

SYNAPTICS INC
Form 424B1
October 12, 2005

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**Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(1)
Registration No. 333-122348**

PROSPECTUS

\$125,000,000

**0.75% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2024
and the Common Stock Issuable Upon Conversion of the Notes**

We sold \$100 million aggregate principal amount of our 0.75% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2024 on December 7, 2004 and an additional \$25 million aggregate principal amount of the notes on December 17, 2004 in private placements. Selling securityholders may use this prospectus to resell from time to time their notes and the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes. We will not receive any of the proceeds from this offering.

We will pay interest on the notes on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning on June 1, 2005. Beginning on December 1, 2009, we will pay additional contingent interest on the notes if the average trading price of the notes is above a specified level during a specified period, as described in this prospectus.

The notes are convertible into shares of our common stock in accordance with the terms and conditions of the notes prior to January 1, 2020 or their prior redemption by us. The notes are convertible by holders into shares of our common stock, initially at a conversion rate of 19.7918 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$50.53 per share of common stock and initially equals 2,473,975 shares of common stock, subject to adjustment in certain events, under the following circumstances:

during any calendar quarter after December 31, 2004 if the last reported sale price of our common stock for at least 20 days in the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the preceding calendar quarter is greater than or equal to 120% of the conversion price on such last trading day,

on or after January 1, 2020,

if we have called the notes for redemption, or

during prescribed periods, upon the occurrence of specified corporate transactions or fundamental changes as described in this prospectus.

Upon conversion of the notes, in lieu of delivering common stock, we may, in our discretion, deliver cash or a combination of cash and common stock. At any time prior to maturity, we can elect to obligate our company to satisfy our conversion obligation relating to 100% of the principal amount of the notes solely in cash, with any remaining amounts to be satisfied in cash, common stock, or a combination of cash and common stock, as described in this prospectus. If certain fundamental changes occur on or prior to December 1, 2009, we will in certain circumstances increase the conversion rate by a number of additional shares of common stock or, in lieu thereof, we may in certain circumstances elect to adjust the conversion rate and related conversion obligation so that the notes are convertible into shares of the acquiring or surviving company, in each case as described herein.

On or after December 1, 2009, we may redeem all or a portion of the notes at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount of the notes plus accrued and unpaid interest. Holders may require us to repurchase all or part of their notes on December 1, 2009, December 1, 2014, and December 1, 2019 and in the event of a fundamental change, as described in this prospectus, at a price of 100% of the principal amount of the notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, including contingent interest.

The notes are general unsecured obligations, ranking junior in right of payment to all of our existing and future senior indebtedness, including any indebtedness under our existing or any future credit facility, equally in right of payment with any existing and future indebtedness or other obligations that are not by their terms either senior or subordinated to the notes, and senior in right of payment to any of our future indebtedness that, by its terms, is subordinated to the notes. In addition, the notes are effectively subordinated to any of our existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the assets securing such indebtedness and structurally subordinated to the indebtedness and other liabilities of our subsidiaries. The indenture governing the notes does not limit the incurrence by us or our subsidiaries of senior indebtedness or other

indebtedness.

There is no public market for the notes, and we do not intend to apply for listing of the notes on any securities exchange or for quotation of the notes through any automated quotation system.

Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol SYNA. On October 10, 2005, the last reported sale price of our common stock was \$18.77 per share.

Investing in the notes and in our common stock involves significant risks. See the Risk Factors section beginning on page 9.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is October 11, 2005.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement. We have not, and the selling securityholders have not, authorized anyone to provide you with information different from that contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement. We and the selling securityholders are offering to sell securities and seeking offers to buy securities only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. The information contained in this prospectus and in any accompanying prospectus supplement is accurate only as of the date on their covers, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement or any sale of the securities.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the securities laws. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. All statements other than statements of historical facts included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, including the statements under Prospectus Summary and elsewhere in this prospectus regarding our strategy, future operations, financial position, estimated revenues, projected costs, prospects, plans, and objectives, are forward-looking statements. When used in this prospectus, the words will, believe, anticipate, plan, intend, estimate, expect, project, expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. Although we believe that our plans, intentions, and expectations reflected in or suggested by the forward-looking statements we make in this prospectus are reasonable, we cannot assure you that these plans, intentions, or expectations will be achieved. Actual results may differ materially from those stated in these forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of factors, including those described under Risk Factors. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this prospectus. Neither we nor any of the selling securityholders undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. The cautionary statements qualify all forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in, or incorporated by reference into, this prospectus. This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before buying the securities offered hereby. You should read the entire prospectus, including the Risk Factors section and the financial data and related notes included in this prospectus and incorporated by reference herein, before deciding to invest in the securities offered hereby.

The Company

Our Business

We are a leading worldwide developer and supplier of custom-designed user interface solutions that enable people to interact more easily and intuitively with a wide variety of mobile computing, communications, entertainment, and other electronic devices. We currently target the PC market, iAppliance market, and other select electronic device markets with our customized interface solutions.

We believe we are the market leader in providing interface solutions for notebook computers and hard-disk drive, or HDD, portable digital music players. Our original equipment manufacturer, or OEM, customers include the world's ten largest PC OEMs and many of the world's largest HDD portable digital music player OEMs. We generally supply our OEM customers through their contract manufacturers, which take delivery of our products and pay us directly for them. These contract manufacturers include Asusalpha, Compal, Hon Hai, Inventec, Shanghai Yi Hsin, and Uniwill.

The latest industry projections for notebook shipments for the period 2005-2009 suggest a compound annual growth rate of 16.3% compared with 4.5% for desktop computers, reflecting the continuing trend toward mobile computing and remote access. Based on the strength of our technology and engineering know-how, we believe we are well positioned to take advantage of the growth opportunity in the notebook market and to provide innovative, value-added interface solutions for each of the key end-user preferences. We estimate that in fiscal 2005 approximately 80% of all notebook computers sold used solely a touch pad interface; 4% used solely a pointing stick interface; and 16% used a dual pointing interface, which consists of both a touch pad and a pointing stick. Our notebook product lines of touch pads and pointing sticks allow us to address 100% of the total notebook market.

