

POWER INTEGRATIONS INC
Form 10-K
February 25, 2011
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

or

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the transition period from to

Commission File Number 0-23441

POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

94-3065014

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(State or other jurisdiction of

(I.R.S. Employer

Incorporation or organization)

Identification No.)

5245 Hellyer Avenue, San Jose, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

95138-1002
(Zip code)

(408) 414-9200

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$.001 Par Value	The NASDAQ Global Select Market
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None	

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. YES NO

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)			

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). YES NO

The aggregate market value of registrant's voting and non-voting common stock held by non affiliates of registrant on June 30, 2010, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$653,415,784, based upon the closing sale price of the common stock as reported on The NASDAQ Global Select Market. Shares of common stock held by each officer, director and holder of 10% or more of the outstanding common stock have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not a conclusive determination for other purposes.

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Outstanding shares of registrant's common stock, \$0.001 par value, as of February 16, 2011: 28,735,053.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The information required by Part III of this report, to the extent not set forth herein, is incorporated by reference from the Registrant's definitive proxy statement relating to the 2011 annual meeting of stockholders, which definitive proxy statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the fiscal year to which this Report relates.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including information incorporated by reference herein, includes a number of forward-looking statements that involve many risks and uncertainties. In some cases, forward-looking statements are indicated by the use of words such as would, could, will, may, expect, believe, should, anticipate, outlook, if, future, intend, plan, estimate, predict, potential, targets, words and phrases, including the negatives of these terms, or other variations of these terms. These statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and our potential financial performance and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results and financial position to differ materially and adversely from what is projected or implied in any forward-looking statements included in this Form 10-K. These factors include, but are not limited to: our ability to maintain and establish strategic relationships; the risks inherent in the development and delivery of complex technologies; our ability to attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel; the emergence of new markets for our products and services; our ability to compete in those markets based on timeliness, cost and market demand; and our ability to procure on reasonable terms an adequate and timely supply of our products from third party manufacturers. We make these forward looking statements based upon information available on the date of this Form 10-K, and we have no obligation (and expressly disclaim any obligation) to update or alter any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or otherwise. In evaluating these statements, you should specifically consider the risks described under Item 1A of Part I Risk Factors, Item 7 of Part II Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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PART I

TOPSwitch, TinySwitch, LinkSwitch, DPA-Switch, EcoSmart, Hiper, Qspeed and PI Expert are trademarks of Power Integrations, Inc.

Item 1. Business.

Overview

We design, develop, manufacture and market proprietary, high-voltage, analog and mixed-signal integrated circuits products, commonly referred to as ICs. We offer both monolithic (i.e., a single chip in an IC package) and hybrid (multiple chips in a single package) IC products. Following our acquisition of Qspeed Semiconductor Inc. in December 2010, we also now offer a range of high-performance, high-voltage silicon diodes. Our ICs and diodes are used in electronic power supplies, also known as switched-mode power supplies or switchers. Power supplies convert electricity from a high-voltage source, such as a wall outlet, to the type of power needed by a given electronic device, such as a mobile phone or a computer. In most cases, this conversion entails, among other functions, converting alternating current to direct current (referred to as AC-DC conversion), reducing the voltage and regulating the output voltage and/or current. Switched-mode power supplies perform these functions using an array of electronic components, often including ICs and diodes such as ours.

We believe our patented TOPSwitch ICs, introduced in 1994, were the first highly integrated power-conversion ICs to achieve widespread market acceptance. We have since introduced a number of additional IC product families in order to broaden our addressable market and increase the functionality of our products. Our ICs bring a number of important benefits to the power-supply market compared with less advanced alternatives, including reduced component count and design complexity, smaller board size, higher reliability and reduced time-to-market. Our products also reduce the amount of electricity wasted by power supplies and help our customers meet the increasingly stringent efficiency standards that have been adopted or proposed around the world.

We currently offer IC products that can be used in AC-DC power supplies with output wattages ranging from less than one watt up to approximately 500 watts. Our ICs can be used in virtually any power-supply application within our addressable power range; the vast majority are used in power supplies intended for the communications, consumer, computer and industrial end markets. We have shipped approximately five billion ICs since 1994.

Industry Background

Virtually every electronic device that plugs into a wall socket requires a power supply to convert the high-voltage alternating current provided by electric utilities into the low-voltage direct current required by most electronic devices. A power supply may be located inside a device, such as a DVD player or desktop computer, or it may be outside the device as in the case of a mobile-phone charger or an adapter for a cordless phone.

Until approximately 1970, AC-DC power supplies were generally in the form of line-frequency, or linear, transformers. These devices, consisting primarily of copper wire wound around an iron core, tend to be bulky and heavy, and typically waste a substantial amount of electricity. In the 1970s, the invention of high-voltage discrete semiconductors enabled the development of a new generation of power supplies known as switched-mode power supplies, or switchers. These switchers generally came to be a cost-effective alternative to linear transformers in applications requiring more than about three watts of power; in recent years the use of linear transformers has declined even further as a result of energy-efficiency standards and higher raw-material prices.

Switchers are generally smaller, lighter-weight and more energy-efficient than linear transformers. However, switchers designed with discrete components are highly complex, containing numerous components

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and requiring a high level of analog design expertise. Further, discrete switchers can be relatively costly and difficult to manufacture due to their complexity and high component count. These drawbacks tend to result in time-to-market and development risks for new products. Also, some discrete switchers lack inherent safety and energy-efficiency features; adding these features may further increase the component count, cost and complexity of the power supply.

In 1994 we introduced TOPSwitch, the industry's first cost-effective high-voltage IC for switched-mode AC-DC power supplies.

Our Highly Integrated Solution

Our patented ICs integrate onto a single chip many of the functions otherwise performed by numerous discrete electronic components. Because of this integration, our ICs enable power supplies to have superior features and functionality at a total cost equal to or lower than that of discrete switchers and linear transformers. Our products offer the following key benefits to power supplies:

Fewer Components, Reduced Size and Higher Reliability

Our highly integrated ICs, used in combination with our patented power-supply design techniques, enable the design and production of switchers that use up to 70% fewer components than discrete switchers. For example, our ICs provide safety and reliability features and features designed to mitigate electromagnetic interference, while discrete switchers must often include additional components in order to provide these functions. As a result of their lower component count, power supplies utilizing our ICs are typically smaller and more reliable than discrete switchers. Switchers that incorporate our ICs are also lighter and more portable than comparable power supplies built with copper-and-iron linear transformers, which are still used in some low-power applications.

Reduced Time-to-Market, Enhanced Manufacturability

Because our ICs eliminate much of the complexity associated with the design of switched-mode power supplies, designs can typically be completed in much less time, resulting in more efficient use of our customers' design resources and accelerating time-to-market for new designs. The lower component count and reduced complexity enabled by our ICs also makes power supply designs more suitable for high-volume manufacturing compared with discrete switchers. We also provide online design tools, such as our PI Expert design software, that further reduce time-to-market and product development risks.

Energy Efficiency

Our patented EcoSmart technology, introduced in 1998, improves the energy efficiency of electronic devices during normal operation as well as standby and no-load conditions. This technology enables manufacturers to cost-effectively meet the growing demand for energy-efficient products, and to comply with increasingly stringent energy-efficiency requirements.

Wide Power Range and Scalability

Products in our current IC families can address AC-DC power supplies with output wattages ranging from less than one watt up to approximately 500 watts as well as certain high-voltage DC-DC applications. Within each of our product families, the designer can scale up or down in power to address a wide range of designs with minimal design effort.

Energy Efficiency

Linear transformers and many discrete switchers draw significantly more electricity than the amount needed by the devices they power. As a result, billions of dollars worth of electricity is wasted each year, and millions of tons of greenhouse gases are unnecessarily produced by power plants. Energy waste occurs during both normal

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operations of a device and in standby mode, when the device is performing little or no useful function. For example, computers and printers waste energy while in sleep mode. TVs and DVD players that are turned off by remote control consume energy while awaiting a remote control signal to turn them back on. A mobile-phone charger left plugged into a wall outlet continues to draw electricity even when not connected to the phone (a condition known as no-load). Many common household appliances, such as microwave ovens, dishwashers and washing machines, also consume power when not in use. One study has estimated that standby power alone amounts to as much as ten percent of residential energy consumption in developed countries.

Lighting is another major source of energy waste. Less than five percent of the energy consumed by traditional incandescent light bulbs is converted to light, while the remainder is wasted as heat. The Alliance to Save Energy has estimated that a conversion to efficient lighting technologies such as compact fluorescent bulbs and light-emitting diodes, or LEDs, could save as much as \$18 billion worth of electricity and 158 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions per year in the U.S. alone.

In response to concerns about the environmental impact of carbon emissions, policymakers are taking action to promote energy efficiency. For example, the ENERGY STAR® program and the European Union Code of Conduct encourage manufacturers of electronic devices such as home appliances, DVD players, computers, TVs and external power supplies to comply with voluntary energy-efficiency specifications. In 2007, the California Energy Commission, or CEC, implemented mandatory efficiency standards for external power supplies; in 2009 the CEC announced mandatory efficiency standards for televisions, scheduled to take effect in 2011. The CEC standards for external power supplies were implemented nationwide in the U.S. in July 2008 as a result of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA). Similar standards took effect in the European Union in 2010 as part of the EU's EcoDesign Directive for Energy-Related Products. Also in 2010, the EcoDesign Directive implemented standards limiting standby power consumption on a wide range of electronic products; the limit currently stands at one watt for most end products and will be reduced to 0.5 watts in 2013. The EISA also requires substantial improvements in the efficiency of lighting technologies beginning in 2012; these new rules are being implemented in California beginning in 2011. Plans to phase out incandescent lamps have also been announced in Canada, Australia and Europe.

We offer products that we believe enable manufacturers to meet or exceed these and all other current and proposed energy-efficiency regulations for electronic products. Our EcoSmart technology, introduced in 1998, dramatically reduces waste in both operating and standby modes. In 2010 we introduced CapZero and SenZero, which eliminate additional sources of standby waste in certain power supplies, as well as LinkSwitch-PH and LinkSwitch-PL, which enable highly efficient power-conversion for LED lighting. We estimate that our EcoSmart technology has saved approximately \$4.6 billion worth of standby power worldwide since 1998.

