

OPTI INC
Form 10-Q
August 14, 2002
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2002

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

For the Transition Period from:

Commission File Number 0-21422

OPTi INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in this charter)

California
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporated or organization)

77-0220697
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

880 Maude Avenue, Suite A, Mountain View, California
(Address of principal executive office)

94043
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (650) 625-8787

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports 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 ☐

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of June 30, 2002 was 11,633,903

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OPTi, Inc.

FORM 10-Q

For the Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2002

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OPTi Inc.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2002	2001
	(000's omitted, except per share data)	
Net Sales	\$ 1,835	\$ 1,655
Costs and expenses:		
Cost of sales	1,098	956
Research and development		285
Selling, general, and administrative	633	801
Total costs and expenses	1,731	2,042
Operating income (loss)	104	(387)
Interest and other income, net	1,601	436
Income before income tax provision	1,705	49
Income tax provision		2
Net income	\$ 1,705	\$ 47
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.00
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.00
Asset dividend per share	\$ 0.19	
Shares used in computing basic per share amounts	11,634	11,634
Shares used in computing diluted per share amounts	11,634	11,634

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**OPTi Inc.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	June 30, 2002	March 31, 2002
	Unaudited (000's omitted)	Unaudited (000's omitted)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,434	\$ 14,332
Short-term investments	56	3,347
Accounts receivable, net	392	182
Inventories	375	258
Other current assets	351	799
Total current assets	15,608	18,918
Property and equipment, net	25	35
Other assets	287	287
Total assets	\$ 15,920	\$ 19,240
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 100	\$ 88
Accrued expenses	346	607
Accrued employee expenses	385	326
Deferred tax liability		65
Total current liabilities	831	1,086
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, no par value:		
Authorized shares 5,000		
No shares issued or outstanding		
Common stock, no par value:		
Authorized shares 50,000		
Issued and outstanding shares 11,634 at June 30, 2002 and March 31, 2002	15,053	15,597
Accumulated other comprehensive income	36	2,557
Retained earnings		
Total shareholders' equity	15,089	18,154
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 15,920	\$ 19,240

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**OPTi Inc.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)**

	Three months Ended June 30,	
	2002	2001
	(000's omitted)	
Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$ 1,705	\$ 47
Adjustments:		
Depreciation	10	44
Gain on Tripath Technology distribution	(1,544)	
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(210)	693
Inventories	(117)	311
Other assets	448	(138)
Accounts payable	12	(135)
Accrued expenses	(261)	(175)
Accrued employee expenses	59	
	102	647
Net cash provided by operating activities	102	647
Investing Activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment		(34)
Purchase of short-term investments		(382)
		(416)
Net cash used in investing activities		(416)
	102	231
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	102	231
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of period	14,332	11,758
	\$ 14,434	\$ 11,989
Cash and cash equivalents end of period		

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**OPTi Inc.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****June 30, 2002****1. Basis of presentation**

The information at June 30, 2002 and for the three month periods ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, are unaudited, but includes all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) which the Company's management believes to be necessary for the fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year. The accompanying financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2001.

Liquidation of the Company. On September 7, 2001, the Board of directors approved a plan to liquidate and dissolve the Company. Implementation of this plan would have required the approval of the shareholders of the Company. The Board anticipated that, as part of the liquidation, the Company would distribute to its shareholders cash, Tripath Technology Inc. shares, plus any residual cash held by the Company at the end of the liquidation period. Currently, the Company business activities consist primarily of continued sales of its universal serial bus controller device and core logic products for embedded designs.

On January 3, 2002, the Company announced the postponement of its voluntary liquidation and dissolution. The Company's Board determined that it would be prudent to postpone the liquidation plan to allow the Company more time to evaluate its intellectual property position, including the means by which it would pursue claims for the potential infringement of certain of its patents. The Board decision was not due to any change in the Company's business prospects.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as of June 30, 2002 and December 31, 2001, respectively, were prepared under generally accepted accounting principles for a going concern entity and do not reflect changes in the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities which may be affected should the shareholders approve a plan of liquidation of the Company's assets. Amounts that may be affected include those related to the carrying value of property, plant and equipment as well as possible adjustments of amounts related to other assets and liabilities of the Company including additional costs for severance.

2. Net income per share

Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive common equivalent shares consist of stock options.

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

	Three Months ended June 30,	
	2002	2001
Net income	\$ 1,705	\$ 47
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	11,634	11,634

Table of Contents**OPTi Inc.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Basic net income per share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.00
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	11,634	11,634
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Employee stock options		
Denominator for diluted net income per share	11,634	11,634
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.00

3. Short-Term Investments

The following is a summary of available to sale securities as of June 30, 2002 and March 31, 2002:

	June 30, 2002			March 31, 2002		
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Estimated Fair Value
Cash	\$ 14,434		\$ 14,434	\$ 14,332		\$ 14,332
Investment in Tripath Technology, Inc.	20	36	56	725	2,622	3,347
	\$ 14,454	36	\$ 14,490	\$ 15,057	2,622	\$ 17,679
Reported as:						
Cash and cash Equivalents	\$ 14,434		\$ 14,434	\$ 14,332		14,332
Short-term Investments	20	36	56	725	2,622	3,347
	\$ 14,454	36	\$ 14,490	\$ 15,057	2,622	\$ 17,679

At June 30, 2002 and March 31, 2002, net unrealized gains on marketable securities have been included in the Company's Shareholders' Equity, less the associated deferred tax liability of \$0 and \$65,000, respectively.