Industry projections for the portable digital music player market for flash memory and HDD devices for the period 2004-2008 suggest a compound annual growth rate of 26% for that market and a compound annual growth rate of 30% for the HDD segment of that market, reflecting the trend toward digital music player products containing greater data storage capacities. These products require a simple, reliable, and intuitive user interface solution to navigate efficiently through menus and scroll through extensive play lists and songs contained on the HDD. We believe we are uniquely positioned to take advantage of this rapidly growing market based on our technology, engineering know-how, and the broad acceptance of our custom-designed user interface solutions currently found in the top selling HDD digital music players.

Our TouchPadTM is a small, touch-sensitive pad that senses the position of a person's finger on its surface to provide screen navigation, cursor movement, and a platform for interactive input. Our TouchPads offer various advanced features, such as virtual scrolling; customizable tap zones to simulate mouse clicks, launch applications, or perform other select functions; Palm CheckTM to eliminate false activation; and Edge MotionTM to continue cursor movement when the user's finger reaches the edge of the touch pad. Our TouchPads are custom designed to meet our OEM customers' specifications regarding electrical interface, size, thickness, functionality, and driver software for various advanced features and operating systems. Our pointing stick solutions, including TouchStykTM, our proprietary pointing stick solution, enable computer manufacturers to offer end users the choice of a touch pad, a pointing stick, or a combination of both interface devices. TouchStyk is a self-contained, easily integrated module that uses similar sensing technology as our TouchPad. Our QuickStroke® provides a fast, easy, and accurate way to input Chinese characters.

We believe our extensive intellectual property portfolio, our experience in providing interface solutions to major OEMs, and our proven track record of growth in our expanding core notebook computer interface

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business position us to be a key technological enabler for multiple applications in many markets. Based on these strengths, we are addressing the opportunities created by the growth of a new class of mobile computing and communications devices, which we call information appliances, or iAppliances, as well as a variety of other electronic devices. iAppliances include portable digital music players, personal digital assistants, or PDAs, and smart phones, as well as a variety of mobile, handheld, wireless, and Internet devices. Other electronic devices include touchpads for set-top box remote controls for Internet access and home entertainment utilizing the user's television screen as the monitor as well as touch screens for use in ATMs, kiosks, web phones, and interactive gaming machines. We believe our existing technologies, our new product solutions, and our emphasis on ease of use, small size, low power consumption, advanced functionality, durability, and reliability will enable us to penetrate further the markets for iAppliances and other electronic devices.

We continually strive to introduce new user interface and technology solutions, including solutions for iAppliance and other electronic devices. Our innovative solutions include TouchRing™, SpeakerPad™, LuxPad™, Fingerprint TouchPad, NavPoint™, LightTouch™, ScrollStrip™, ClearPad™, and MobileTouch™ as well as touch pads with embedded character recognition software, and touch sensing modules for large touch screens. Our TouchRing is an integrated solid-state circular scrolling wheel utilizing our capacitive touch sensing technology that enables the user to navigate efficiently through menus and scroll through extensive play lists and songs found on HDD portable digital music players. Our SpeakerPad integrates our TouchPad and an audio speaker that saves space and fosters thinner, more compact notebooks; offers a simplified and improved design and manufacturing process; and provides quality sound. Our LuxPad is an innovative illuminated TouchPad designed to be appealing to customers and to serve as a product differentiator for our customers. Our ScrollStrip provides a simple and intuitive way for users to scroll through menus, web pages, and documents. Our NavPoint offers users improved functionality and versatility in accessing and managing content in handheld devices. Our LightTouch is a simple, easy to use, stylish interface solution that replaces mechanical buttons with an illuminated sensor. Our Fingerprint TouchPad combines our TouchPad with an advanced biometric sensor and software to provide a complete biometric security solution for notebook OEMs. The fingerprint recognition features of the Fingerprint TouchPad replace the need for a user name and password combination with the user's fingerprint. The Fingerprint TouchPad has the dual advantage of providing security by restricting log-in access to anyone other than the rightful user and providing user convenience by making it easier and faster to log in since a user name and password are not needed. Our ClearPad™ solution is a clear, thin sensor that can be placed over any surface, including display devices, such as liquid crystal displays, or LCDs. The ClearPad is a lightweight, low power consumption solution, and its flexible design allows it to be mounted on curved surfaces, such as the lens of a cellular phone. MobileTouch replaces the mechanical buttons on mobile phones with a capacitive sensor that translates finger movement for scrolling, selection, and cursor control into on-screen navigation. Our TouchPad with embedded Chinese character recognition software, allows users to interface application specific content, such as electronic payment processing, map locators, and short messaging services.

Our Strategy

Our objective is to continue to enhance our position as the world's leading supplier of interface solutions for the notebook computer market and portable digital music players and to become a leading supplier of interface solutions for other iAppliances and electronic devices. Key aspects of our strategy to achieve this objective include the following:

- utilize our extensive intellectual property portfolio and technological expertise to provide competitive advantages, extend the functionality of our product solutions, and offer innovative product solutions to customers across multiple market segments;

- continue to introduce market-leading interface solutions in terms of performance, functionality, size, and ease of use;

- capitalize on the growth of new markets, including the iAppliance markets, brought about by the convergence of computing, communications, and entertainment devices;

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emphasize and expand our strong and long-lasting customer relationships and provide the most advanced interface solutions for our customers' products; and

pursue strategic relationships and acquisitions to enhance our ability to offer value-added customer solutions, penetrate new markets, and strengthen the technological leadership of our product solutions.

Our Offices

We maintain our principal executive offices at 3120 Scott Blvd., Suite 130, Santa Clara, California 95054, and our telephone number is (408) 454-5100. Our website is located at www.synaptics.com. The information on our website does not constitute part of this prospectus. Through our website, we make available free of charge our annual reports on Form 10-K, our proxy statements, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and our current reports on Form 8-K as well as Form 3, Form 4, and Form 5 Reports for our directors, officers, and principal stockholders, together with amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a), 15(d), or 16 under the Securities Exchange Act. These reports are available as soon as reasonably practicable after their electronic filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We also post on our website the charters of our Audit, Compensation, and Nominations and Corporate Governance Committees; our Corporate Governance Guidelines, our Code of Conduct, and our Code of Ethics for the CEO and Senior Financial Officers, and any amendments or waivers thereto; and any other corporate governance materials contemplated by SEC or Nasdaq regulations. These documents are also available in print by contacting our corporate secretary at our executive offices.