Products

Below is a brief description of our products:

* *AC-DC power conversion products for the low-power market*

TOPSwitch, our first commercially successful product family, was introduced in 1994. Since that time we have introduced a wide range of products (including five subsequent generations of TOPSwitch) to both improve upon the functionality of the original TOPSwitch and broaden the range of power levels we can address. In 1998 we introduced TinySwitch, the first family of products to incorporate our EcoSmart technology; in 2006, we introduced the third generation of the TinySwitch line, TinySwitch-III. In 2002 we introduced LinkSwitch, the industry's first highly integrated IC designed specifically to replace linear transformers. LinkSwitch-II, our second-generation LinkSwitch, was introduced in 2008.

In 2010 we introduced two extensions of the LinkSwitch product line, LinkZero-AX and LinkZero-LP, which enable designers to achieve low standby power consumption, down to zero watts in certain applications. Also in 2010 we introduced LinkSwitch-PH and LinkSwitch-PL, our first products designed specifically for LED lighting applications.

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This portfolio of power-conversion products generally addresses power supplies ranging from less than one watt of output up to approximately 50 watts of output, a market we refer to as the low-power market. This market is comprised of an extremely broad range of applications including mobile-device chargers, consumer appliances, utility meters, LCD monitors, standby power supplies for desktop computers and TVs and numerous other consumer and industrial applications.

* *Products for the high-power market*

In an effort to further expand our addressable market, we have recently introduced a range of products designed for use in applications up to approximately 500 watts of output. We believe these products enable us to bring many of the same benefits to the high-power market that we have historically brought to the low-power market, including reduced component count, improved reliability and better energy-efficiency compared with competing alternatives. Our Hiper family of products, first introduced in 2008, includes both power-conversion and power-factor-correction products for high-power applications, which include main power supplies for desktop computers, TVs and game consoles, as well as LED street lights and a variety of other applications.

In 2010 we introduced CapZero and SenZero, our first products to perform functions other than power conversion. These products are designed to further improve the energy-efficiency of power supplies and reduce standby consumption by eliminating particular sources of power waste within a power supply, specifically the so-called bleed resistors (CapZero) and sense resistors (SenZero).

Following our acquisition of Qspeed Semiconductor in December 2010, we now offer a range of high-performance, high-voltage diodes known as Qspeed diodes. Qspeed diodes utilize a proprietary silicon technology to provide a unique combination of high efficiency and low noise, as well as high-frequency operation, which reduces the cost and size of magnetic components in a power supply. We believe these products, as well as our CapZero and SenZero products, will most commonly be used in applications with above 50 watts of output; we therefore refer to them as products for the high-power market.

* *High-voltage DC-DC products*

The DPA-Switch family of products, introduced in June 2002, was the first monolithic high-voltage power conversion IC designed specifically for use in DC-DC converters and distributed power architectures. Applications include power-over-Ethernet powered devices such as voice-over-IP phones and security cameras, as well as network hubs, line cards, servers, digital PBX phones, DC-DC converter modules and industrial controls.

Revenue mix by product family for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was approximately as follows:

Product Family	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
TinySwitch	38%	43%	44%
LinkSwitch	37%	33%	29%
TOPSwitch	24%	23%	25%
Other	1%	1%	2%

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Our strategy is to target markets that can benefit the most from our highly integrated power conversion ICs. The following chart shows the primary applications of our products in power supplies in several major market categories.

	Market Category	Primary Applications
	<i>Communications</i>	Cellphone chargers, routers, cordless phones, broadband modems, voice-over-IP phones, other network and telecom gear
	<i>Consumer</i>	Major appliances, air conditioners, set-top boxes for cable and satellite services, small appliances, DVD players, digital cameras, LCD TVs, videogame consoles
	<i>Computer</i>	Desktop PCs, LCD monitors, servers, LCD projectors, adapters for notebook computers
	<i>Industrial Electronics</i>	LED lighting, industrial controls, utility meters, motor controls, uninterruptible power supplies, tools

Revenue by our end market categories for 2010 was approximately 38 percent consumer, 31 percent communications, 19 percent industrial electronics and 12 percent computer.

Sales, Distribution and Marketing

We sell our products to original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, and merchant power supply manufacturers through a direct sales staff and through a worldwide network of independent sales representatives and distributors. We have sales offices in California, Georgia and Illinois, as well as offices in the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, India, China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Singapore and Taiwan. Direct sales to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers represented approximately 33%, 36% and 37% of our net product revenues for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, while sales through distributors accounted for approximately 67%, 64% and 63% for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. All distributors are entitled to certain return privileges based on sales revenue and are protected from price reductions affecting their inventories. Our distributors are not subject to minimum purchase requirements and sales representatives and distributors can discontinue marketing any of our products at any time.

Our top ten customers, including distributors that resell to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers, accounted for 62%, 62% and 60% of our net revenues for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. In 2010, two distributors, Avnet and ATM Electronic Corporation, accounted for approximately 17% and 11% of our net revenues, respectively. In 2009 these same distributors accounted for 15% and 10% of our net revenues, respectively. In 2008, Avnet accounted for approximately 16% of our net revenues. No other customers accounted for more than 10% of net revenues in 2008. In 2010, 2009 and 2008 sales to customers in the United States accounted for approximately 4%, 5% and 4% of our net revenues, respectively. See Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in our notes to consolidated financial statements regarding sales to customers located in foreign countries. See our consolidated financial statements regarding total revenues and profit for the last three fiscal years.

We are subject to certain risks stemming from the fact that most of our manufacturing and most of our customers are located in foreign jurisdictions. Risks related to our foreign operations are set forth in Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and include: potential weaker intellectual property rights under foreign laws, the burden of complying with foreign laws and foreign-currency exchange risk.

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Backlog

Our sales are primarily made pursuant to standard purchase orders. The quantity of products purchased by our customers as well as shipment schedules are subject to revisions that reflect changes in both the customers' requirements and in manufacturing availability. Historically, our business has been characterized by short lead-time orders and quick delivery schedules, and our order backlog at the beginning of a given period has not been a meaningful indicator of our ability to achieve any particular level of revenue or financial performance. In recent quarters our lead times to deliver products to customers extended due to strong demand, causing many customers to place orders further in advance than has historically been the case. This caused our backlog to expand and become a somewhat more meaningful indicator of the level of revenues we may expect to attain in a particular quarter. Nevertheless, because orders in backlog are subject to cancellation or postponement, backlog is not necessarily a reliable indicator of future revenues. Furthermore, because we do not recognize revenue on distribution sales until our products are sold through by distributors to our end-customers, our revenues in a given period can differ significantly from the value of the products we ship in the same period. We believe this further reduces the reliability of order backlog as an indicator of future revenues.

Technology

High-Voltage Transistor Structure and Process Technology Our company was founded on a patented silicon technology that uses a proprietary high-voltage MOS transistor structure and fabrication process that enables us to integrate high-voltage n-channel transistors and industry-standard CMOS and bipolar control circuitry on the same monolithic IC. Both the IC device structure and the wafer fabrication process contribute to the cost-effectiveness of our high-voltage technology. Subsequent generations of our high-voltage technology, introduced in 2000 and 2004 have enabled us to further reduce the silicon area of our ICs. Our high-voltage ICs are implemented on low-cost silicon wafers using standard 5 V CMOS silicon processing techniques with a relatively large feature size of between 1 and 3 microns. We have also developed a very cost-effective silicon-based high-voltage MOSFET technology for use in combination with one or more integrated circuits in a hybrid IC product.

IC Design and System Technology Our IC designs combine complex control circuits and high-voltage transistors on the same monolithic chip or in the same IC package. Our design technology takes advantage of our high-voltage process to minimize the die size of both the high-voltage device and control circuits and improve the performance of our highly integrated products versus competing integrated solutions. We have also developed extensive expertise in the design of switching power supplies, resulting in innovative circuit topologies and design techniques that reduce component count and system cost, increase system performance, and improve energy efficiency compared to alternative approaches.

Research and Development

Our research and development efforts are focused on improving our high-voltage device structures, wafer fabrication processes, analog circuit designs, system-level architectures and packaging. We seek to introduce new products to expand our addressable markets, further reduce the costs of our products, and improve the cost-effectiveness and functionality of our customers' power supplies. We have assembled a team of highly skilled engineers to meet our research and development goals. These engineers have expertise in high-voltage device structure and process technology, analog design, power supply system architecture and packaging.

In 2010, 2009 and 2008, we incurred costs of \$35.9 million, \$30.5 million and \$36.9 million, respectively, for research and development, including expenses related to stock-based compensation. Research and development expenses increased in 2010 compared to the prior year due primarily to higher salary and salary related expenses due to an increase in headcount. We increased headcount in 2010 due to the expansion of our research and development organization including the acquisition of an early-stage research and development company in August of 2010. The decrease in our research and development expenses in 2009 compared to 2008

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was due primarily to decreased stock based compensation expense, reflecting the fact that our 2008 research and development expenses included accelerated stock-based compensation expenses associated with the repurchase of employee stock options via a tender offer conducted in December 2008. We expect to continue to invest significant funds in research and development activities.

Intellectual Property and Other Proprietary Rights

We use a combination of patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets and confidentiality procedures to protect our intellectual property rights. As of December 31, 2010, we held 395 U.S. patents and had received foreign patent protection on these patents resulting in 211 foreign patents. The U.S. patents have expiration dates ranging from 2011 to 2028. We also hold trademarks in the U.S. and various other geographies including Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, China, Europe and Japan.

We regard as proprietary certain equipment, processes, information and knowledge that we have developed and used in the design and manufacture of our products. Our trade secrets include a high-volume production process that produces our patented high-voltage ICs. We attempt to protect our trade secrets and other proprietary information through non-disclosure agreements, proprietary information agreements with employees and consultants and other security measures.