4. Inventories

Inventories consist of finished goods and work in process (in thousands):

	June 30, 2002	March 31, 2002
Finished Goods	\$ 73	\$ 139
Work in process	302	119
	\$ 375	\$ 258

5. Segment Information

Table of Contents**OPTi Inc.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Sales of the Company's product based on customer location were as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2002	2001
Taiwan	\$ 958	\$ 472
Hong Kong	411	218
Japan	108	255
Other Far East	41	
United States	310	683
Europe Other	7	27
Total Net Sales	\$ 1,835	\$ 1,655

6. Concentrations*Major Customers and Credit Risks*

The Company primarily sells to PC, motherboard and add-in card manufacturers. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers but does not require collateral. The Company maintains reserves for potential credit losses, and such losses have been within management's expectations. With the exception of sales to Holystone Enterprises, a Taiwan based company and Max Components, a Hong Kong based company no other single customer represented more than 10% of sales for the first quarter of fiscal 2003. In the first quarter of fiscal 2003, the Company sold to Holystone Enterprises \$958,000 in USB controllers, representing approximately 52% of net sales for the period. Also in the first quarter of fiscal 2003, the Company sold \$411,000 of its USB controller to Max Components, representing an approximate 22% of net sales for that period.

Many of the Company's customers, particularly the motherboard manufacturers in Taiwan, operate at very low profit margins and undertake significant inventory risks. To the extent the Company provides open terms of credit to some of the larger of these customers, the Company is exposed to significant credit risks if these customers are unable to remain profitable. Approximately 69% of the Company's receivables at June 30, 2002 were with these customers.

Suppliers

The Company's reliance on independent foundries, packaging houses and test houses involves several risks, including the absence of adequate capacity, the unavailability of or interruptions in access to certain process technologies and reduced control over delivery schedules, manufacturing yields and costs. At times during the first three quarters of 2000, the Company was unable to meet the demand for certain of its products due to limited foundry capacity and the Company expects that it will experience other production shortfalls or difficulties in the future. Because the Company's purchase orders with its outside foundries are non-cancelable by OPTi, the Company is subject to inventory surpluses and has in the past experienced write-downs of inventories due to an unexpected reduction in demand for a certain product.

Products

The Company's product life cycles are typically very short and ramp into volume production very quickly. At any point in time, the Company may rely on a limited number of products for a significant share of the Company's revenue. During fiscal 2003, the Company will be highly dependant on continued revenue contributions from its USB controller product. Any significant shortfall in sales for the Company's current volume products will have a material adverse effect upon the Company's financials.

Table of Contents**OPTi Inc.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****7. Comprehensive Income (Loss)**

The Company's total comprehensive income (loss) is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2002	2001
Net Income	\$ 1,705	\$ 47
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(2,521)	2,281
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (816)	\$ 2,328

Other comprehensive income (loss) includes unrealized gains (losses) on marketable securities net of taxes.

8. Contingencies

The Company has been notified of claims that it may be infringing patents, maskwork rights, or copyrights owned by third parties. There can be no assurance that the Company will not become involved in litigation regarding the alleged infringements by the Company of third party intellectual property rights. However, the Company believes that the final disposition of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operation and cash flows.

9. 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.

10. Taxes

The Company recorded no tax provision for the quarter ended June 30, 2002. The Company recorded a tax provision of approximately 4% for the quarter ended June 30, 2001 relating primarily to the federal alternative minimum tax.

11. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In October 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets. SFAS 144 amends existing accounting guidance on asset impairment and provides a single accounting model for long-lived assets to be disposed of. Among other provisions, the new rules change the criteria for classifying an asset as held-for-sale. The standard also broadens the scope of businesses to be disposed of that qualify for reporting of discontinued operations, and changes the timing of recognizing losses on such operations. The provisions of SFAS 144 became effective for the Company on January 1, 2002. The adoption of SFAS 144 did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

12. Distribution of Tripath Shares

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OPTi Inc.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

On April 10, 2002, the Company's Board of Directors declared a distribution of its holdings of shares of common stock in Tripath Technology, Inc. (Nasdaq NM: TRPH) to its shareholders. OPTi distributed a dividend of 0.1666 shares of Tripath Stock on each share of the Company's common stock. The record date for the dividend was April 24, 2002 and the dividend distribution date was May 30, 2002. The total value of the dividend was approximately \$2.2 million.