The Offering

The following summary contains basic information about the notes and is not intended to be complete. It does not contain all the information that will be important to a holder of the notes. For a more complete understanding of the notes, please see "Description of Notes" in this prospectus. For purposes of the description of the notes included in this prospectus, references to us, we, and our refer only to Synaptics Incorporated.

Issuer	Synaptics Incorporated, a Delaware corporation.
Securities Offered	\$125.0 million aggregate principal amount of 0.75% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2024 and common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes.
Maturity Date of Notes	December 1, 2024, unless earlier repurchased, redeemed, or converted.
Ranking of Notes	The notes are our unsecured senior subordinated obligations, ranking as follows: - junior in right of payment to all of our existing and future senior indebtedness, including any indebtedness under our existing, or any future, credit facility; - equally in right of payment with any existing and future indebtedness or other obligations that are not, by their terms, either senior or subordinated to the notes, including trade debt and other general unsecured obligations that do not constitute senior or subordinated indebtedness; and - senior in right of payment to any of our future indebtedness that, by its terms, is subordinated to the notes. The notes are effectively subordinated to our existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the assets securing such indebtedness and structurally subordinated to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities of our subsidiaries.

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Interest	The notes bear interest at an annual rate of 0.75% from December 7, 2004, or from the most recent date to which interest has been paid or provided for, until, but not including, December 1, 2024, payable semi-annually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year to holders of record at the close of business on the May 15 or November 15 immediately preceding such interest payment date. The first such interest payment date will be June 1, 2005. Interest generally will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.
Contingent Interest	We will pay contingent interest to the holders of the notes during any six-month period from December 1 to May 31, and from June 1 to November 30, commencing with the six-month period beginning on December 1, 2009, if the average market price of a note for the five trading days ending on the third trading day immediately preceding the first day of the relevant six-month period equals 120% or more of the principal amount of the note. The amount of contingent interest payable per note with respect to any six-month period will equal 0.375% per annum of the average market price of such note for the five trading day period referred to above.
Conversion Rights	The notes may be converted by the holders into shares of our common stock, initially at a conversion rate of 19.7918 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount, which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$50.53 per share of common stock, subject to adjustment in certain events, under the following circumstances: during any calendar quarter commencing after December 31, 2004, if the last reported sale price of our common stock for at least 20 trading days in the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the preceding calendar quarter is greater than or equal to 120% of the applicable conversion price on such last trading day; on or after January 1, 2020; if we have called the notes for redemption; or during prescribed periods, upon the occurrence of specified corporate transactions or fundamental changes described in this prospectus. Upon conversion, we will have the right to deliver, in lieu of shares of our common stock, cash, or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock. At any time prior to maturity, we can elect to obligate our company to satisfy our conversion obligation relating to 100% of the principal amount of the notes solely in cash, with any remaining amounts to be satisfied in cash, common stock, or a combination of cash and common stock. If we elect to do so, we will notify holders that we intend to settle the principal amount of the notes upon conversion in cash, which is referred to as the principal conversion settlement election. Once provided to holders, this notification is irrevocable and will apply with regard to any conversion of the notes even if the notes cease to be convertible, but subsequently

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become convertible again. See Description of Notes Conversion Procedures Settlement Upon Conversion.

We will not be required to notify holders of our method for settling our conversion obligation relating to the amount of the conversion value or, if we have made a principal conversion settlement election, our method of settling the excess of our conversion obligation relating to the amount of the conversion value above the principal amount, if any, until notes are submitted for conversion. Settlement entirely in common stock will occur as soon as practicable after we notify the holder that we have chosen this method of settlement. Settlement in cash or in a combination of cash and common stock will occur on the third trading day following the final day of a 20 trading day cash settlement averaging period beginning on the final trading day following the final day of a three business day conversion retraction period or, if no retraction period is applicable, the final trading day following the settlement notice period. See Description of Notes Conversion Procedures Settlement Upon Conversion.

If you elect to convert your notes in connection with certain fundamental changes that occur on or prior to December 1, 2009, we will in certain circumstances increase the conversion rate by a number of additional shares of common stock upon conversion, or, in lieu thereof, we may in certain circumstances elect to adjust the conversion rate and related conversion obligations so that the notes are convertible into shares of the acquiring or surviving company.

Upon any conversion, you will not, except in certain limited circumstances, receive any cash payment representing accrued and unpaid interest.

Optional Redemption On or after December 1, 2009, we may redeem for cash all or a portion of the notes at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount of the notes being redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest (including contingent interest and additional interest, if any) to, but not including, the redemption date.

Purchase of Notes at a Holder's Option Holders have the right to require us to repurchase all or a portion of their notes for cash on December 1, 2009, December 1, 2014, and December 1, 2019. The purchase price payable will be equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be purchased plus accrued and unpaid interest (including contingent interest and additional interest, if any) to, but not including, the repurchase date.

Fundamental Change Upon the occurrence of a fundamental change, as described in this prospectus, and before the maturity or redemption of the notes, holders may require us to purchase for cash all or any part of their notes at a purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be purchased plus any accrued and unpaid interest (including contingent interest and additional interest, if any) up to, but not including, the fundamental change

