forfeitures, expected volatility of our share price and the exercise behavior of our employees. Changes in these variables could affect our stock-based compensation expense and have a significant and potentially adverse affect on our gross margins, research and development and selling, general and administrative expenses.

International operations add increased volatility to our operating results.

A substantial percentage of our total revenues are derived from international sales, as summarized below:

(percentage of total revenues)	First nine months of fiscal 2013	Fiscal 2012	Fiscal 2011	
Asia Pacific	64	% 66	% 65	%
Americas	16	% 15	% 16	%
Japan	9	% 8	% 9	%
Europe	11	% 11	% 10	%
Total	100	% 100	% 100	%

In addition, our test facility in Malaysia, our design centers in Canada and China, and our foreign sales offices incur payroll, facility, and other expenses in local currencies. Accordingly, movements in foreign currency exchange rates can impact our revenues and costs of goods sold, as well as both pricing and demand for our products.

Our non-U.S. offshore sites, manufacturing subcontractors and export sales are also subject to risks associated with foreign operations, including:

- political instability and acts of war or terrorism, which could disrupt our manufacturing and logistical activities;
- regulations regarding use of local employees and suppliers;
- exposure to foreign employment practices and labor laws
- currency controls and fluctuations, devaluation of foreign currencies, hard currency shortages and exchange rate fluctuations;

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- changes in local economic conditions;
- governmental regulation of taxation of our earnings and those of our personnel; and
- changes in tax laws, import and export controls, tariffs and freight rates.

Our international locations are subject to local labor laws, which are often significantly different from U.S. labor laws and which may under certain conditions result in large separation costs upon termination.

Contract pricing for raw materials and equipment used in the fabrication and assembly processes, as well as for foundry and subcontract assembly services, may also be affected by currency controls, exchange rate fluctuations and currency devaluations. We sometimes hedge currency risk for currencies that are highly liquid and freely quoted, but may not enter into hedge contracts for currencies with limited trading volume. In addition, as much of our revenues are generated outside the United States, a significant portion of our cash and investment portfolio accumulates in the foreign countries in which we operate. On December 30, 2012, we had cash, cash equivalents and investments of approximately \$209.3 million invested overseas in accounts belonging to our foreign subsidiaries. While these amounts are primarily invested in U.S. dollars, a portion is held in foreign currencies, and all offshore balances are exposed to local political, banking, currency control and other risks. In addition, these amounts may be subject to tax and other transfer restrictions.

We invest in companies for strategic reasons and may not realize a return on our investments.

We make investments in companies around the world to further our strategic objectives and support our key business initiatives. Such investments include equity instruments of private companies, and many of these instruments are non-marketable at the time of our initial investment. These companies range from early-stage companies that are often still defining their strategic direction to more mature companies with established revenue streams and business models. The success of these companies is dependent on product development, market acceptance, operational efficiency, and other key business factors as well as their ability to secure additional funding, obtain favorable investment terms for future financings, or participate in liquidity events such as public offerings, mergers, and private sales. If any of these private companies fail, we could lose all or part of our investment in that company. If we determine that other-than-temporary decline in the fair value exists for an equity investment in a private company in which we have invested, we write down the investment to its fair value and recognize the related write-down as an investment loss.

When the strategic objectives of an investment have been achieved, or if the investment or business diverges from our strategic objectives, we may decide to dispose of the investment. We may incur losses on the disposal of our non-marketable investments. Additionally, for cases in which we are required under equity method accounting to recognize a proportionate share of another company's income or loss, such income or loss may impact our earnings. Gains or losses from equity securities could vary from expectations depending on gains or losses realized on the sale or exchange of securities, gains or losses from equity method investments, and impairment charges for equity and other investments.

We rely upon certain critical information systems for the operation of our business.

We maintain and rely upon certain critical information systems for the effective operation of our business. These information systems include telecommunications, the Internet, our corporate intranet, various computer hardware and software applications, network communications, and e-mail. These information systems are subject to attacks, failures, and access denials from a number of potential sources including viruses, destructive or inadequate code, power failures, and physical damage to computers, communication lines and networking equipment. To the extent that these information systems are under our control, we have implemented security procedures, such as virus protection software and emergency recovery processes, to address the outlined risks. While we believe that our information systems are appropriately controlled and that we have processes in place to adequately manage these risks, security procedures for information systems cannot be guaranteed to be failsafe and our inability to use or access these information systems at critical points in time could unfavorably impact the timely and efficient operation of our business.

We are exposed to potential impairment charges on certain assets.

Over the past several years, we have made several acquisitions. As a result of these acquisitions, we had over \$1 billion of goodwill and over \$204 million of intangible assets on our balance sheet at the beginning of fiscal 2009. As a result of our impairment analysis in fiscal 2009, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$946.3 million and an acquisition-related intangible asset impairment charge of \$79.4 million. In determining fair value, we consider various factors including our market capitalization, forecasted revenue and costs, risk-adjusted discount rates, future economic and market conditions, determination of appropriate market comparables and expected periods over which our assets will be utilized and other variables.

If our assumptions regarding forecasted cash flow, revenue and margin growth rates of certain long-lived asset groups and reporting units are not achieved, an impairment review may be triggered for the remaining balance of goodwill and long-lived assets prior to the next annual review in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, which could result in material charges that could impact our operating results and financial position.

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Our reported financial results may be adversely affected by new accounting pronouncements or changes in existing accounting standards and practices.