We granted a perpetual, non-transferable license to Matsushita Electric Industrial Co, Ltd., or Panasonic, to use our semiconductor patents and other intellectual property for our current high-voltage technology under a Technology License Agreement. This license allows Panasonic to manufacture and design products for internal use and for sale or distribution to other Japanese companies and their subsidiaries in Asia. In exchange for its license rights, Panasonic paid royalties on products using the licensed technology through June 2009.

The Technology License Agreement with Panasonic expired in June 2005 and has not been renewed. As a result, Panasonic's right to use our technology does not include technology developed after June 2005. Panasonic may sell products based on technology covered by the Technology License Agreement without payment of royalties after June 2009.

Our long-lived assets consist of property and equipment and intangible assets. Our intangible assets are comprised of developed and in-process technology, licenses, patents and goodwill. Our long-lived assets, including property and equipment and intangible assets, are located primarily in the United States; U.S. long-lived assets represented 57%, 66% and 70% of total long-lived assets in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. No individual foreign country held more than 10% of total long-lived assets. See Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in our notes to consolidated financial statements regarding total property and equipment located in foreign countries.

Manufacturing

To manufacture our wafers using our proprietary processes, we contract with three foundries: (1) OKI Electric Industry, or OKI, (2) Seiko Epson Corporation, or Epson and (3) XFAB Dresden GmbH & Co KG, or XFAB (a wholly owned subsidiary of XFAB Semiconductor Foundries AG). These contractors manufacture our wafers at foundries located in Japan and Germany. For a small number of our products, we also buy wafers manufactured in Singapore by Global Foundries using a standard, non-proprietary process to implement certain integrated control circuits for use in combination with our proprietary high-voltage MOSFETs.

Our products are assembled and packaged by independent subcontractors in China, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines. We perform testing predominantly at the facilities of our packaging subcontractors in Asia and to a small extent, at our facility in San Jose, California. Our fabless manufacturing model enables us to focus on our engineering and design strengths, minimize fixed costs on capital expenditures and still have access to high-volume manufacturing capacity. We utilize both proprietary and standard IC packages for assembly. Some of the

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materials used in our packages and aspects of assembly are specific to our products. We require our assembly manufacturers to use high-voltage molding compounds which are more difficult to process than industry standard molding compounds. We will remain heavily involved with our contractors on an active engineering basis to maintain and improve our manufacturing processes.

Our proprietary high-voltage processes do not require leading-edge geometries for them to be cost-effective, and thus we can use our foundries older, low-cost facilities for wafer manufacturing. However, because of our highly sensitive high-voltage process, we must interact closely with our foundries to achieve satisfactory yields. Our wafer supply agreements with OKI, Epson and XFAB expire in April 2018, December 2020 and December 2012, respectively. Under the terms of the OKI agreement, OKI has agreed to reserve a specified amount of production capacity and to sell wafers to us at fixed prices, which are subject to periodic review jointly by OKI and us. In addition, OKI requires us to supply them with a rolling six-month forecast on a monthly basis. Our agreement with OKI provides for the purchase of wafers in Japanese yen, and allows for mutual sharing of the impact of the exchange rate fluctuation between the Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar. Under the terms of the Epson agreement, Epson has agreed to reserve a specified amount of production capacity and to sell wafers to us at fixed prices, which are subject to periodic review jointly by Epson and us. The agreement with Epson also requires us to supply Epson with rolling six-month forecasts on a monthly basis. Our agreement with Epson provides for the purchase of wafers in U.S. dollars, however, we do share the impact of the exchange rate fluctuation between the Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar. Under the terms of the XFAB agreement, XFAB has agreed to reserve a specified amount of production capacity and to sell wafers to us at fixed prices, which are subject to periodic review jointly by XFAB and us. The agreement with XFAB also requires us to supply XFAB with rolling six-month forecasts on a monthly basis. Our purchases of wafers from XFAB are denominated in U.S. dollars.

Although certain aspects of our relationships with OKI, Epson and XFAB are contractual, some important aspects of these relationships are not written in binding contracts and depend on the suppliers' continued cooperation. We cannot assure that we will continue to work successfully with OKI, Epson or XFAB in the future, that they will continue to provide us with sufficient capacity at their foundries to meet our needs, or that any of them will not seek an early termination of their wafer supply agreement with us. Our operating results could suffer in the event of a supply disruption with OKI, Epson or XFAB if we were unable to quickly qualify alternative manufacturing sources for existing or new products or if these sources were unable to produce wafers with acceptable manufacturing yields.

We typically receive shipments from our foundries approximately four to six weeks after placing orders, and lead times for new products can be substantially longer. To provide sufficient time for assembly, testing and finishing, we typically need to receive wafers four weeks before the desired ship date to our customers. As a result of these factors and the fact that customers' orders can be placed with little advance notice, we have only a limited ability to react to fluctuations in demand for our products. We try to carry a substantial amount of wafer and finished goods inventory to help offset these risks and to better serve our markets and meet customer demand.

Competition

Competing alternatives to our high-voltage ICs include monolithic, hybrid ICs and similar products from companies such as Fairchild Semiconductor, STMicroelectronics, Infineon, ON Semiconductor and Sanken Electric Company, as well as PWM controller chips paired with discrete high-voltage bipolar transistors and MOSFETs, which are produced by a large number of vendors. Self-oscillating switchers, built with discrete components supplied by numerous vendors, are also commonly used. For some applications, line-frequency transformers are also a competing alternative to designs utilizing our products.

Generally, our products enable customers to design power supplies with total bill-of-materials (BOM) costs similar to those of competing alternatives. As such, the value of our products is influenced by the prices of discrete components, which fluctuate in relation to market demand, raw-material prices and other factors, but have generally decreased over time.

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While we vary the pricing of our ICs in response to fluctuations in prices of alternative solutions, we also compete based on a variety of other factors. Most importantly, the highly integrated nature of our ICs enables power supply designs that utilize fewer total components than comparable discrete designs or designs using other integrated or hybrid products. This enables power supplies to be designed more quickly and manufactured more efficiently and reliably than competing designs. To the extent that successive generations of our products enable further reductions in component count or other BOM cost savings, we are able to offset a portion of any price pressure caused by declines in prices for alternative solutions.

In addition to enabling a lower component count, we also compete on the basis of product functionality such as safety features and energy-efficiency features, ease of design and on the basis of the technical support we provide to our customers. This support includes hands-on design assistance as well as a range of design tools and documentation such as software and reference designs. We also believe that our record of product quality and history of delivering products to our customers on a timely basis serve as additional competitive advantages.

Warranty

We generally warrant that our products will substantially conform to the published specifications for 12 months from the date of shipment. Under the terms of our purchase orders, our liability is limited generally to either a credit equal to the purchase price or replacement of the defective part.

Employees

As of December 31, 2010, we employed 444 full time personnel, consisting of 71 in manufacturing, 136 in research and development, 202 in sales, marketing and applications support, and 35 in finance and administration.

Investor Information

We make available, free of charge, copies of our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after filing this material electronically or otherwise furnishing it to the SEC. You may obtain a free copy of these reports in the investor info section of our website, www.powerint.com. Our website address is provided solely for informational purposes. We do not intend, by this reference, that our website should be deemed to be part of this Annual Report. The reports filed with the SEC are also available at www.sec.gov.

Our corporate governance guidelines, the charters of our board committees, and our code of business conduct and ethics, including code of ethics provisions that apply to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, controller and senior financial officers, are available in the corporate governance section of our website at www.powerint.com. These items are also available in print to any stockholder who requests them by calling (408) 414-9200.

Table of Contents**Executive Officers of the Registrant**

As of February 16, 2011, our executive officers, who are appointed by and serve at the discretion of the board of directors, were as follows:

Name	Position With Power Integrations	Age
Balu Balakrishnan	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	56
Douglas Bailey	Vice President, Marketing	44
Derek Bell	Vice President, Engineering	67
Bruce Renouard	Vice President, Worldwide Sales	50
Sandeep Nayyar	Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer	51
John Tomlin	Vice President, Operations	63
Clifford J. Walker	Vice President, Corporate Development	59

Balu Balakrishnan has served as president and chief executive officer and as a director of Power Integrations since January 2002. He served as president and chief operating officer from April 2001 to January 2002. From January 2000 to April 2001, he was vice president of engineering and strategic marketing. From September 1997 to January 2000, he was vice president of engineering and new business development. From September 1994 to September 1997, Mr. Balakrishnan served as vice president of engineering and marketing. Prior to joining Power Integrations in 1989, Mr. Balakrishnan was employed by National Semiconductor Corporation.

Douglas Bailey has served as our vice president of marketing since November 2004. From March 2001 to April 2004, he served as vice president of marketing at ChipX, a structured ASIC company. His earlier experience includes serving as business management and marketing consultant for Sapiential Prime, Inc., director of sales and business unit manager for 8x8, Inc., and serving in application engineering management for IIT, Inc. and design engineering roles with LSI Logic, Inmos, Ltd. and Marconi.

Derek Bell has served as our vice president of engineering and technology since April 2001. Previously Mr. Bell was the chief operations officer at Palmchip Corporation, an integration and software service company from August 2000 to January 2001. Mr. Bell was vice president of engineering for the professional services group at Synopsys, Inc. an electronic design automation company, during 1999 and 2000, vice president of strategic alliances at Cirrus Logic, Inc., a semiconductor company, from 1996 to 1999, vice president and general manager of the application specific product group at National Semiconductor Corporation, Inc. a semiconductor company, from 1995 to 1996 and served as president and chief executive officer of NovaSensor, a manufacturer of silicon sensors from 1990 to 1994. He also held various senior management positions at Signetics, a semiconductor company, from 1972 to 1990, most recently as group vice president.

Bruce Renouard has served as our vice president, worldwide sales since February 2002. Mr. Renouard joined our company in January 2002 as a member of the sales organization. From August 1999 to August 2001, he served as vice president, worldwide sales of Zoran Corporation, a provider of digital solutions in the multimedia and consumer electronics markets. Mr. Renouard held the position of director, worldwide market development from June 1997 to August 1999 for IDT/Centaur, an X 86 processor company. From January 1995 to June 1997, he served as national distribution sales manager for Cyrix Corp, a company specializing in Intel compatible processors.