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

Results of Operations

Information set forth in this report constitutes and includes forward looking information made within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that involve risks and uncertainties. The Company's actual results may differ significantly from the results discussed in the forward looking statements as a result of a number of factors, including product mix, the Company's ability to obtain or maintain design wins, market conditions generally and in the electronics and semiconductor industries, product development schedules, competition and other matters. Readers are encouraged to refer to "Factors Affecting Earnings and Stock Price" found below in this Item 2.

OPTi was founded in 1989 and is an independent supplier of semiconductor products to the personal computer market. During 2001, the Company shipped more than two million core logic and peripheral products (such as USB controllers) to over 50 motherboard and add-on card manufacturers located primarily in Asia and the U.S.

Critical Accounting Policies

We have identified the policies below as critical to our business operations and the understanding of our results of operations. The impact and any associated risks related to these policies on our business operations is discussed throughout management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations where such policies affect our reported and expected financial results. Note that our preparation of this report on Form 10-Q requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from those estimates.

Bad Debt

OPTi maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. If the financial condition of OPTi's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

Inventory

OPTi writes down its inventory for estimated obsolescence or unmarketable inventory equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the estimated market value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

Contingencies

We are subject to proceedings, lawsuits and other claims related to labor, product and other matters. We are required to assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes to these matters as well as potential ranges of probable losses. A determination of the amount of reserves required, if any, for these contingencies are made after careful analysis of each individual issue. The required reserves may change in the future due to new developments in each matter or changes in approach such as a change in settlement strategy in dealing with these matters.

Valuation of Certain Marketable Equity Securities

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The Company currently classifies its investment securities as available-for-sale securities. Pursuant to SFAS No. 115 such securities are measured at fair market value in the financial statements with unrealized gains or losses recorded in other comprehensive income until the securities are sold or otherwise disposed of. However, in accordance with SFAS No. 115 a decline in fair market value below cost that is other than temporary is accounted for as a realized loss.

Fiscal 2003 Compared to Fiscal 2002 Net revenues for the first quarter ended June 30, 2002 were \$1,835,000, as compared to net revenues of \$1,655,000 for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. The increase in net revenue for the three month period ending June 30, 2002, as compared to the three month period ending June 30, 2001, was due to increased sales of the Companys USB controller chip. This increase in USB controller chips was primarily due to the inability to meet customer demand for the quarter ending March 31, 2002, that the company shipped in the June 30, 2002 quarter. The Company was unable to meet customer demand in the March quarter due to an increase in lead time of wafers due to Chinese New Years at our wafer fab.

Cost of product sales for the quarter ended June 30, 2002 increased to \$1,098,000 resulting in a gross margin of approximately 40.2%, as compared to cost of sales of \$ 956,000, and a product gross margin of approximately 42.2% for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. The decrease in gross margin as a percentage of sales for the three-month period ended June 30, 2002 as compared to the similar period ended June 30, 2001 is primarily due to product mix.

The Company had no research and development costs for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, as compared with \$285,000 for the quarter ended June 30, 2001. In July 2001, the Company had a reduction in staff as it made the decision to terminate design efforts on its existing projects. As of June 30, 2002, the Company had no research and development employees.

Selling, general, and administrative costs were \$633,000 in the quarter ended June 30, 2002 as compared with \$801,000 in the comparable period of 2001. The decrease in selling, general, and administrative costs for the three-month period ended June 30, 2002 as compared to the three-month period ending June 30, 2001 is primarily attributable to lower headcount related expenses.

Interest and other income, net was \$1,601,000 and \$436,000 for the quarters ended June 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively. The increase in the first quarter of 2003 as compared to the first quarter of 2002 is primarily due to the gain on the distribution of Tripath Technology, Inc. shares to our stockholders on May 30, 2002, of \$1,544,000, offset in part, by a lower average cash balance, due to the payment of \$17,451,000 during February 2002 as a cash dividend, and lower interest rates.

The Company s recorded no tax provision during the quarter ended June 30, 2002. The Company recorded a tax provision of 4% in the quarter ended June 30, 2001 relating primarily to the federal alternative minimum tax.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments decreased to \$14,490,000 at June 30, 2002 from \$17,679,000 at March 31, 2002. The decline in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of approximately \$3.2 million from March 31, 2002 to June 30, 2002, primarily relates to the distribution of Tripath Technology, Inc. stock to our shareholders made on May 30, 2002. Working capital as of June 30, 2002 decreased to \$14,777,000 from \$17,832,000 at March 31, 2002, this decrease also relates primarily to the asset dividend of Tripath Technology stock. During the first three months of fiscal 2003, operating activities generated \$0.1 million of cash. Cash generated from operating activities was primarily due to net income of \$1,705,000 and a reduction in other assets of \$448,000, partially offset by the gain on the Tripath Technology, Inc stock of \$1,544,000, a \$210,000 increase in accounts receivable, a \$117,000 increase in inventory, and a \$261,000 decrease in accrued expenses. The Company had no investing activities during the the quarter ending June 30, 2002.