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	purchase date. See Description of Notes Purchase of Notes at a Holder's Option Upon a Fundamental Change.
Sinking Fund	None.
Registration Rights	We have agreed to use our best efforts to keep the shelf registration statement, of which this prospectus forms a part, effective until the earlier of the following: - two years after the latest date on which we issued the notes; or - the date on which the holders of the notes and common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes that are not affiliates of us are able to sell all such securities immediately without restriction in accordance with the provisions of Rule 144(k) under the Securities Act; - the date on which all of the notes and common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes of those holders have been registered under the shelf registration statement and disposed of in accordance with such shelf registration statement; and - the date on which all of the notes and common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes have ceased to be outstanding (whether as a result of repurchase and cancellation, conversion, or otherwise) or have been disposed of in accordance with the shelf registration statement. If we fail to maintain our obligation with respect to registration, we will be required to pay you additional interest on your notes or to issue additional shares upon conversion of your notes, as described in this prospectus. See Description of Notes Registration Rights.
Book-Entry Form	The notes were issued in book-entry form and are represented by permanent global certificates deposited with, or on behalf of, The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, and registered in the name of a nominee of DTC. Beneficial interests in any of the notes are shown on, and transfers will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC or its nominee and any such interest may not be exchanged for certificated securities, except in limited circumstances. See Description of Notes Form, Denomination, and Registration.
Trading	There is no public market for the notes, and we do not intend to apply for listing of the notes on any securities exchange or for quotation of the notes through any automated quotation system.
Nasdaq National Market Symbol	The trading symbol for our common stock is SYNA.
Use of Proceeds	We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale by the selling securityholders of the notes or shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes.
U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations	We and each holder agree in the indenture, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, to treat the notes as contingent payment debt instruments and to be bound by our application of the Treasury Regulations that govern contingent payment debt instruments. As a result, a U.S. holder will be required to

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include original issue discount in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes in advance of any cash interest received on the notes. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, this original issue discount income will accrue from the original issue date of the notes at the comparable yield of the notes, which we have determined to be 8.50% per annum, compounded semi-annually. U.S. holders will be required to accrue original issue discount income at this rate on a constant yield to maturity basis (subject to certain adjustments). A U.S. holder also will recognize gain or loss on the sale, exchange, conversion, repurchase, or retirement of a note in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange, conversion, repurchase, or retirement, including the fair market value of any common stock received upon conversion or otherwise, and the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in the note. Any gain recognized by a U.S. holder on the sale, exchange, conversion, repurchase, or retirement of a note generally will be ordinary interest income; any loss will be ordinary loss to the extent of the interest previously included in income; and the balance will be treated as capital loss. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. However, the proper U.S. federal income tax treatment of a holder of a note is uncertain in various respects. If the agreed upon treatment was successfully challenged by the Internal Revenue Service, the amount, timing, character, and treatment of income, gain, or loss recognized in respect of the notes could be significantly altered. See Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.

Risk Factors

Investing in the notes or in our common stock involves a number of material risks. For a discussion of certain risks that should be considered in connection with an investment in the notes or in our common stock, see Risk Factors beginning on page 9 of this prospectus.

Accounting Periods

Our fiscal year ends on the last Saturday in June. For ease of presentation, the financial information in this prospectus has been shown as ending on June 30 and calendar quarter end dates for all annual, interim, and quarterly periods.

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Set forth below is information concerning our ratio of earnings to fixed charges on a consolidated basis for the periods indicated. This ratio shows the extent to which our business generates enough earnings after the payment of all expenses other than interest to make the required interest payments on the notes.

For purposes of computing the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consist of income before income taxes and fixed charges. Fixed charges consist of interest expense and the portion of rent expense we believe represents the interest component of such rent expense.

	Years Ended June 30,				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(in thousands, except for ratios)				
Fixed Charges:					
Interest expense	\$ 183	\$ 197	\$ 155	\$ 134	\$ 1,145
Portion of rent expense deemed to represent interest	236	242	325	358	392
Total fixed charges	\$ 419	\$ 439	\$ 480	\$ 492	\$ 1,537
Earnings:					
Net income	\$ 810	\$ 9,400	\$ 7,718	\$ 12,992	\$ 37,985
Income taxes	180	5,056	4,344	7,934	20,347
Fixed charges	419	439	480	492	1,537
Total earnings for computation of ratio	\$ 1,409	\$ 14,895	\$ 12,542	\$ 21,418	\$ 59,869
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	3.4	33.9	26.1	43.5	39.0

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in the notes, and the common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes, involves various risks. You should carefully consider the following risk factors, together with all the other information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, before purchasing notes or our common stock.

Risks Related to our Business

We currently depend on our TouchPad and TouchStyk products, and the notebook computer market, for a significant portion of our revenue, and a downturn in these products or market could have a more disproportionate impact on our revenue than if we were more diversified.

Historically, we have derived a substantial portion of our revenue from the sale of our TouchPad and TouchStyk products for notebook computers. While our long-term objective is to derive revenue from multiple interface solutions for both the notebook computer market and the iAppliance and other electronic device markets, we anticipate that sales of our TouchPads and TouchStyks for notebooks will continue to represent a significant portion of our revenue. The PC market as a whole has experienced a slowdown in the rate of growth. A continued or accelerated softening in the demand in the notebook portion of the PC market or the level of our participation in that market would cause our business, financial condition, and results of operations to suffer more than they would have if we offered a more diversified line of products.

We cannot assure you that sales of our interface solutions for portable digital music players will continue at existing levels or expand or that our interface business for other iAppliances and electronic devices will be successful.

We cannot assure you that sales of our interface solutions for portable digital music players will continue at existing levels or expand or that our interface business for other iAppliances and electronic devices will be successful. These markets, primarily portable digital music players, accounted for approximately 41% of our net revenue in fiscal 2005, up from 16% and 7% in fiscal 2004 and 2003, respectively. Any downturn in this business would adversely affect our operating results. In addition, our interface business for other iAppliances and electronic devices faces many uncertainties. Our inability to address these uncertainties successfully and to become a leading supplier of interfaces to these other markets would result in a slower growth rate than we currently anticipate. We do not know whether our user interface solutions for these other markets will gain market acceptance or will ever result in a substantial portion of our revenue on a consistent basis. The failure to succeed in these other markets would result in no return on the substantial investments we have made to date and plan to make in the future to penetrate these markets.

Various target markets for our interfaces, such as those for PDAs, smart phones, smart handheld devices, Internet appliances, and interactive games and toys, are uncertain, may develop slower than anticipated, or could utilize competing technologies. The market for certain of these products depends in part upon the development and deployment of wireless and other technologies, which may or may not address the needs of users of these new products.