Sandeep Nayyar has served as our vice president and chief financial officer since June 2010. Previously Mr. Nayyar served as vice president of finance at Applied Biosystems, Inc., a developer and manufacturer of life-sciences products, from 2002 to 2009. Mr. Nayyar was a member of the executive team with world-wide responsibilities for finance. From 1990 to 2001, Mr. Nayyar served in a succession of financial roles including vice president of finance at Quantum Corporation, a computer storage company. Mr. Nayyar also worked for five years in the public-accounting field at Ernst & Young LLP. Mr. Nayyar is a Certified Public Accountant, Chartered Accountant and has a B.S. in Accounting from the University of Delhi, India.

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John Tomlin has served as our vice president, operations since October 2001. From 1981 to 2001, Mr. Tomlin served in a variety of senior management positions in operations, service, logistics and marketing, most recently as vice president of worldwide operations at Quantum Corporation, a computer storage company.

Clifford J. Walker has served as our vice president, corporate development since June 1995. From September 1994 to June 1995, Mr. Walker served as vice president of Reach Software Corporation, a software company. From December 1993 to September 1994, Mr. Walker served as president of Morgan Walker International, a consulting company.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

In addition to the other information in this report, the following factors should be considered carefully in evaluating our business before purchasing shares of our stock.

Our quarterly operating results are volatile and difficult to predict. If we fail to meet the expectations of public market analysts or investors, the market price of our common stock may decrease significantly. Our net revenues and operating results have varied significantly in the past, are difficult to forecast, are subject to numerous factors both within and outside of our control, and may fluctuate significantly in the future. As a result, our quarterly operating results could fall below the expectations of public market analysts or investors. If that occurs, the price of our stock may decline.

Some of the factors that could affect our operating results include the following:

the volume and timing of orders received from customers;

competitive pressures on selling prices;

the demand for our products declining in the major end markets we serve, which may occur due to competitive factors, supply-chain fluctuations or changes in macroeconomic conditions;

the volume and timing of delivery of orders placed by us with our wafer foundries and assembly subcontractors;

the inability to adequately protect or enforce our intellectual property rights;

fluctuations in exchange rates, particularly the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen;

an audit by the Internal Revenue Service, which is asserting that we owe additional taxes relating to a number of tax related positions;

continued impact of recently enacted changes in securities laws and regulations, including potential risks resulting from our evaluation of internal controls under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002;

expenses we are required to incur (or choose to incur) in connection with our intellectual property litigations;

the lengthy timing of our sales cycle;

undetected defects and failures in meeting the exact specifications required by our products;

reliance on international sales activities for a substantial portion of our net revenues;

our ability to develop and bring to market new products and technologies on a timely basis;

the ability of our products to penetrate additional markets;

our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel;

risks associated with acquisitions and strategic investments;

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our ability to successfully integrate, or realize the expected benefits from, our acquisitions;

changes in environmental laws and regulations, including with respect to energy consumption and climate change; and

earthquakes, terrorists acts or other disasters.

We do not have long-term contracts with any of our customers and if they fail to place, or if they cancel or reschedule orders for our products, our operating results and our business may suffer. Our business is characterized by short-term customer orders and shipment schedules. Our customer base is highly concentrated, and a relatively small number of distributors, OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers account for a significant portion of our revenues. Our top ten customers, including distributors, accounted for 62% and 62% of our net revenues for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The ordering patterns of some of our existing large customers have been unpredictable in the past and we expect that customer-ordering patterns will continue to be unpredictable in the future. Not only does the volume of units ordered by particular customers vary substantially from period to period, but also purchase orders received from particular customers often vary substantially from early oral estimates provided by those customers for planning purposes. In addition, customer orders can be canceled or rescheduled without significant penalty to the customer. In the past, we have experienced customer cancellations of substantial orders for reasons beyond our control, and significant cancellations could occur again at any time.

Intense competition in the high-voltage power supply industry may lead to a decrease in our average selling price and reduced sales volume of our products. The high-voltage power supply industry is intensely competitive and characterized by significant price sensitivity. Our products face competition from alternative technologies, such as linear transformers, discrete switcher power supplies, and other integrated and hybrid solutions. If the price of competing solutions decreases significantly, the cost effectiveness of our products will be adversely affected. If power requirements for applications in which our products are currently utilized go outside the cost-effective range of our products, some of these alternative technologies can be used more cost effectively. In addition, as our patents expire, our competitors could legally begin using the technology covered by the expired patents in their products, potentially increasing the performance of their products and/or decreasing the cost of their products, which may enable our competitors to compete more effectively. Our current patents may or may not inhibit our competitors from getting any benefit from an expired patent. Our U.S. patents have expiration dates ranging from 2011 to 2028. We cannot assure that our products will continue to compete favorably or that we will be successful in the face of increasing competition from new products and enhancements introduced by existing competitors or new companies entering this market. We believe our failure to compete successfully in the high-voltage power supply business, including our ability to introduce new products with higher average selling prices, would materially harm our operating results.

If demand for our products declines in our major end markets, our net revenues will decrease. A limited number of applications of our products, such as cellphone chargers, standby power supplies for PCs, and power supplies for home appliances comprise a significant percentage of our net revenues. We expect that a significant level of our net revenues and operating results will continue to be dependent upon these applications in the near term. The demand for these products has been highly cyclical and has been impacted by economic downturns in the past. Any economic slowdown in the end markets that we serve could cause a slowdown in demand for our ICs. When our customers are not successful in maintaining high levels of demand for their products, their demand for our ICs decreases, which adversely affects our operating results. Any significant downturn in demand in these markets would cause our net revenues to decline and could cause the price of our stock to fall.

We depend on third-party suppliers to provide us with wafers for our products and if they fail to provide us sufficient quantities of wafers, our business may suffer. We have supply arrangements for the production of wafers with OKI, XFAB and Epson. Our contracts with these suppliers expire in April 2018, December 2012 and December 2020, respectively. Although certain aspects of our relationships with OKI (purchased by Rohm Co. of Japan as of October 1, 2008), XFAB and Epson are contractual, many important aspects of these relationships

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depend on their continued cooperation. We cannot assure that we will continue to work successfully with OKI, XFAB and Epson in the future, and that the wafer foundries' capacity will meet our needs. Additionally, one or more of these wafer foundries could seek an early termination of our wafer supply agreements. Any serious disruption in the supply of wafers from OKI, XFAB or Epson could harm our business. We estimate that it would take 12 to 24 months from the time we identified an alternate manufacturing source to produce wafers with acceptable manufacturing yields in sufficient quantities to meet our needs.

Although we provide our foundries with rolling forecasts of our production requirements, their ability to provide wafers to us is ultimately limited by the available capacity of the wafer foundry. Any reduction in wafer foundry capacity available to us could require us to pay amounts in excess of contracted or anticipated amounts for wafer deliveries or require us to make other concessions to meet our customers' requirements, or may limit our ability to meet demand for our products. Further, to the extent demand for our products exceeds wafer foundry capacity, this could inhibit us from expanding our business and harm relationships with our customers. Any of these concessions or limitations could harm our business.

If our third-party suppliers and independent subcontractors do not produce our wafers and assemble our finished products at acceptable yields, our net revenues may decline. We depend on independent foundries to produce wafers, and independent subcontractors to assemble and test finished products, at acceptable yields and to deliver them to us in a timely manner. The failure of the foundries to supply us wafers at acceptable yields could prevent us from selling our products to our customers and would likely cause a decline in our net revenues and gross margin. In addition, our IC assembly process requires our manufacturers to use a high-voltage molding compound that has been available from only a few suppliers. These compounds and their specified processing conditions require a more exacting level of process control than normally required for standard IC packages. Unavailability of assembly materials or problems with the assembly process can materially and adversely affect yields, timely delivery and cost to manufacture. We may not be able to maintain acceptable yields in the future.

In addition, if prices for commodities used in our products increase significantly, raw material costs would increase for our suppliers which could result in an increase in the prices our suppliers charge us. (Recent increases in the price of gold, which is used in our IC packages, have in fact increased our product costs to some degree.) To the extent we are not able to pass these costs on to our customers; this would have an adverse effect on our gross margins.

If we are unable to adequately protect or enforce our intellectual property rights, we could lose market share, incur costly litigation expenses, suffer incremental price erosion or lose valuable assets, any of which could harm our operations and negatively impact our profitability. Our success depends upon our ability to continue our technological innovation and protect our intellectual property, including patents, trade secrets, copyrights and know-how. We are currently engaged in litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights, and associated expenses have been, and are expected to remain, material and have adversely affected our operating results. We cannot assure that the steps we have taken to protect our intellectual property will be adequate to prevent misappropriation, or that others will not develop competitive technologies or products. From time to time, we have received, and we may receive in the future, communications alleging possible infringement of patents or other intellectual property rights of others. Costly litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights or to defend us against claimed infringement. The failure to obtain necessary licenses and other rights, and/or litigation arising out of infringement claims could cause us to lose market share and harm our business.

As our patents expire, we will lose intellectual property protection previously afforded by those patents. Additionally, the laws of some foreign countries in which our technology is or may in the future be licensed may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States, thus limiting the protections applicable to our technology.

Fluctuations in exchange rates, particularly the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen, may impact our gross margin. The contract prices to purchase wafers from OKI are denominated in

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Japanese yen, and the contract prices to purchase wafers from Epson is denominated in U.S. dollars. The agreements with these vendors allow for mutual sharing of the impact of the exchange rate fluctuation between Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar. Nevertheless, changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen could subject our gross profit and operating results to the potential for material fluctuations.