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At June 30, 2002, the Company's principal sources of liquidity included cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of approximately \$14.5 million and working capital of approximately \$14.8 million. The Company believes that its existing sources of liquidity will satisfy the Company's projected working capital and other cash requirements through at least the next twelve months.

Factors Affecting Earnings and Stock Price

Cash and Stock Dividend

On February 15, 2002, the Company paid a cash dividend of \$1.50 per share on each share of the Company's common stock. On May 30, 2002, the Company distributed a dividend of 0.1666 shares of Tripath Stock on each share of the Company's common stock.

Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution

On September 10, 2001, OPTi announced that its Board had approved a plan for the complete liquidation and dissolution of OPTi, pending approval of the plan by its shareholders. On January 3, 2002, OPTi announced a postponement of its plan of voluntary liquidation and dissolution to allow the Company more time to evaluate its intellectual property position, including the means by which it would pursue claims for the infringement of certain of its patents.

It is possible that the announcement of the plan of liquidation made in September, 2001 caused OPTi's existing customers to seek substitutes for OPTi products from other suppliers, thereby causing the continuing decline in OPTi product sales to accelerate. The announcement could also make it more difficult for OPTi to collect on accounts receivables.

In addition, the announcements could affect the trading volume and the price of OPTi stock as investors decide whether or not they wish to hold OPTi shares and receive the liquidating distributions OPTi expects to make if and when shareholders approve the plan to liquidate and dissolve OPTi.

Listing of OPTi Common Stock on Nasdaq

As the trading price of our shares of common stock changes to reflect our February 2002 cash dividend and our May 2002 distribution of the shares of stock that the Company held in Tripath Technology, Inc. our common stock will continue to trade on the Nasdaq National Market as long as we continue to meet Nasdaq's listing maintenance standards. If our common stock is delisted from Nasdaq, trading, if any, would thereafter be conducted on the over-the-counter market in the so-called "pink sheets" or on the "Electronic Bulletin Board" of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Consequently, if our common stock is delisted, shareholders may find it more difficult to dispose of, or to obtain accurate quotations as to the price of our common stock. Of the Nasdaq requirements for continued listing, we believe that our ability to meet the following criteria will determine how long our shares continue to trade on the Nasdaq National Market:

Our stockholders' equity must equal or exceed \$10 million or our net tangible asset must equal or exceed \$4 million; and

The minimum daily per share bid price for our stock must equal or exceed \$1.

With respect to the minimum bid price requirement, as of August 9, 2002 following our cash dividend and our distribution of Tripath shares, the closing sale price for our shares was \$1.15 per share. If we fail to meet Nasdaq's minimum bid price criterion for 30 consecutive business days, Nasdaq will notify us that we are not meeting the requirement. We will then be given

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a 90 day grace period during which our shares must exceed the minimum bid price for at least ten consecutive trading days for us to avoid being delisted at the end of the grace period.

Fluctuations in Operating Results

The Company has experienced significant fluctuations in its quarterly operating results in the past and expects that it will experience such fluctuations in the future. In the past, these fluctuations have been caused by a variety of factors including increased competition from other suppliers, price competition, ongoing rapid price declines, changes in customer demand, the timing of delivery of new products, inventory adjustments, changes in the availability of foundry capacity and changes in the mix of products sold. In the future, the Company's operating results in any given period may be adversely affected by one or more of these factors.

Price Competition

The market for the Company's products are subject to severe price competition and price declines. There can be no assurance that the Company will succeed in reducing its product costs rapidly enough to maintain or increase its gross margin level or that further substantial reduction in prices will not result in lower profitability or losses.

Changes in Customer Demand

The Company currently places non-cancelable orders to purchase products from independent foundries, while its customers generally place purchase orders with a significantly shorter lead time which may be canceled without significant penalty. In the past, the Company has experienced order cancellations and deferrals and expects that it will experience cancellations in the future from time to time. Any such order cancellations, deferrals, or a shortfall in a receipt of orders, as compared to order levels expected by the Company, could have a significant adverse effect on the Company's operating results in any given period.

Product Transitions and the Cessation of New Product Development

A substantial majority of the Company's net product sales is derived from its USB controller products. The market for USB controllers is characterized by frequent transitions in which this functionality can be and is incorporated into other semiconductor devices, such as the core logic. As a result of the Company's decision to cease new product development and focus on the pursuit of licenses and patent infringement claims based upon our existing patented technology, our net product sales can be expected to decline as the USB 1.1 controller market shifts to new technology created by our competitors.

Continued Sales of Current Products

The Company's ability to maintain or increase its sales levels and profitability depends directly on its ability to continue to sale its existing products at current volumes. Any inability to continue sales at the current level could have an immediate and very significant adverse effect on the trading price of the Company's stock. Investors in the Company's securities must be willing to bear the risks of such fluctuations.