Our ability to generate significant revenue from the iAppliance and other electronic device markets will depend on various factors, including the following:

the development and growth of these markets;

the ability of our technologies and product solutions to address the needs of these markets, the requirements of OEMs, and the preferences of end users; and

our ability to provide OEMs with interface solutions that provide advantages in terms of size, power consumption, reliability, durability, performance, and value-added features compared to alternative solutions.

Many manufacturers of these products have well-established relationships with competitive suppliers. Penetrating these markets will require us to offer better performance alternatives to existing solutions at

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competitive costs. We generally do not have a significant backlog of orders for our interface solutions to be incorporated in products in these markets. The revenue and income potential from these markets is unproven. The failure of any of these target markets to develop as we expect, or our failure to penetrate these markets, will impede our anticipated sales growth and could result in substantially reduced earnings from those we anticipate. We cannot predict the size or growth rate of these markets or the market share we will achieve in these markets in the future.

Our historical financial information is based on sales of interface solutions to the notebook computer market and may not be indicative of our future performance in other markets.

Our historical financial information primarily reflects the sale of interface solutions for notebook computers. While we expect sales of our interface solutions for notebook computers to continue to generate a substantial percentage of our revenue, we expect to derive a substantial portion of our revenue from sales of our product solutions for additional markets, including portable digital music players and other iAppliances and electronic devices. Although 41% of our fiscal 2005 net revenue was outside the notebook computer market, we have a limited operating history in these markets upon which you can evaluate our prospects, which may make it difficult to predict our actual results in future periods. Actual results of our future operations may differ materially from our anticipated results.

Market acceptance of our customers' existing or new products that utilize our interface solution may decline or may not develop and, as a result, our sales may decline or may not expand.

We do not sell any products to end users. Instead, we design various interface solutions that our OEM customers incorporate into their products. As a result, our success depends almost entirely upon the widespread market acceptance of our OEM customers' products. We do not control or influence the manufacture, promotion, distribution, or pricing of the products that incorporate our interface solutions. Instead, we depend on our customers to manufacture and distribute products incorporating our interface solutions and to generate consumer demand through marketing and promotional activities. Even if our technologies successfully meet our customers' price and performance goals, our sales would decline or fail to develop if our customers do not achieve commercial success in selling their products that incorporate our interface solutions.

Our customer base historically consisted primarily of major U.S.-based OEMs that sell notebook computers worldwide. During fiscal 2002, we began to ship products to many of the Japan-based notebook OEMs. Competitive advances by Japan-based OEMs, which do not utilize our interface solutions broadly in their product offerings, at the expense of our other OEM customers could result in lost sales opportunities. The portable digital music player market also has become an important factor in our operating results. Any significant slowdown in the use of our interface solutions by our customers in this market, the reduced demand for our customers' products, or a slowdown in the market would adversely affect our sales.

If we fail to maintain and build relationships with our customers and do not continue to satisfy our customers, we may lose future sales and our revenue may stagnate or decline.

Because our success depends on the widespread market acceptance of our customers' products, we must continue to maintain our relationships with the leading notebook computer and portable digital music player OEMs. In addition, we must identify areas of significant growth potential in other markets, establish relationships with OEMs in those markets, and assist those OEMs in developing products that use our interface technologies. Our failure to identify potential growth opportunities, particularly in new markets, or establish and maintain relationships with OEMs in those markets, would prevent our business from growing in those markets.

Our ability to meet the expectations of our customers requires us to provide innovative interface solutions for customers on a timely and cost-effective basis and to maintain customer satisfaction with our interface solutions. We must match our design and production capacity with customer demand, maintain satisfactory delivery schedules, and meet performance goals. If we are unable to achieve these goals for

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any reason, our customers could reduce their purchases from us and our sales would decline or fail to develop.

Our customer relationships also can be affected by factors affecting our customers that are unrelated to our performance. These factors can include a myriad of situations, including business reversals of customers, determinations by customers to change their product mix or abandon business segments, or mergers, consolidations, or acquisitions involving our customers, such as the combination of Compaq and Hewlett-Packard and the recent acquisition of IBM's PC business unit by Lenovo.

In fiscal 2005, one customer accounted for an aggregate of 34% of our sales, and the loss of sales to this company could harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Sales to one company that provides manufacturing services for major OEMs accounted for an aggregate of 34% of our net revenue during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, and two companies accounted for an aggregate of 35% of our net revenue during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004. These companies are Inventec in fiscal 2005, and Inventec and Compal in fiscal 2004. Additionally, receivables from Inventec represented a total of 41% of our accounts receivable at June 30, 2005.

Inventec and Compal are contract manufacturers serve our OEM customers. Any material delay, cancellation, or reduction of orders from any one or more of these contract manufacturers or the OEMs they serve could harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations. The adverse effect would be more substantial if our other customers in the notebook computer industry do not increase their orders or if we are unsuccessful in generating orders for interface solutions in other markets, including iAppliances and other electronic devices, from existing or new customers. Many of these contract manufacturers sell to the same OEMs, and therefore our concentration with certain OEMs may be higher than with any individual contract manufacturer. Concentration in our customer base may make fluctuations in revenue and earnings more severe and make business planning more difficult.

Our revenue may decline if customers for which we are sole source providers seek alternative sources of supply.

We serve as the sole source provider for some of our OEM customers. Those customers may choose to reduce their dependence on us by seeking second sources of supply, which could reduce our revenue. To remain a sole source provider, we must continue to demonstrate to our customers that we have adequate alternate sources for components, that we maintain adequate alternatives for production, and that we can deliver value added products on a timely basis.

We rely on others for our production, and any interruptions of these arrangements could disrupt our ability to fill our customers orders.

We utilize contract manufacturers for all of our production requirements. The majority of our manufacturing is conducted in China, Hong Kong, Thailand, and Taiwan by manufacturing subcontractors that also perform services for numerous other companies. We do not have a guaranteed level of production capacity with any of our contract manufacturers. Qualifying new manufacturing subcontractors, and specifically semiconductor foundries, is time-consuming and might result in unforeseen manufacturing and operations problems. The loss of our relationships with our manufacturing subcontractors or assemblers or their inability to conduct their manufacturing and assembly services for us as anticipated in terms of cost, quality, and timeliness could adversely affect our ability to fill customer orders in accordance with required delivery, quality, and performance requirements. If this were to occur, the resulting decline in revenue would harm our business.