We are being audited by the Internal Revenue Service which is asserting that we owe additional taxes relating to a number of tax related positions, and if we are not successful in defending our positions we may be obligated to pay additional taxes, as well as penalties and interest, and may also have a higher effective income tax rate in the future. Our operations are subject to income and transaction taxes in the United States and in multiple foreign jurisdictions and to review or audit by the IRS and state, local and foreign tax authorities. In connection with an IRS audit of our United States federal income tax returns for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, the IRS proposed a material adjustment related to our research and development cost-sharing arrangement. We are disputing the proposed adjustment, but at the request of the IRS, we agreed to rollover the disputed proposed adjustment into the audit of our United States Federal income tax returns for fiscal years 2004 through 2006, which are currently under audit. While the IRS has not completed its audit for these years, we anticipate that it will again propose an adjustment related to our research and development cost-sharing arrangement. Resolution of this matter could take considerable time, possibly years.

We believe the IRS's position with respect to the proposed adjustment related to our research and development cost-sharing arrangement is inconsistent with applicable tax law, and that we have a meritorious defense to our position. Accordingly, we intend to continue to challenge the IRS's position on this matter vigorously. While we believe the IRS's asserted position on this matter is not supported by applicable law, we may be required to make additional payments in order to resolve this matter. If this matter is litigated and the IRS is able to successfully sustain its position, our results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

Securities laws and regulations, including potential risk resulting from our evaluation of internal controls under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, will continue to impact our results. Complying with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and NASDAQ's conditions for continued listing have imposed significant legal and financial compliance costs, and are expected to continue to impose significant costs and management burden on us. These rules and regulations also may make it more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain coverage. These rules and regulations could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified executive officers and members of our board of directors, particularly qualified members to serve on our audit committee. Further, the rules and regulations under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, which are to become effective throughout 2011, are also expected to continue to impose significant costs and management burden on us.

Additionally, because these laws, regulations and standards promulgated by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act are, and those promulgated under the Dodd-Frank Act when they become effective are expected to be, subject to varying interpretations, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance becomes available. This evolution may result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and additional costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to our disclosure and governance practices.

If we do not prevail in our litigation, we will have expended significant financial resources, potentially without any benefit, and may also suffer the loss of rights to use certain technologies. We are currently involved in a number of patent litigation matters and the outcome of the litigation is uncertain. See Note 9, Legal Proceedings, in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of Part IV. For example, in one of our patent suits the infringing company has been found to infringe four of our patents. Despite the favorable court finding, the infringing party filed an appeal to the damages awarded. In another matter, we are being sued for patent infringement in China, where the outcome of litigation can be more uncertain than in the United States. Should we ultimately be determined to be infringing on another party's

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patents, or if an injunction is issued against us while litigation is pending on those claims, such result could have an adverse impact on our ability to sell products found to be infringing, either directly or indirectly. In the event of an adverse outcome, we may be required to pay substantial damages, stop our manufacture, use, sale, or importation of infringing products, or obtain licenses to the intellectual property we are found to have infringed. We have also incurred, and expect to continue to incur, significant legal costs in conducting these lawsuits, including the appeal of the case we won, and our involvement in this litigation and any future intellectual property litigation could adversely affect sales and divert the efforts and attention of our technical and management personnel, whether or not such litigation is resolved in our favor. Thus, even if we are successful in these lawsuits, the benefits of this success may fail to outweigh the significant legal costs we will have incurred.

Because the sales cycle for our products can be lengthy, we may incur substantial expenses before we generate significant revenues, if any. Our products are generally incorporated into a customer's products at the design stage. However, customer decisions to use our products, commonly referred to as design wins, can often require us to expend significant research and development and sales and marketing resources without any assurance of success. These significant research and development and sales and marketing resources often precede volume sales, if any, by a year or more. The value of any design win will largely depend upon the commercial success of the customer's product. We cannot assure that we will continue to achieve design wins or that any design win will result in future revenues. If a customer decides at the design stage not to incorporate our products into its product, we may not have another opportunity for a design win with respect to that product for many months or years.

Our products must meet exacting specifications, and undetected defects and failures may occur which may cause customers to return or stop buying our products. Our customers generally establish demanding specifications for quality, performance and reliability, and our products must meet these specifications. ICs as complex as those we sell often encounter development delays and may contain undetected defects or failures when first introduced or after commencement of commercial shipments. We have from time to time in the past experienced product quality, performance or reliability problems. If defects and failures occur in our products, we could experience lost revenue, increased costs, including warranty expense and costs associated with customer support and customer expenses, delays in or cancellations or rescheduling of orders or shipments and product returns or discounts, any of which would harm our operating results.

Our international sales activities account for a substantial portion of our net revenues, which subjects us to substantial risks. Sales to customers outside of the Americas account for, and have accounted for a large portion of our net revenues, including approximately 95% of our net revenues for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. If our international sales declined and we were unable to increase domestic sales, our revenues would decline and our operating results would be harmed. International sales involve a number of risks to us, including:

potential insolvency of international distributors and representatives;

reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;

the impact of recessionary environments in economies outside the United States;

tariffs and other trade barriers and restrictions;

the burdens of complying with a variety of foreign and applicable U.S. Federal and state laws; and

foreign-currency exchange risk.

Our failure to adequately address these risks could reduce our international sales and materially and adversely affect our operating results. Furthermore, because substantially all of our foreign sales are denominated in U.S. dollars, increases in the value of the dollar cause the price of our products in foreign markets to rise, making our products more expensive relative to competing products priced in local currencies.

If our efforts to enhance existing products and introduce new products are not successful, we may not be able to generate demand for our products. Our success depends in significant part upon our ability to develop

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new ICs for high-voltage power conversion for existing and new markets, to introduce these products in a timely manner and to have these products selected for design into products of leading manufacturers. New product introduction schedules are subject to the risks and uncertainties that typically accompany development and delivery of complex technologies to the market place, including product development delays and defects. If we fail to develop and sell new products in a timely manner then our net revenues could decline.

In addition, we cannot be sure that we will be able to adjust to changing market demands as quickly and cost-effectively as necessary to compete successfully. Furthermore, we cannot assure that we will be able to introduce new products in a timely and cost-effective manner or in sufficient quantities to meet customer demand or that these products will achieve market acceptance. Our failure, or our customers' failure, to develop and introduce new products successfully and in a timely manner would harm our business. In addition, customers may defer or return orders for existing products in response to the introduction of new products. When a potential liability exists we will maintain reserves for customer returns, however we cannot assure that these reserves will be adequate.

If our products do not penetrate additional markets, our business will not grow as we expect. We believe that our future success depends in part upon our ability to penetrate additional markets for our products. We cannot assure that we will be able to overcome the marketing or technological challenges necessary to penetrate additional markets. To the extent that a competitor penetrates additional markets before we do, or takes market share from us in our existing markets, our net revenues and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

We must attract and retain qualified personnel to be successful and competition for qualified personnel is intense in our market. Our success depends to a significant extent upon the continued service of our executive officers and other key management and technical personnel, and on our ability to continue to attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel, such as experienced analog design engineers and systems applications engineers. The competition for these employees is intense, particularly in Silicon Valley. The loss of the services of one or more of our engineers, executive officers or other key personnel could harm our business. In addition, if one or more of these individuals leaves our employ, and we are unable to quickly and efficiently replace those individuals with qualified personnel who can smoothly transition into their new roles, our business may suffer. We do not have long-term employment contracts with, and we do not have in place key person life insurance policies on, any of our employees.

We are exposed to risks associated with acquisitions and strategic investments. We have made, and in the future intend to make, acquisitions of, and investments in, companies, technologies or products in existing, related or new markets. Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including but not limited to:

inability to realize anticipated benefits, which may occur due to any of the reasons described below, or for other unanticipated reasons;

the risk of litigation or disputes with customers, suppliers, partners or stockholders of an acquisition target arising from a proposed or completed transaction;

impairment of acquired intangible assets and goodwill as a result of changing business conditions, technological advancements or worse-than-expected performance, which would adversely affect our financial results; and

unknown, underestimated and/or undisclosed commitments, liabilities or issues not discovered in our due diligence of such transactions.

We also make strategic investments in other companies, which may decline in value and/or not meet desired objectives. The success of these strategic investments depends on various factors over which we may have limited or no control and requires ongoing and effective cooperation with strategic partners. Moreover, these investments are often illiquid, such that it may be difficult or impossible for us to monetize such investments.

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Our inability to successfully integrate, or realize the expected benefits from, our acquisitions could adversely affect our results. We have made acquisitions of other businesses, including Qspeed Semiconductor Inc., and there is a risk that integration difficulties may cause us not to realize expected benefits. The success of the acquisitions could depend, in part, on our ability to realize the anticipated benefits and cost savings (if any) from combining the businesses of the acquired companies and our business, which may take longer to realize than expected.

Changes in environmental laws and regulations may increase our costs related to obsolete products in our existing inventory. Changing environmental regulations and the timetable to implement them continue to impact our customers' demand for our products. As a result there could be an increase in our inventory obsolescence costs for products manufactured prior to our customers' adoption of new regulations. Currently we have limited visibility into our customers' strategies to implement these changing environmental regulations into their business. The inability to accurately determine our customers' strategies could increase our inventory costs related to obsolescence.

In the event of an earthquake, terrorist act or other disaster, our operations may be interrupted and our business would be harmed. Our principal executive offices and operating facilities are situated near San Francisco, California, and most of our major suppliers, which are wafer foundries and assembly houses, are located in areas that have been subject to severe earthquakes. Many of our suppliers are also susceptible to other disasters such as tropical storms, typhoons or tsunamis. In the event of a disaster, we or one or more of our major suppliers may be temporarily unable to continue operations and may suffer significant property damage. Any interruption in our ability or that of our major suppliers to continue operations at our facilities could delay the development and shipment of our products.

Like other U.S. companies, our business and operating results are subject to uncertainties arising out of economic consequences of current and potential military actions or terrorist activities and associated political instability, and the impact of heightened security concerns on domestic and international travel and commerce. These uncertainties could also lead to delays or cancellations of customer orders, a general decrease in corporate spending or our inability to effectively market and sell our products. Any of these results could substantially harm our business and results of operations, causing a decrease in our revenues.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties.