Each of the product segments in which the Company offers products are intensely competitive and the Company must compete with entrenched competitors who have established greater product breadth and distribution channels. The introduction of new products by our competitors can result in a greater than expected decline and demand for existing products and create an imbalance between products ordered by customers and products which the Company has in inventory. This imbalance can result in surplus or obsolete inventory, leading to write-offs or other unanticipated costs or disruptions.

Customer Concentration

The Company primarily sells product add-in card manufacturers. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers but does not require collateral. The Company maintains reserves for potential credit

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losses, and such losses have been within management's expectations. The Company expects that sales of its products to a relatively small group of customers will continue to account for a high percentage of its net product sales in the foreseeable future, although the Company's customers in any one period will continue to change.

However, there can be no assurance that any of these customers or any of the Company's other customers will continue to utilize the Company's products at current levels, if at all. The Company has experienced significant changes in the composition of its major customer base and expects that this variability will continue in the future. The loss of any major customer or any reduction in orders by any such customer could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company has no long-term volume commitments from any of its major customers and generally enters into individual purchase orders with its customers. The Company has experienced cancellations of orders and fluctuations in order levels from period to period and expects it will continue to experience such cancellations and fluctuations in the future. Customer purchase orders may be cancelled and order volume levels can be changed or delayed with limited or no penalties. The replacement of cancelled, delayed or reduced purchase orders with new business cannot be assured. Moreover, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations will depend in significant part on its ability to obtain orders from new customers, as well as on the financial condition and success of its customers. Therefore, any adverse factors affecting any of the Company's customers or their customers could have a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operation.

Credit Risks

Many of the Company's customers, particularly the motherboard manufacturers in Taiwan, operate at very low profit margins and undertake significant inventory risks. To the extent the Company provides open terms of credit to some of the larger of these customers, the Company is exposed to significant credit risks if these customers are unable to remain profitable. Approximately 69% of the Company's receivables at June 30, 2002 were with these customers.

Dependence on Foundries and Manufacturing Capacity

Almost all of the Company's products are manufactured by outside foundries pursuant to designs provided by the Company. In most instances, the Company provides foundries with a custom-tooled design (Custom Production), whereby the Company receives a finished die from the foundry which it sends to a third party for cutting and packaging. This process subjects the Company to the risk of low production yields as the die moves through the production and packaging process. The Company's reliance on independent foundries, packaging houses, and test houses involves several risks, including the absence of adequate capacity, the unavailability of or interruptions in access to certain process technologies and reduced control over delivery schedules, manufacturing yields and costs. At times in the past, the Company was unable to meet the demand for certain of its products due to limited foundry capacity and the Company expects that it will experience other production shortfalls or difficulties in the future.

Because the Company's purchase orders with its outside foundries are non-cancelable by OPTi, the Company is subject to risks of, and has in the past experienced, excess or obsolete inventory due to an unexpected reduction in demand for a particular product. The manufacture of its products is a complex process and the Company may experience short-term difficulties in obtaining timely deliveries, which could affect the Company's ability to meet customer demand for its products. Should any of its major suppliers be unable or unwilling to continue to manufacture the Company's key products in required volumes, the Company would have to identify and qualify acceptable additional foundries. This qualification process could take up to six months or longer. No assurances can be given that any additional sources of supply could be in a position to satisfy any of the Company's requirements on a timely basis. The semiconductor industry experiences cycles of under-capacity and over-capacity which have resulted in temporary shortages of products in high demand. Any such delivery problems in the future could materially and adversely affect the Company's operating results.

The Company began using Custom Production in 1993. Custom Production requires that the Company provide foundries with designs that differ from those traditionally developed by the Company in its gate array production

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and which are developed with specialized tools provided by the foundry. The use of Custom Production requires the Company to purchase wafers from the foundry instead of finished products. As a result, the Company is required to increase its inventories and maintain inventories of unfinished products at packaging houses. The Company is also dependent on these packaging houses and third party test houses for adequate capacity.

Dependence on Intellectual Property position

The success of the Company's current strategy of licensing its core logic technology can be affected by new developments in intellectual property law generally and with respect to semiconductor patents in particular and upon the Company's success in defending its patent position. It is difficult to predict developments and changes in intellectual property law and in advance, however such changes could have an adverse impact on the Company's ability to license its previously developed technology.

Possible Volatility of Stock Price

There can be no assurances as to the Company's operating results in any given period. The Company expects that the trading price of its common stock will continue to be subject to significant volatility.

Item 3. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk*

Interest Rate Sensitivity

We maintain our cash and cash equivalents primarily in money market funds. We do not have any derivative financial instruments. As of June 30, 2002, all of our investments mature in less than six months. Accordingly, we do not believe that our investments have significant exposure to interest rate risk.

Table of Contents**OPTi Inc.****Part II. Other Information****Item 1. Legal Proceedings.**

See litigation section on page 9 of this report.

Item 2. Changes in Securities.