We depend on third parties to maintain satisfactory manufacturing yields and delivery schedules, and their inability to do so could increase our costs, disrupt our supply chain, and result in our inability to deliver our products, which would adversely affect our results of operations.

We depend on our manufacturing subcontractors to maintain high levels of productivity and satisfactory delivery schedules at manufacturing and assembly facilities in China, Hong Kong, Thailand, and Taiwan. We provide our manufacturing subcontractors with six-month rolling forecasts of our

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production requirements. We do not, however, have long-term agreements with any of our manufacturing subcontractors that guarantee production capacity, prices, lead times, or delivery schedules. Our manufacturing subcontractors serve other customers, a number of which have greater production requirements than we do. As a result, our manufacturing subcontractors could determine to prioritize production capacity for other customers or reduce or eliminate deliveries to us on short notice. At times, we have experienced lower than anticipated manufacturing yields and lengthening of delivery schedules. Lower than expected manufacturing yields could increase our costs or disrupt our supplies. We may encounter lower manufacturing yields and longer delivery schedules in commencing volume production of our new products. Any of these problems could result in our inability to deliver our product solutions in a timely manner and adversely affect our operating results.

Shortages of components and materials may delay or reduce our sales and increase our costs, thereby harming our results of operations.

The inability to obtain sufficient quantities of components and other materials necessary for the production of our products could result in reduced or delayed sales or lost orders. Any delay in or loss of sales could adversely impact our operating results. Many of the materials used in the production of our products are available only from a limited number of foreign suppliers, particularly suppliers located in Asia. In most cases, neither we nor our manufacturing subcontractors have long-term supply contracts with these suppliers. As a result, we are subject to economic instability in these Asian countries as well as to increased costs, supply interruptions, and difficulties in obtaining materials. Our customers also may encounter difficulties or increased costs in obtaining the materials necessary to produce their products into which our product solutions are incorporated.

From time to time, materials and components used in our product solutions or in other aspects of our customers' products have been subject to allocation because of shortages of these materials and components. During portions of fiscal 2000 and 2001, limited manufacturing capacity for ASICs resulted in significant cost increases of our ASICs. Similar shortages in the future could cause delayed shipments, customer dissatisfaction, and lower revenue.

We are subject to lengthy development periods and product acceptance cycles, which can result in development and engineering costs without any future revenue.

We provide interface solutions that are incorporated by OEMs into the products they sell. OEMs make the determination during their product development programs whether to incorporate our interface solutions or pursue other alternatives. This process requires us to make significant investments of time and resources in the custom design of interface solutions well before our customers introduce their products incorporating these interfaces and before we can be sure that we will generate any significant sales to our customers or even recover our investment. During a customer's entire product development process, we face the risk that our interfaces will fail to meet our customer's technical, performance, or cost requirements or that our products will be replaced by competitive products or alternative technological solutions. Even if we complete our design process in a manner satisfactory to our customer, the customer may delay or terminate its product development efforts. The occurrence of any of these events could cause sales to not materialize, to be deferred, or to be cancelled, which would adversely affect our operating results.

We do not have long-term purchase commitments from our customers, and their ability to cancel, reduce, or delay orders could reduce our revenue and increase our costs.

Our customers do not provide us with firm, long-term volume purchase commitments, but instead issue purchase orders. As a result, customers can cancel purchase orders or reduce or delay orders at any time. The cancellation, delay, or reduction of customer purchase orders could result in reduced revenue, excess inventory, and unabsorbed overhead. We have an established presence in the notebook computer market and have only recently established a presence in the iAppliance and other electronic devices markets. These markets are subject to severe competitive pressures, rapid technological change, and product obsolescence, which increase our inventory and overhead risks, resulting in increased costs.

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We face intense competition that could result in our losing or failing to gain market share and suffering reduced revenue.

We serve intensely competitive markets that are characterized by price erosion, rapid technological change, and competition from major domestic and international companies. This intense competition could result in pricing pressures, lower sales, reduced margins, and lower market share. Any movement away from high-quality, custom designed, feature rich interface solutions to lower priced alternatives would adversely affect our business. Some of our competitors, particularly in the markets for iAppliances and other electronic devices, have greater market recognition, larger customer bases, and substantially greater financial, technical, marketing, distribution, and other resources than we possess and that afford them competitive advantages. As a result, they may be able to devote greater resources to the promotion and sale of products, to negotiate lower prices for raw materials and components, to deliver competitive products at lower prices, and to introduce new product solutions and respond to customer requirements more quickly than we can. Our competitive position could suffer if one or more of our customers determine not to utilize our custom engineered, total solutions approach and instead decide to design and manufacture their own interfaces, to contract with our competitors, or to use alternative technologies.

Our ability to compete successfully depends on a number of factors, both within and outside our control. These factors include the following:

- our success in designing and introducing new interface solutions, including those implementing new technologies;
- our ability to predict the evolving needs of our customers and to assist them in incorporating our technologies into their new products;
- our ability to meet our customer's requirements for low power consumption, ease of use, reliability, durability, and small form factor;
- the quality of our customer services;
- the rate at which customers incorporate our interface solutions into their own products;
- product or technology introductions by our competitors; and

foreign currency fluctuations, which may cause a foreign competitor's products to be priced significantly lower than our product solutions.

If we do not keep pace with technological innovations, our products may not be competitive and our revenue and operating results may suffer.

We operate in rapidly changing markets. Technological advances, the introduction of new products, and new design techniques could adversely affect our business unless we are able to adapt to the changing conditions. Technological advances could render our solutions obsolete, and we may not be able to respond effectively to the technological requirements of evolving markets. As a result, we will be required to expend substantial funds for and commit significant resources to

- continue research and development activities on existing and potential interface solutions,
- hire additional engineering and other technical personnel, and
- purchase advanced design tools and test equipment.

Our business could be harmed if we are unable to develop and utilize new technologies that address the needs of our customers, or our competitors or customers do so more effectively than we do.