We own our principal executive, administrative, manufacturing and technical offices which are located in San Jose, California. In addition to our facility in San Jose, we also own a research and development facility in New Jersey, which was purchased in 2010 in connection with our acquisition of an early-stage research and development company. We lease an administrative office in Singapore, a research and development facility in Canada, and sales offices in various countries around the world to accommodate our sales force. We believe that our current facilities are sufficient for our company, if headcount increases above capacity we may need to lease additional space.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

Information with respect to this item may be found in Note 9, Legal Proceedings, in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included later in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

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

Our common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol POWI. The following table shows the high and low closing sales prices per share of our common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market for the periods indicated during which our common stock traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market.

	Price Range	
	High	Low
Year Ended December 31, 2010		
Fourth quarter	\$ 42.00	\$ 31.08
Third quarter	\$ 38.54	\$ 26.81
Second quarter	\$ 45.90	\$ 30.91
First quarter	\$ 42.23	\$ 31.21
Year Ended December 31, 2009		
Fourth quarter	\$ 36.95	\$ 30.90
Third quarter	\$ 34.53	\$ 22.44
Second quarter	\$ 24.78	\$ 16.91
First quarter	\$ 21.48	\$ 17.20

As of February 16, 2011, there were approximately 57 stockholders of record. Because brokers and other institutions hold many of our shares on behalf of stockholders, we are unable to estimate the total number of stockholders represented by these record holders.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, our board of directors declared five quarterly cash dividends in the amount of \$0.025 per share to be paid consecutively each quarter beginning in the fourth quarter of 2008. In January 2010, our board of directors declared four quarterly cash dividends, each in the amount of \$0.05 per share to be paid at the end of each quarter in 2010; as a result we have paid dividends on a quarterly basis through the end of 2010. In addition, in October 2010, our board of directors declared four quarterly cash dividends in the amount of \$0.05 per share to be paid at the end of each quarter in 2011. The declaration of any future cash dividend beyond 2011 is at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, business conditions and other factors, as well as a determination that cash dividends are in the best interest of our stockholders.

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

On May 14, 2009, we announced that our board of directors had authorized the use of up to \$25 million for the repurchase of shares of our common stock. From May 14, 2009 to December 31, 2009, we purchased 496,468 shares of our common stock for approximately \$11.0 million. In the first two quarters of 2010 we purchased 395,915 shares of our common stock for approximately \$14.0 million (including fees), concluding this repurchase program.

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Performance Graph(1)

The following graph shows the cumulative total stockholder return of an investment of \$100 in cash on December 31, 2005 through December 31, 2010, for (a) our common stock, (b) The NASDAQ Composite Index and (c) The NASDAQ Electronic Components Index. Pursuant to applicable SEC rules, all values assume reinvestment of the full amount of all dividends. The stockholder return shown on the graph below is not necessarily indicative of future performance, and we do not make or endorse any predictions as to future stockholder returns.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among Power Integrations, Inc., the NASDAQ Composite Index

and the NASDAQ Electronic Components Index

* \$100 invested on 12/31/05 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2010.

	12/05	12/06	12/07	12/08	12/09	12/10
Power Integrations, Inc.	100.00	98.49	144.60	83.61	153.53	170.58
NASDAQ Composite	100.00	111.74	124.67	73.77	107.12	125.93
NASDAQ Electronic Components	100.00	94.09	110.35	56.37	90.71	103.28

- (1) This Section is not soliciting material, is not deemed filed with the SEC and is not to be incorporated by reference in any filing of Power Integrations under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in any such filing.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data.**

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Form 10-K to fully understand factors that may affect the comparability of the information presented below. We derived the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the consolidated statements of income data for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 from our audited consolidated financial statements, and accompanying notes, in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The consolidated statements of income data for each of the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 are derived from consolidated financial statements which are not included in this report. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of results for any future period.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Consolidated Statements of Income:					
Net revenues	\$ 299,803	\$ 215,701	\$ 201,708	\$ 191,043	\$ 162,403
Cost of revenues	147,262	107,633	96,678	87,558	73,794
Gross profit	152,541	108,068	105,030	103,485	88,609
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	35,886	30,473	36,867	25,176	24,415
Sales and marketing	31,167	25,018	35,898	26,940	25,712
General and administrative	25,562	23,967	27,296	24,249	34,648
Intangible asset impairment			1,958		
In-process research and development				1,370	
Total operating expenses	92,615	79,458	102,019	77,735	84,775
Income from operations	59,926	28,610	3,011	25,750	3,834
Other income:					
Other income, net	1,879	1,913	6,835	7,960	5,924
Insurance reimbursement			878	841	
Total other income	1,879	1,913	7,713	8,801	5,924
Income before provision for income taxes	61,805	30,523	10,724	34,551	9,758
Provision for income taxes	12,341	7,254	8,921	7,927	333
Net income	\$ 49,464	\$ 23,269	\$ 1,803	\$ 26,624	\$ 9,425
Earnings per share:					
Basic	\$ 1.78	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.32
Diluted	\$ 1.67	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.31
Shares used in per share calculation:					
Basic	27,837	26,920	30,099	28,969	29,059
Diluted	29,556	28,297	31,755	31,254	30,819
Dividend per share	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.025		

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	2010	2009	December 31, 2008 (in thousands)	2007	2006
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 155,667	\$ 134,974	\$ 167,472	\$ 118,353	\$ 124,937
Short-term investments	27,355	20,567	6,363	85,821	2,506
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	183,022	155,541	173,835	204,174	127,443
Working capital	212,055	179,959	200,997	215,040	133,627
Total assets	433,070	344,567	313,078	335,099	260,859
Long-term liabilities	29,580	23,859	20,426	17,042	
Stockholders' equity	354,035	284,792	259,681	289,490	220,766

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of our operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those contained in these forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, including those discussed in Part I, Item 1A "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this report.

Business Overview

We design, develop, manufacture and market proprietary, high-voltage, analog and mixed-signal integrated circuits (ICs) for use in electronic power supplies, also known as switched-mode power supplies. Our ICs are used principally in AC-DC power supplies in a wide variety of end products, primarily in the consumer, communications, computer and industrial electronics markets. For example, our ICs are commonly used in such end products as mobile-phone chargers, desktop computers, home entertainment equipment, appliances, utility meters and LED light bulbs and fixtures.

We believe that our products enable power supplies that are superior to those designed with alternative technologies. We differentiate our ICs through innovation aimed at helping our customers meet the desired performance specifications for their power supplies while minimizing complexity, component count, time-to-market and overall system cost. We invest significant resources in research and development in an effort to achieve this differentiation.

While the size of the power-supply market fluctuates with changes in macroeconomic conditions, the market has generally exhibited a modest growth rate over time as growth in the unit volumes of power supplies has largely been offset by reductions in the average selling price of components in this market. Therefore, the growth rate of our revenues, income and cash flow depends primarily on our penetration of the power supply market, as well as our success in expanding the addressable market by introducing new products that address a wider range of applications. Our growth strategy includes the following elements:

Increase the penetration of our ICs in the low-power AC-DC power supply market. The vast majority of our revenues come from power-supply applications requiring 50 watts of output or less. We continue to introduce more advanced products that make our IC-based solutions more attractive in this market. We have also increased the size of our sales and field-engineering staff considerably in recent years, and we continue to expand our offerings of technical documentation and design-support tools and services in order to help customers use our ICs. These tools and services include our *PI Expert* design software, which we offer free of charge, and our transformer-sample service.

Capitalize on the growing demand for more energy-efficient electronic products and lighting technologies. We believe that energy-efficiency is becoming an increasingly important design criterion for power supplies due largely to the emergence of standards and specifications that encourage, and in some cases mandate, the design of more energy-efficient electronic products. While power supplies built with competing technologies are often unable to meet these standards cost-effectively, power supplies incorporating our ICs are generally able to comply with all known efficiency specifications currently in effect.

Additionally, technological advances combined with regulatory and legislative actions are resulting in the adoption of alternative lighting technologies such as light-emitting diodes (LEDs). We believe this presents a significant opportunity for us because our ICs are used in power-supply (or driver) circuitry for high-voltage LED lighting applications.

Expand our addressable market to include high-power applications. We believe we have developed new technologies and products that enable us to bring the benefits of highly integrated power supplies to applications requiring more than 50 watts of output. These include such applications as main power supplies for flat-panel TVs and PCs, as well as power supplies for LED streetlights, game consoles, and notebook computers, among others.

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Our quarterly and annual operating results are difficult to predict and subject to significant fluctuations. Customers typically can cancel or reschedule orders without significant penalty. Also, external factors such as global economic conditions and supply-chain dynamics can cause our operating results to be volatile. We plan our production and inventory levels based on internal forecasts of customer demand, which is highly unpredictable and can fluctuate substantially. Strong demand for our products in recent periods resulted in shortages of certain products and caused an extension of our lead times for delivery to customers. We have added production capacity in order to ensure that we can satisfy customer demand, and our lead times have now returned to historical levels on most of our products; however, if we do not have adequate inventory of products to satisfy future demand, our operating results may be impacted.

Moreover, during periods where lead times have increased, there have been instances of double ordering in the industry. Following these periods, there is increased risk of order cancellation or rescheduling as supply catches up and lead times are reduced.

Our net revenues were \$299.8 million, \$215.7 million and \$201.7 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The growth of revenues in each of these years primarily reflects the increased penetration of our products into our addressable markets. Our top ten customers, including distributors that resell to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers, accounted for 62%, 62% and 60% of our net revenues for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Our top two customers, both distributors of our products, collectively accounted for approximately 28% and 25% of our net revenues for 2010 and 2009, respectively. In 2008, one of these distributors accounted for 16% of net revenues. In 2010 and 2009, international sales comprised 95% of our net revenues; in 2008 international sales comprised 96% of net revenues.