Not applicable and has been omitted.

Item 3. Defaults on Senior Securities.

Not applicable and has been omitted.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Shareholders.

OPTi's shareholders voted on two proposals at the Company's 2002 Annual Meeting of shareholders, which was held on April 9, 2002.

Proposal 1 was to re-elect all four of the Company's directors to serve as members of the OPTi Board of Directors for the ensuing year and until their successors are duly elected; and

Proposal 2 was to ratify and approve the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as independent accountants of OPTi Inc. for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2002, respectively.

Each nominee for the Board of Directors was reelected at the 2002 Annual Meeting. The following number of votes was cast for and against each nominee:

	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>
Bernard T. Marren	10,778,134	515,154
Stephen A. Dukker	10,904,373	355,915
Kapil K. Nanda	10,937,373	355,915
William H. Welling	10,910,373	355,915

The shareholders also approved the second proposal, to ratify Ernst & Young LLP as independent accountants of OPTi Inc. The following votes were tabulated:

	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstain</u>
Appointment of Ernst & Young LLP	11,287,748	1,010	4,530

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K.**(a) Exhibits:**

- 99.1 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.
- 99.2 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K:

Current report dated April 15, 2002 reporting Press release dated April 10, 2002, OPTi Declares Asset Dividend, shares of common stock of Tripath Technology, Inc.

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OPTi Inc.

Signatures

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

OPTi INC.

By:

/s/ MICHAEL
MAZZONI

Michael Mazzone
Signing on behalf of the
Registrant and as
Chief Financial Officer

Date: 8/14/02

block; MARGIN-LEFT: 9pt; TEXT-INDENT: 0pt; MARGIN-RIGHT: 0pt" align="left">Increase (decrease) in bank
line of credit, net (664) 36

Proceeds from long term debt

- 1,282

Repayment of long-term debt

(248) (912)

Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities

(912) 406

Effects of exchange rates on cash

(162) 203

Increase (decrease) in cash

15 388

Cash, beginning of period

763 133

Cash, end of period

\$778 \$521

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Cash paid during the period for:

Interest

\$79 \$117

Income taxes

\$6 \$10

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

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)
MARCH 31, 2009

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Lapis Technologies, Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated in the State of Delaware on January 31, 2002. The Company was originally named Enertec Electronics, Inc. and on April 23, 2002 changed its name to Opal Technologies, Inc. which changed its name to Lapis Technologies, Inc. on October 3, 2002. The Company’s operations are conducted through its wholly-owned Israeli Subsidiary, Enertec Electronics Ltd. (“Enertec”) and its majority owned Israeli subsidiary Enertec Systems 2001 LTD (“Systems”). Enertec is engaged in the manufacturing, distribution and marketing of electronic components and products relating to power supplies, converters and related power conversion products, automatic test equipment, simulators and various military and airborne systems, within the State of Israel.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND CONSOLIDATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements and related footnotes have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial statements and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission for Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. For further information read the financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report to be filed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2009.

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of the Company and their ownership interest in its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Stock based compensation

The Company has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Statement (“SFAS”) No. 148, “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure” (“SFAS 148”). SFAS 148 amends SFAS No. 123 “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation” (“SFAS 123”), and provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. The Company has adopted the fair value method of accounting as discussed in SFAS 123 as of January 1, 2003. Accordingly, stock options, when issued, will be recorded in accordance with the terms of that document.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial

statements and revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)
MARCH 31, 2009

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – An Interpretation of FASB Statement 109," ("FIN 48"). FIN 48 prescribes a comprehensive model as to how a company should recognize, measure, present and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that the company has taken or expects to take on a tax return. The adoption of FIN 48 is effective January 1, 2007. The Company has determined there will be no effect on their financial statements.

In June 2006, the FASB ratified the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") consensus on EITF Issue No. 06-2, "Accounting for Sabbatical Leave and Other Similar Benefits Pursuant to FASB Statement No. 43." EITF Issue No. 06-2 requires companies to accrue the costs of compensated absences under a sabbatical or similar benefit arrangement over the requisite service period. EITF Issue No. 06-2 is effective for us beginning July 1, 2007. The cumulative effect of the application of this consensus on prior period results should be recognized through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the year of adoption. Elective retrospective application is also permitted. The application of this consensus won't have a material impact on our financial statements.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)," ("FAS 158"). Among other things, FAS 158 requires companies to prospectively recognize a net liability or asset and to report the funded status of their defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans on their balance sheets, with an offsetting adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income; such recognition will not affect the Company's statement of income. The adoption of FAS 158 is effective for the year ending December 31, 2006. The Company has determined there will be no effect on their financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities—Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115." This Standard allows entities to voluntarily choose, at specified election dates, to measure many financial assets and financial liabilities (as well as certain non-financial instruments that are similar to financial instruments) at fair value. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis and is irrevocable. If the fair value option is elected for an instrument, the Statement specifies that all subsequent changes in fair value for that instrument shall be reported in earnings. SFAS No. 159 is effective for ATMI beginning on January 1, 2008. We are currently evaluating the impact this new Standard could have on our financial position and results of operations.