Our efforts to develop new technologies may not result in commercial success, which could cause a decline in our revenue and could harm our business.

Our research and development efforts with respect to new technologies may not result in customer or market acceptance. Some or all of those technologies may not successfully make the transition from the research and development lab to cost-effective production as a result of technology problems, competitive cost issues, yield problems, and other factors. Even when we successfully complete a research and

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development effort with respect to a particular technology, our customers may decide not to introduce or may terminate products utilizing the technology for a variety of reasons, including the following:

difficulties with other suppliers of components for the products,

superior technologies developed by our competitors and unfavorable comparisons of our solutions with these technologies,

price considerations, and

lack of anticipated or actual market demand for the products.

The nature of our business requires us to make continuing investments for new technologies. Significant expenses relating to one or more new technologies that ultimately prove to be unsuccessful for any reason could have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, any investments or acquisitions made to enhance our technologies may prove to be unsuccessful. If our efforts are unsuccessful, our business could be harmed.

We may not be able to enhance our existing product solutions and develop new product solutions in a timely manner.

Our future operating results will depend to a significant extent on our ability to continue to provide new interface solutions that compare favorably with alternative solutions on the basis of time to introduction, cost, and performance. Our success in maintaining existing and attracting new customers and developing new business depends on various factors, including the following:

innovative development of new solutions for customer products,

utilization of advances in technology,

maintenance of quality standards,

efficient and cost-effective solutions, and

timely completion of the design and introduction of new interface solutions.

Our inability to enhance our existing product solutions and develop new product solutions on a timely basis could harm our operating results and impede our growth.

A technologically new interface solution that achieves significant market share could harm our business.

Our interface solutions are designed to integrate touch, handwriting, and vision capabilities. New computing and communications devices could be developed that call for a different interface solution. Existing devices also could be modified to allow for a different interface solution. Our business could be harmed if our products become noncompetitive as a result of a technological breakthrough that allows a new interface solution to displace our solutions and achieve significant market acceptance.

International sales and manufacturing risks could adversely affect our operating results.

Our manufacturing and assembly operations are conducted in China, Thailand, Hong Kong, and Taiwan by manufacturing contractors. We have sales and logistics operations in Hong Kong, sales support operations in Japan, Taiwan, and China, and research and development activities in the United Kingdom. These international operations expose us to various economic, political, and other risks that could adversely affect our operations and operating results, including the following:

difficulties and costs of staffing and managing a multi-national organization,

unexpected changes in regulatory requirements,

differing labor regulations,

potentially adverse tax consequences,

tariffs and duties and other trade barrier restrictions,

possible employee turnover or labor unrest,

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greater difficulty in collecting accounts receivable,

the burdens and costs of compliance with a variety of foreign laws,

potentially reduced protection for intellectual property rights, and

political or economic instability in certain parts of the world.

The risks associated with international operations could negatively affect our operating results.

Our business may suffer if international trade is hindered, disrupted, or economically disadvantaged.

Political and economic conditions abroad may adversely affect the foreign production and sale of our products. Protectionist trade legislation in either the United States or foreign countries, such as a change in the current tariff structures, export or import compliance laws, or other trade policies, could adversely affect our ability to sell interface solutions in foreign markets and to obtain materials or equipment from foreign suppliers.

Changes in policies by the U.S. or foreign governments resulting in, among other things, higher taxation, currency conversion limitations, restrictions on the transfer of funds, or the expropriation of private enterprises also could have a material adverse effect on us. Any actions by countries in which we conduct business to reverse policies that encourage foreign investment or foreign trade also could adversely affect our operating results. In addition, U.S. trade policies, such as most favored nation status and trade preferences for certain Asian nations, could affect the attractiveness of our services to our U.S. customers and adversely impact our operating results.

Our operating results could be adversely affected by fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies.

We transact business predominantly in U.S. dollars and bill and collect our sales in U.S. dollars. A weakening of the dollar could cause our overseas vendors to require renegotiation of the prices we pay for their goods and services. In the future, customers may make payments in non-U.S. currencies. In addition, approximately 5% of our costs are denominated in non-U.S. currencies, including British pounds, Hong Kong dollars, Japanese Yen, Chinese Yuan, and Taiwan dollars.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could affect our cost of goods, operating expenses, and operating margins and could result in exchange losses. In addition, currency devaluation can result in a loss to us if we hold deposits of that currency. Hedging foreign currencies can be difficult, especially if the currency is not freely traded. We cannot predict the impact of future exchange rate fluctuations on our operating results. We currently do not hedge any foreign currencies, accordingly, we have no foreign currency hedge contracts outstanding as of the end of our fiscal year.

A majority of our contract manufacturers are located in Taiwan, Thailand, Hong Kong, and China, increasing the risk that a natural disaster, labor strike, war, or political unrest in those countries would disrupt our operations.

A majority of our contract manufacturers are located in Taiwan, Thailand, Hong Kong, and China. Events out of our control, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, or other natural disasters or political unrest, war, labor strikes, or work stoppages, in these countries would disrupt our operations, which would impact our operations. The risk of earthquakes in Taiwan is significant because of its proximity to major earthquake fault lines. An earthquake, such as the one that occurred in Taiwan in September 1999, could cause significant delays in shipments of our product solutions until we are able to shift our outsourced operations. In addition, there is political tension between Taiwan and China, which could lead to hostilities. If any of these events occur, we may not be able to obtain alternative capacity. Failure to secure alternative capacity could cause a delay in the shipment of our product solutions, which would cause our revenue to fluctuate or decline.

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Variability of customer requirements resulting in cancellations, reductions, or delays may adversely affect our operating results.

We must provide increasingly rapid product turnaround and respond to ever-shorter lead times. A variety of conditions, both specific to individual customers and generally affecting the demand for the OEM's products, may cause customers to cancel, reduce, or delay orders. Cancellations, reductions, or delays by a significant customer or by a group of customers could adversely affect our operating results. On occasion, customers require rapid increases in production, which can strain our resources and reduce our margins. Although we have been able to obtain increased production capacity from our third-party manufacturers, we may be unable to do so at any given time to meet our customers demands if their demands exceed anticipated levels.