Because our industry is intensely price-sensitive, our gross margin (gross profit divided by net revenues) is subject to change based on the relative pricing of solutions that compete with ours. Variations in product mix, end-market mix and customer mix can also cause our gross margin to fluctuate. Also, because we purchase a large percentage of our silicon wafers from foundries located in Japan, our gross margin is influenced by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen. All else being equal, a 10% change in the value of the U.S. dollar compared to the Japanese yen would eventually result in a corresponding change in our gross margin of approximately 1.7 percentage points; this sensitivity may increase or decrease depending on the percentage of our wafer supply that we purchase from our Japanese suppliers. Also, although our wafer fabrication and assembly operations are outsourced, as are most of our test operations, a portion of our production costs are fixed in nature. As such, our unit costs and gross profit margin are impacted by the volume of units we produce.

Our gross profit, defined as net revenues less cost of revenues, was \$152.5 million, or 51% of net revenues, in 2010, compared to \$108.1 million, or 50% of net revenues, in 2009 and \$105.0 million, or 52% of net revenues, in 2008. The increase in our gross margin in 2010 compared to 2009 was driven by (i) manufacturing efficiencies due to increased production volumes, which resulted in lower fixed costs per unit, and (ii) a favorable end-market mix, as a higher percentage of our revenues came from the industrial and consumer end markets, which tend to have higher margins than other end markets. The decrease in gross margin in 2009 compared to 2008 was due primarily to the weakening of the U.S. dollar compared with the Japanese yen; increased sales of recently introduced products, which tend to have lower gross margin than earlier-generation products; and the expiration of our royalty agreement with Panasonic in mid-2009, which eliminated a small but high-margin revenue stream. While we cannot predict the future direction of our gross margin because many of the factors influencing it are outside of our control, we expect the recent decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar versus the Japanese yen to put downward pressure on our gross margin in 2011. However, we are working to increase our gross margin through a combination of product-cost reductions and the development of new products and technologies aimed at increasing the value of our ICs to customers.

Total operating expenses in 2010, 2009 and 2008 were \$92.6 million, \$79.5 million and \$102.0 million, respectively. The increase in operating expenses in 2010 compared to 2009 was driven primarily by: increased payroll and related expenses as a result of increased headcount in research and development, due in part to the

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acquisition of an early-stage research and development company (for details see Note 10 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements), as well as headcount increases and other expenses in sales and marketing in order to support the record number of new product families we introduced in 2010. The decrease in operating expenses in 2009 compared with 2008 was driven primarily by reduced stock-based compensation expenses, which totaled \$11.3 million in 2009 compared with \$35.0 million in 2008. The higher amount in 2008 was the result of a tender offer we conducted at the end of 2008 to repurchase outstanding out-of-the-money stock options; the tender offer resulted in the recognition of \$19.3 million of stock-based compensation expenses in 2008 that would otherwise have been recognized over the remaining vesting periods of the tendered options of up to four years. In 2008, we also incurred a charge of approximately \$2.0 million related to impairment of intangible assets. While our operating expenses may fluctuate from quarter to quarter in the future, over time our aim is to increase them at a rate lower than the growth rate of our revenues. We expect our operating expenses to increase in 2011 reflecting the continued growth of our company, including (i) increased headcount resulting from the two acquisitions completed in 2010 (for details see Note 10 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements); (ii) additional headcount to support continued product- and technology-development efforts; and (iii) further expansion of our sales force and marketing activities in support of our efforts to continue growing our revenues.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those listed below. We base our estimates on historical facts and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable at the time the estimates are made. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Our critical accounting policies are as follows:

revenue recognition;

stock-based compensation;

estimating distributor pricing credits;

estimating write-downs for excess and obsolete inventory;

income taxes; and

goodwill and intangible assets.

Our critical accounting policies are important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations, and require us to make judgments and estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain. A brief description of these critical accounting policies is set forth below. For more information regarding our accounting policies, see Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue recognition

Product revenues consist of sales to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), merchant power supply manufacturers and distributors. Shipping terms to international OEM customers and merchant power supply manufacturers from our facility in California are delivered at frontier (DAF), under which title to the product passes to the customer and revenue is recognized when the shipment reaches the destination country. Shipping terms to international OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers on shipments from our facility outside of the United States are EX Works (EXW), meaning that title to the product transfers to the customer upon shipment from our foreign warehouse. Shipments to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers in the

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Americas are free on board (FOB) point of origin meaning that title is passed to the customer upon shipment. Revenue is recognized upon title transfer for sales to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers, assuming all other criteria for revenue recognition are met as described below.

We apply the provisions of ASC 605-10 (formerly Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, *Revenue Recognition*) and all related appropriate guidance. We recognize revenue when all of the following criteria have been met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) delivery has occurred, (3) the price is fixed or determinable and (4) collectability is reasonably assured. We generally use customer purchase orders to determine the existence of an arrangement. We consider delivery to have occurred when title and risk of loss have transferred to the customer. We consider the price to be fixed based on the payment terms associated with the transaction and whether the sales price is subject to refund or adjustment. We assess collectability based on the creditworthiness of the customer as determined by credit checks we perform as well as the customer's payment history.

We make sales to distributors and retail partners and recognize revenue based on a sell-through method. Sales to distributors are made under terms allowing certain price protection and rights of return on our products held by the distributors. As a result of these rights, we defer the recognition of revenue and the costs of revenues derived from sales to distributors until such distributors resell our products to their end customers. We determine the amount to defer based on the level of actual inventory on hand at our distributors as well as inventory in transit to our distributors. Fluctuations in deferred income on sales to distributors coincide with an increase or decrease in revenue shipments to our distributors; in addition, deferred income levels are also impacted by the speed at which our distributors sell our products to their end customers. The gross profit that is deferred as a result of this policy is reflected as deferred income on sales to distributors in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The total deferred revenue as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was approximately \$24.7 million and \$17.6 million, respectively. The total deferred cost as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was approximately \$12.5 million and \$8.6 million, respectively.

Stock-based compensation

We apply the provisions of ASC 718-10 (formerly SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*). Under the provisions of ASC 718-10, we recognize the fair value of stock-based compensation in financial statements over the requisite service period of the individual grants, which generally equals a four-year vesting period. We use estimates of volatility, expected term, risk-free interest rate, dividend yield and forfeitures in determining the fair value of these awards and the amount of compensation cost to recognize. Changes in these estimates could result in changes to our compensation charges.

Estimating distributor pricing credits

Historically, between one-half and two-thirds of our total sales have been made through distributors. Frequently, distributors need a cost lower than our standard sales price in order to win business. After the distributor ships product to its customer, the distributor submits a ship and debit claim to us in order to adjust its cost from the standard price to the approved lower price. After verification by us, a credit memo is issued to the distributor to adjust the sell-in price from the standard distribution price to the pre-approved lower price. We maintain a reserve for these credits that appears as a reduction to accounts receivable in our consolidated balance sheets. Any increase in the reserve results in a corresponding reduction in our net revenues. To establish the adequacy of our reserves, we analyze historical ship and debit amounts and levels of inventory in the distributor channels. If our reserves are not adequate, our net revenues could be adversely affected.

Estimating write-downs for excess and obsolete inventory

When evaluating the adequacy of our valuation adjustments for excess and obsolete inventory, we identify excess and obsolete products and also analyze historical usage, forecasted production based on demand forecasts,

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current economic trends and historical write-offs. This write-down is reflected as a reduction to inventory in the consolidated balance sheets and an increase in cost of revenues. If actual market conditions are less favorable than our assumptions, we may be required to take additional write-downs, which could adversely impact our cost of revenues and operating results.

Income taxes

Income tax expense is an estimate of current income taxes payable or refundable in the current fiscal year based on reported income before income taxes. Deferred income taxes reflect the effect of temporary differences and carry-forwards that are recognized for financial reporting and income tax purposes.

We account for income taxes under the provisions of ASC 740 (formerly SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*). Under the provisions of ASC 740, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, utilizing the tax rates that are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. We recognize valuation allowances to reduce any deferred tax assets to the amount that we estimate will more likely than not be realized based on available evidence and management's judgment. We limit the deferred tax assets recognized related to certain of our officers' compensation to amounts that we estimate will be deductible in future periods based upon Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m). In the event that we determine, based on available evidence and management judgment, that all or part of the net deferred tax assets will not be realized in the future, we would record a valuation allowance in the period the determination is made. In addition, the calculation of tax liabilities involves significant judgment in estimating the impact of uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws. Resolution of these uncertainties in a manner inconsistent with our expectations could have a material impact on our results of operations and financial position.

As of December 31, 2010, we continued to maintain a valuation allowance on a portion of our California deferred tax assets primarily due to California budget legislation as we believe that it is not more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be fully realized. We also maintain a valuation allowance with respect to certain of our deferred tax assets relating primarily to tax credits in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions.

Goodwill and intangible assets

In accordance with ASC 350-10 (formerly SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*), we evaluate goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, or as other indicators of impairment emerge. The provisions of ASC 350-10 require that we perform a two-step impairment test. In the first step, we compare the implied fair value of our single reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill. If the fair value of our reporting unit exceeds the carrying amount no impairment adjustment is required. If the carrying amount of our reporting unit exceeds the fair value, step two will be completed to measure the amount of goodwill impairment loss, if any exists. If the carrying value of our single reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, then we record an impairment loss equal to the difference, but not in excess of the carrying amount of the goodwill. We evaluated goodwill for impairment in the fourth quarter 2010, and concluded that no impairment existed as of December 31, 2010.

ASC 350-10 also requires that intangible assets with estimable useful lives be amortized over their respective estimated useful lives, and reviewed for impairment in accordance with ASC 360-10 (Formerly SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*). We review long-lived assets, such as acquired intangibles and property and equipment, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. We measure recoverability of assets to be held and used by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, we recognize an impairment charge by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset.

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The following table sets forth certain operating data in dollars, as a percentage of total net revenues and the increase (decrease) over prior periods for the periods indicated (dollar amounts in thousands).