In December 2007 the FASB issued SFAS No. 160 "Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements". FAS 160 seeks to improve the relevance, comparability, and transparency of the financial information that a reporting entity provides in its consolidated financial statements by establishing accounting and reporting standards. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company has not yet determined what the effect will be, if any, on their financial statements.

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)
MARCH 31, 2009

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 4 – PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES –

The income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2009 is based upon the income tax laws of Israel. Israeli tax law does not allow a parent company to offset its' income with losses from any of its subsidiaries.

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 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential" or "continue," the negative of such terms, or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements as a result of various important factors. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements should not be regarded as a representation by Lapis Technologies, Inc., or any other person, that such forward-looking statements will be achieved. The business and operations of Lapis Technologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries are subject to substantial risks, which increase the uncertainty inherent in the forward-looking statements contained in this Report. Because these forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, there are important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements, including our plans, objectives, expectations and intentions and other factors discussed under "Risk Factors," included in our Registration Statement on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 31, 2009.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Report.

Overview.

We were formed in Delaware on January 31, 2002 under the name Enertec Electronics, Inc. and have filed two certificates of amendment changing our name to Opal Technologies, Inc. and then to Lapis Technologies, Inc. We conduct operations in Israel through our wholly owned subsidiary, Enertec Electronics Limited ("Enertec Electronics"), an Israeli corporation formed on December 31, 1991, and Enertec Systems 2001 LTD ("Enertec Systems"), an Israeli corporation formed on August 28, 2001, of which we have a 73% equity interest. We are manufacturers and distributors of various military and airborne systems, simulators, automatic test equipment (ATE), electronic components and products related to power supplies, converters and other power conversion products.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of March 31, 2009, our cash balance was \$778,000 as compared to \$521,000 at March 31, 2008. Total current assets at March 31, 2009 were \$8,087,000 as compared to \$10,220,000 at March 31, 2008. The decrease in current assets is mainly due to the decrease in accounts receivable and inventories partly offset by the increase in cash balance.

Our accounts receivable at March 31, 2009 was \$3,410,000 as compared to \$5,221,000 at March 31, 2008. The change in accounts receivable is primarily due to improved payment terms of several orders and the increase in USD/Shekel exchange rate since most of the receivables are in Shekels. The USD/Shekel exchange rate increased by 17.94% from 3.535 as of March 31, 2008 to 4.188 as of March 31, 2009.

As of March 31, 2009 our working capital was \$1,433,000 as compared to \$1,610,000 at March 31, 2008. The decrease in working capital is mainly due to a larger decrease in current assets than the decrease in current liabilities.

There was no current portion of long-term debt at March 31, 2009 as compared to \$217,000 as of March 31, 2008.

At March 31, 2009 our total bank debt was \$4,709,000 as opposed to \$6,122,000 at the end of March 31, 2008. These funds were borrowed as follows: \$3,812,000 as various short term bank loans due through 2010, \$1,000 of long term debt due through 2010 and \$896,000 using our bank lines of credit. As a result, we decreased the amount borrowed for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009 by \$1,413,000. The decrease in bank debt is mainly due to the decrease in accounts receivable and the increase in USD/Shekel exchange rate since the loans are in Shekels. The USD/Shekel exchange rate increased by 17.94% from 3.535 as of March 31, 2008 to 4.188 as of March 31, 2009.

As of March 31, 2009, we are current with all of our bank debt and compliant with all the terms of our bank debt.

Financing Needs

Although we currently do not have any material commitments for capital expenditures, we expect our capital requirements to increase over the next several years as we continue to develop and test our suite of products, increase marketing and administration infrastructure, and embark on developing in-house business capabilities and facilities. Our future liquidity and capital funding requirements will depend on numerous factors, including, but not limited to, the levels and costs of our research and development initiatives, the cost of hiring and training additional sales and marketing personnel to promote our products and the cost and timing of the expansion of our marketing efforts.

Based on our current business plan, we anticipate that our existing cash balances and cash generated from future sales will be sufficient to permit us to conduct our operations and to carry out our contemplated business plans for the next twelve months. However, management may undertake additional debt or equity financings to better enable Lapis to grow and meet its future operating and capital requirements. Currently, the only external sources of liquidity are our banks, and we may seek additional financing from them or through securities offerings to expand our operations, using new capital to develop new products, enhance existing products or respond to competitive pressures.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2008

Revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2009 were \$2,119,000 as compared to \$2,401,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2008. This represents a decrease of \$282,000 or 11.7% comparing the two periods. The decrease in revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2009 is mainly the result of the increase in USD/Shekel exchange rate. The average USD/Shekel exchange rate increased by 12% from 3.623 as of March 31, 2008 to 4.058 as of March 31, 2009. The increase in the revenues of the military business was offset by the decrease in the revenues in the commercial field.