Our operating results may experience significant fluctuations that could result in a decline in the price of our stock.

In addition to the variability resulting from the short-term nature of our customers' commitments, other factors contribute to significant periodic and seasonal quarterly fluctuations in our results of operations. These factors include the following:

- the cyclical nature of the markets we serve;
- the timing and size of orders;
- the volume of orders relative to our capacity;
- product introductions and market acceptance of new products or new generations of products;
- evolution in the life cycles of our customers' products;
- timing of expenses in anticipation of future orders;
- changes in product mix, including the percentage of dual pointing and single pointing products shipped;
- availability of manufacturing and assembly services;
- changes in cost and availability of labor and components;
- timely delivery of product solutions to customers;
- pricing and availability of competitive products;
- introduction of new technologies into the markets we serve;
- pressures on reducing selling prices;
- the absolute and relative levels of corporate enterprise and consumer notebook purchases; and
- changes in economic conditions.

Accordingly, you should not rely on period-to-period comparisons as an indicator of our future performance. Negative or unanticipated fluctuations in our operating results may result in a decline in the price of our stock.

If we fail to manage our growth effectively, our infrastructure, management, and resources could be strained, our ability to effectively manage our business could be diminished, and our operating results could suffer.

The failure to manage our growth effectively could strain our resources, which would impede our ability to increase revenue. We have increased the number of our interface solutions and plan to expand further the number and diversity of our solutions and their use in the future.

Our ability to manage our planned diversification and growth effectively will require us to

successfully hire, train, retain, and motivate additional employees, including employees outside the United States;

enhance our operational, financial, and management systems; and

expand our production capacity.

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As we expand and diversify our product and customer base, we may be required to increase our overhead and operating expenses. We also may be required to increase staffing and other expenditures, including expenses in order to meet the anticipated demand of our customers. Our customers, however, do not commit to firm production schedules for more than a short time in advance. Any increase in expenses in anticipation of future orders that do not materialize would adversely affect our profitability. Our customers also may require rapid increases in design and production services that place an excessive short-term burden on our resources and the resources of our third-party manufacturers. If we cannot manage our growth effectively, our business and results of operations could suffer.

We depend on key personnel who would be difficult to replace and our business will likely be harmed if we lose their services or cannot hire additional qualified personnel.

Our success depends substantially on the efforts and abilities of our senior management and technical personnel. The competition for qualified management and technical personnel, especially engineers, is intense. Although we maintain noncompetition and nondisclosure covenants with most of our key personnel, we do not have employment agreements with most of them. The loss of services of one or more of our key employees or the inability to hire, train, and retain key personnel, especially engineers and technical support personnel and capable sales and customer-support employees outside the United States, could delay the development and sale of our products, disrupt our business, and interfere with our ability to execute our business plan.

Our inability to protect our intellectual property could impair our competitive advantage, reduce our revenue, and increase our costs.

Our success and ability to compete depend in part on our ability to maintain the proprietary aspects of our technologies and products. We rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trade secrets, trademarks, confidentiality agreements, and other contractual provisions to protect our intellectual property, but these measures may provide only limited protection. We license from third parties certain technology used in and for our products. These third-party licenses are granted with restrictions, and there can be no assurances that such third-party technology will remain available to us on terms beneficial to us. Our failure to enforce and protect our intellectual property rights or obtain from third parties the right to use necessary technology could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect proprietary rights as fully as do the laws of the United States.

Patents may not issue from the patent applications that we have filed or may file in the future. Our issued patents may be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented, and claims of our patents may not be of sufficient scope or strength, or issued in the proper geographic regions, to provide meaningful protection or any commercial advantage. We have not applied for, and do not have, any copyright registration on our technologies or products. We have applied to register certain of our trademarks in the United States and other countries. There can be no assurances that we will obtain registrations of principle or other trademarks in key markets. Failure to obtain registrations could compromise our ability to protect fully our trademarks and brands and could increase the risk of challenge from third parties to our use of our trademarks and brands.

We do not consistently rely on written agreements with our customers, suppliers, manufacturers, and other recipients of our technologies and products, and therefore some trade secret protection may be lost and our ability to enforce our intellectual property rights may be limited. Additionally, our customers, suppliers, manufacturers, and other recipients of our technologies and products may seek to use our technologies and products without appropriate limitations. In the past, we did not consistently require our employees and consultants to enter into confidentiality agreements, employment agreements, or proprietary information and invention assignment agreements. Therefore, our former employees and consultants may try to claim some ownership interest in our technologies and products and may use our technologies and products competitively and without appropriate limitations.

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We may be required to incur substantial expenses and divert management attention and resources in defending intellectual property litigation against us.

We may receive notices from third parties that claim our products infringe their rights. From time to time, we receive notice from third parties of the intellectual property rights such parties have obtained. We cannot be certain that our technologies and products do not and will not infringe issued patents or other proprietary rights of others. While we are not currently subject to any infringement claim, any future claim, with or without merit, could result in significant litigation costs and diversion of resources, including the attention of management, and could require us to enter into royalty and licensing agreements, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business. There can be no assurance that such licenses could be obtained on commercially reasonable terms, if at all, or that the terms of any offered licenses would be acceptable to us. If forced to cease using such technology, there can be no assurance that we would be able to develop or obtain alternate technology. Accordingly, an adverse determination in a judicial or administrative proceeding or failure to obtain necessary licenses could prevent us from manufacturing, using, or selling certain of our products, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Furthermore, parties making such claims could secure a judgment awarding substantial damages, as well as injunctive or other equitable relief that could effectively block our ability to make, use, or sell our products in the United States or abroad. Such a judgment could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. In addition, we are obligated under certain agreements to indemnify the other party in connection with infringement by us of the proprietary rights of third parties. In the event we are required to indemnify parties under these agreements, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may incur substantial expenses and divert management resources in prosecuting others for their unauthorized use of our intellectual property rights.

The markets in which we compete are characterized by frequent litigation regarding patents and other intellectual property rights. Other companies, including our competitors, may develop technologies that are similar or superior to our technologies, duplicate our technologies, or design around our patents and may have or obtain patents or other proprietary rights.