We prepare our financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. These accounting principles are subject to interpretation by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), SEC and various organizations formed to interpret and create appropriate accounting standards and practices. New accounting pronouncements and varying interpretations of accounting standards and practices have occurred and may occur in the future. New accounting pronouncements or a change in the interpretation of existing accounting standards or practices may have a significant effect on our reported financial results and may even affect our reporting of transactions completed before the change is announced or effective.

We have limited experience with government contracting, which entails differentiated business risks.

We may from time-to-time derive revenue from contracts and subcontracts with agencies of, or prime or secondary contractors to, the U.S. government, including U.S. military agencies. Consequently, we are subject to certain business risks that are particular to companies that contract with U.S. government agencies. These risks include the ability of the U.S. government or related contractors to unilaterally:

- terminate contracts at its convenience;
- terminate, modify or reduce the value of existing contracts, if budgetary constraints or needs change;
- cancel multi-year contracts and related orders, if funds become unavailable;
- adjust contract costs and fees on the basis of audits performed by U.S. government agencies;
- control and potentially prohibit the export of our products;
- require that we continue to supply products despite the expiration of a contract under certain circumstances;
- require that we fill certain types of rated orders for the U.S. government prior to filling any orders for other customers; and
- suspend us from receiving new contracts pending resolution of any alleged violations of procurement laws or regulations.

In addition, because we may enter into defense industry contracts with respect to products that are sold both within and outside of the United States, we are subject to the following additional risks in connection with government contracts:

- the need to bid on programs prior to completing the necessary design, which may result in unforeseen technological difficulties, delays and/or cost overruns;
- the difficulty in forecasting long-term costs and schedules and the potential obsolescence of products related to long-term fixed price contracts; and
- the need to transfer and obtain security clearances and export licenses, as appropriate.

The revenue from, and activity with, contracts and subcontracts with agencies of, or prime contractors to, the U.S. government, has declined subsequent to the disposition of our military business in November 2009.

Our common stock may experience substantial price volatility.

Our stock price has experienced volatility in the past, and volatility in the price of our common stock may occur in the future, particularly as a result of fluctuations in global economic conditions and quarter-to-quarter variations in our actual or anticipated financial results, or the financial results of other semiconductor companies or our customers. Stock price volatility may also result from product announcements by us or our competitors, or from changes in perceptions about the various types of products we manufacture and sell. In addition, our stock price may fluctuate due to price and volume fluctuations in the stock market, especially in the technology sector, and as a result of other considerations or events described in this section.

We depend on the ability of our personnel, raw materials, equipment and products to move reasonably unimpeded around the world.

Any political, military, world health or other issue which hinders the worldwide movement of our personnel, raw materials, equipment or products or restricts the import or export of materials could lead to significant business disruptions. Furthermore, any strike, economic failure, or other material disruption on the part of major airlines or other transportation companies could also adversely affect our ability to conduct business. If such disruptions result in cancellations of customer orders or contribute to a general decrease in economic activity or corporate spending on

information technology, or directly affect our marketing, manufacturing, financial and logistics functions, our results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

We are subject to a variety of environmental and other regulations related to hazardous materials used in our manufacturing processes.

The manufacturing and testing of our products require the use of hazardous materials that are subject to a broad array of environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. Any failure by us to adequately control the use or discharge of hazardous

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materials under present or future regulations could subject us to substantial costs or liabilities or cause our manufacturing operations to be suspended.

Existing and future environmental, health and safety laws and regulations could also require us to acquire pollution abatement or remediation equipment, modify our product designs, or incur other expenses associated with such laws and regulations. Many new materials that we are evaluating for use in our operations may be subject to regulation under existing or future environmental laws and regulations that may restrict our use of one or more of such materials in our manufacturing, and test processes, or products. Any of these restrictions could harm our business and results of operations by increasing our expenses or requiring us to alter our manufacturing and test processes.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

The following table sets forth information with respect to repurchases of our common stock during the third quarter of fiscal 2013:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
July 2, 2012 - July 29, 2012	—	\$—	—	\$79,849,484
July 30, 2012 - August 26, 2012	—	\$—	—	\$79,849,484
August 27, 2012 - September 30, 2012	—	\$—	—	\$79,849,484
Total	—	\$—	—	

On July 21, 2010, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase plan to repurchase up to \$225 million of our common stock. The old share repurchase program was canceled upon the approval of the new share repurchase program. In fiscal 2011, we repurchased approximately 12.8 million shares of our common stock at an average price of \$6.06 per share for a total purchase price of \$77.7 million under this new program. In fiscal 2012, we repurchased approximately 10.4 million shares of our common stock at an average price of \$6.49 per share for a total purchase price of \$67.5 million under this new program. We did not repurchase any shares in the first three quarters of fiscal 2013. As of December 30, 2012, approximately \$79.8 million was available for future purchase under this new share repurchase program. Share repurchases were recorded as treasury stock and resulted in a reduction of stockholders' equity.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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EXHIBIT INDEX

(a) The following exhibits are filed herewith:

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer as required by Rule 13a-14(a) and 15(d)-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer as required by Rule 13a-14(a) and 15(d)-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS§	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH§	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL§	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF§	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB§	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE§	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

* This certification accompanies this report pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not be deemed “filed” by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

§ Pursuant to Rule 406T of SEC Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Section 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under these sections.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

INTEGRATED DEVICE TECHNOLOGY, INC.

Registrant

By: /s/ THEODORE L. TEWKSBURY III

Theodore L. Tewksbury III

President and Chief Executive Officer

February 6, 2013

/s/ RICHARD D. CROWLEY, JR.

Richard D. Crowley, Jr.

Vice President, Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

February 6, 2013