Gross profit increased by \$49,000 or 9.9%, to \$543,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2009 as compared to \$494,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The increase in gross profit is primarily the result of a higher decrease in cost of sales as compared to the decrease in sales.

Gross profit as a percentage of sales for the three months ended March 31, 2009 was 25.6% as compared to 20.6% for the three month ended March 31, 2008. The increase in gross profit as a percentage of sales is mainly a result of the increase in sales of serial production products in the military field. Serial production products have higher profit margin.

For the three months ended March 31, 2009, Selling, General and Administrative expenses totaled \$350,000. This was a decrease of \$234,000 or 40.1% as compared to the same period 2008. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses is mainly a result of the decrease in professional services expenses and the increase in USD/Shekel exchange rate.

For the three months ended March 31, 2008, Research and Development expenses were \$21,000 as compared to \$22,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2008. This represents a decrease of \$1,000 or 4.5% comparing the two periods. The decrease in R&D expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2009 is primarily the result of the increase in USD/Shekel exchange rate.

Interest expense was \$79,000 and \$117,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. This was a decrease of \$38,000, or 32.5%. The main reason for this decrease was the decrease in total bank debt and the decrease in the interest rate.

Our net profit was \$86,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to a net loss of \$200,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The increase in profitability for the three months ended March 31, 2009 is mainly due to the increase in the gross profit and the decrease in the operating expenses and of the interest expenses.

At March 31, 2009, we had two customers that accounted for approximately 64.2% of accounts receivable. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 approximately 70.0% and 52.4% of our sales were to two customers, respectively.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off balance sheet arrangements that are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, revenues, and results of operations, liquidity or capital expenditures.

Critical Accounting Policies

Concentration of Credit Risk - Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited to customers dispersed primarily across Israel. All trade receivables are concentrated in the manufacturing and distribution of electronic components segment of the economy; accordingly the Company is exposed to business and economic risk. Although the Company does not currently foresee a concentrated credit risk associated with these trade receivables, repayment is dependent upon the financial stability of this segment of the economy.

Revenue Recognition and Customer Deposits - Revenue is recorded as product is shipped, the price has been fixed or determined, collectibility is reasonably assured and all material specific performance obligations have been completed. The product sold by the Company is made to the specifications of each customer; sales returns and allowances are allowed on a case-by-case basis, are not material to the financial statements and are recorded as an adjustment to sales. Cash payments received in advance are recorded as customer deposits.

Revenue relating to service is recognized on the straight-line basis over the life of the agreement, generally one year. For the three months ended March 31, 2009 revenue relating to service contracts were less than one percent of net sales.

Financial Instruments - The carrying amounts of financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, bank line of credit, short term bank loans and accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate fair value at March 31, 2009 because of the relatively short maturity of the instruments. The fair value of due from stockholder is not practical to estimate without incurring excessive cost and is carried at cost at March 31, 2009. The carrying value of the long-term debt approximate fair value at March 31, 2009 based upon debt terms available for companies under similar terms.

Foreign Currency Translation - Lapis Technologies, Inc. has one wholly owned subsidiary, Enertec Electronics Limited, an Israeli corporation, and one majority owned subsidiary, Enertec Systems 2001 Ltd., an Israeli corporation. The assets and liabilities of the foreign subsidiaries are translated at current exchange rates and related revenues and expenses at average exchange rates in effect during the periods reported. Resulting translation adjustments, if material, are recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income or loss.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

N/A.

Item 4T. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e)) under the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") that is designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time specified in the Security and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and

procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive officer or officers and principal financial officer or officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act, the Company carried out an evaluation with the participation of the Company's management, including Harry Mund, the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Miron Markovitz, the Company's Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the period ended March 31, 2009. Based upon that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in internal controls

Our management, with the participation our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, performed an evaluation as to whether any change in our internal controls over financial reporting occurred during the Quarter ended March 31, 2009. Based on that evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that no change occurred in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2009 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II- OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

We are not a party to any pending legal proceeding, nor is our property the subject of a pending legal proceeding, that is not in the ordinary course of business or otherwise material to the financial condition of our business. None of our directors, officers or affiliates is involved in a proceeding adverse to our business or has a material interest adverse to our business.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

N/A.

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

N/A.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

N/A.

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

N/A.

Item 5. Other Information.

Not applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	Certification by Chief Executive Officer, required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act
31.2	Certification by Chief Financial Officer, required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act
32.1	

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Certification by Chief Executive Officer, required by Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) of the Exchange Act and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code

32.2 Certification by Chief Financial Officer, required by Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) of the Exchange Act and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Date: May 15, 2009

By: /s/ Harry Mund
Harry Mund
Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer), President and Chairman of the Board

Date: May 15, 2009

By: /s/ Miron Markovitz
Miron Markovitz
Chief Financial Officer, Chief Accounting Officer and Director