	Amount			Year Ended December 31, Increase (Decrease)		Percent of Net Revenues		
	2010	2009	2008	2010 vs. 2009	2009 vs. 2008	2010	2009	2008
Total net revenues	\$ 299,803	\$ 215,701	\$ 201,708	\$ 84,102	\$ 13,993	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenues	147,262	107,633	96,678	39,629	10,955	49.1	49.9	47.9
Gross profit	152,541	108,068	105,030	44,473	3,038	50.9	50.1	52.1
Operating expenses:								
Research and development	35,886	30,473	36,867	5,413	(6,394)	12.0	14.1	18.3
Sales and marketing	31,167	25,018	35,898	6,150	(10,880)	10.4	11.6	17.8
General and administrative	25,562	23,967	27,296	1,595	(3,329)	8.5	11.1	13.5
Intangible asset impairment			1,958		(1,958)			1.0
Total operating expenses	92,615	79,458	102,019	13,158	(22,561)	30.9	36.8	50.6
Income from operations	59,926	28,610	3,011	31,315	25,599	20.0	13.3	1.5
Total other income	1,879	1,913	7,713	(33)	(5,800)	0.6	0.9	3.8
Income before provision for income	61,805	30,523	10,724	31,282	19,799	20.6	14.2	5.3
Provision for income taxes	12,341	7,254	8,921	5,087	(1,667)	4.1	3.4	4.4
Net income	\$ 49,464	\$ 23,269	\$ 1,803	\$ 26,195	\$ 21,466	16.5%	10.8%	0.9%

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

Net revenues. Net revenues consist of revenues from product sales, which are calculated net of returns and allowances, plus, in 2009 and 2008, license fees and royalties. Net revenues increased 39% in 2010 compared with 2009 as a result of growth in the volume of units sold into all four of our major end markets, including applications such as appliances, mobile-phone chargers, LED lights and various other industrial, consumer-electronics and communications applications. The increase in net revenue did not fully correspond to the increase in unit volume because the product mix included a larger percentage of lower-power products, which tend to have a lower average sales price than higher-power products. We believe the growth in our net revenues reflects increased penetration of our ICs in the AC-DC power supply market as well as strong industry-wide growth as semiconductor sales recovered from a broad-based downturn in 2009.

Our net revenue mix by product family and by the end markets served in 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

Product Family	Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
TinySwitch	38%	43%
LinkSwitch	37%	33%
TOPSwitch	24%	23%
Other	1%	1%

End Market	Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009

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Consumer	38%	35%
Communications	31%	34%
Industrial electronics	19%	17%
Computer	12%	14%

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Sales to customers outside of the Americas were \$284.8 million in 2010 compared to \$204.9 million in 2009, representing approximately 95% of net revenues in both years. Although the power supplies using our products are designed and distributed worldwide, most of these power supplies are manufactured by our customers in Asia. As a result, sales to this region were 84% of our net revenues in both 2010 and 2009. We expect international sales to continue to account for a large portion of our net revenues.

Distributors accounted for 67% of our net product sales for the year ended December 31, 2010, while 33% of revenues were from direct sales to end customers, compared to 64% of our net product sales to distributors and 36% to direct sales to end customers in 2009. In 2010, two distributors, Avnet and ATM Electronic Corporation, accounted for approximately 17% and 11% of our net revenues, respectively. In 2009, the same two distributors accounted for approximately 15% and 10% of our net revenues, respectively. No other customers accounted for 10% or more of net revenues during these years.

Gross profit. Gross profit is net revenues less cost of revenues. Our cost of revenues consists primarily of costs associated with the purchase of wafers from our contracted foundries, the assembly, packaging and testing of our products by sub-contractors, product testing performed in our own facility, and overhead associated with the management of our supply chain. Gross margin is gross profit divided by net revenues. The table below compares gross profit for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Net revenues	\$ 299.8	\$ 215.7
Gross profit	\$ 152.5	\$ 108.1
Gross margin	50.9%	50.1%

The increase in our gross margin in 2010 compared to 2009 was driven primarily by manufacturing efficiencies due to increased production volumes, which resulted in a lower fixed cost per unit, as well as a more favorable end-market mix, as a larger percentage of our revenues came from industrial and consumer end markets, which tend to feature higher gross margins than other end markets. These benefits were partially offset by product mix, as we experienced a significant increase in sales of recently introduced products (primarily LinkSwitch-II), which tend to have lower gross margins than earlier-generation products. The increase in our gross margin was also partially offset by the recent increase in the price of gold, which has put upward pressure on the cost of producing our ICs.

Research and development expenses. Research and development, or R&D, expenses consist primarily of employee-related expenses including stock-based compensation and expensed material and facility costs associated with the development of new processes and new products. We also record R&D expenses for prototype wafers related to new products until such products are released to production. The table below compares R&D expenses for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Net revenues	\$ 299.8	\$ 215.7
R&D expenses	\$ 35.9	\$ 30.5
R&D expenses as a % of net revenues	12.0%	14.1%

R&D expenses increased 18% in 2010 compared with 2009, due primarily to increased payroll and related expenses as a result of increased headcount, due in part to the acquisition of an early-stage research and development company in the third quarter of 2010 (for details see Note 10 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

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Sales and marketing expenses. Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of employee-related expenses, including stock-based compensation, commissions to sales representatives, and facilities expenses, including expenses associated with our regional sales and support offices. The table below compares sales and marketing expenses for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Net revenues	\$ 299.8	\$ 215.7
Sales and marketing expenses	\$ 31.2	\$ 25.0
Sales and marketing expenses as a % of net revenue	10.4%	11.6%

Sales and marketing expenses increased 25% in 2010 compared with 2009, driven primarily by increased payroll and related expenses and increased commission expense, resulting from increased headcount, higher revenues and promotional activities associated with new-product launches.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative, or G&A, expenses consist primarily of employee-related expenses, including stock-based compensation expenses for administration, finance, human resources and general management, as well as consulting, professional services, legal and auditing expenses. The table below compares G&A expenses for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Net revenues	\$ 299.8	\$ 215.7
G&A expenses	\$ 25.6	\$ 24.0
G&A expenses as a % of net revenue	8.5%	11.1%

The 7% increase in G&A expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 was primarily the result of expenses associated with acquisitions and other strategic transactions, and higher patent-litigation expenses.

Other income, net. Other income, net consists primarily of interest income earned on cash and cash equivalents and short- and long-term investments. The table below compares other income, net for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Net revenues	\$ 299.8	\$ 215.7
Other income	\$ 1.9	\$ 1.9
Other income as a % of net revenue	0.6%	0.9%

Other income, net remained flat year over year due primarily to relatively stable interest rates in 2010 compared to 2009.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes represents federal, state and foreign taxes. The table below compares the provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Income before provision for income taxes	\$ 61.8	\$ 30.5
Provision for income taxes	\$ 12.3	\$ 7.2
Effective tax rate	20.0%	23.8%

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Our effective tax rate was lower than the statutory rate of 35% for the year ended December 31, 2010 due primarily to the geographic distribution of our world-wide earnings, the favorable impacts of the extension of the federal research tax credit for 2010 and the federal investment tax credit on our recent solar-power installation. Our effective tax rate was lower than the statutory rate of 35% for the year ended December 31, 2009 due primarily to the geographic distribution of our world-wide earnings partially offset by the establishment of a partial valuation allowance on our California deferred tax assets.

Outlook for our First Quarter of 2011

In conjunction with the release of our full-year 2010 results on February 3, 2011, we issued the following outlook for the first quarter of 2011:

Quarterly revenues are expected to be between \$71 million and \$77 million;

Gross margin is expected to be 48 percent plus or minus half a percentage point; and

Operating expenses are expected to be \$25 million, plus or minus \$0.5 million.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

Important to understanding our financial results for 2009 and comparing them to our financial results for 2008 is the significant change in stock-based compensation and particularly the impact of our tender offer to purchase employee stock options in 2008. Consequently, we discuss this first before discussing the various line items in our statement of income. Our operating expenses and cost of revenues in 2008 include non-cash, stock-based compensation expenses recognized under ASC 718-20. These non-cash expenses were significantly higher in 2008 as compared to 2009 due primarily to our completion of a tender offer in December 2008, through which we repurchased 2.4 million employee stock options. The tender offer resulted in the recognition of \$19.3 million of incremental stock-based compensation expenses in 2008 that would otherwise have been recognized over the remaining vesting periods of the tendered options of up to four years. Total stock-based compensation expense in 2009 was \$11.3 million, compared with \$35.0 million in 2008, reflecting these accelerated expenses. The table below compares stock-based compensation expenses for 2009 and 2008 (in thousands).

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	Change
Cost of revenues	\$ 790	\$ 3,481	\$ (2,691)
Research & development expense	4,371	11,773	(7,402)
Sales & marketing expense	2,548	11,878	(9,330)
General & administrative expense	3,619	7,832	(4,213)
Total	\$ 11,328	\$ 34,964	\$ (23,636)

Net revenues. Net revenues consist of revenues from product sales, which are calculated net of returns and allowances, plus license fees and royalties. Net revenues increased 7% in 2009 compared with 2008 as a result of growth in the volume of units sold into the consumer, communications and industrial end markets, including applications such as appliances, home entertainment equipment, mobile-phone chargers, LED lights and utility meters. The increase in net revenue did not fully correspond to the increase in unit volume because the product mix included a larger percentage of recently introduced products, which tend to have a lower average sales price than earlier-generation products.

Our net revenue mix by product family and by the end markets served in 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

Product Family	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008

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TinySwitch	43%	44%
LinkSwitch	33%	29%
TOPSwitch	23%	25%
Other	1%	2%

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End Market	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009(1)	2008(1)
Consumer	35%	33%
Communications	34%	34%
Industrial electronics	17%	17%
Computer	14%	16%

- (1) Prior to 2009, our revenue mix by end market included a category called *other*, primarily representing revenues from low-volume designs for which the end market was not readily identifiable. Beginning in 2009, we eliminated the *other* category, electing instead to allocate these revenues to the four primary end markets using management's estimate of the approximate end-market distribution for these revenues. We believe this method provides a more accurate view of our revenue mix by end market. For the sake of comparability with the prior period, we revised our revenue mix data for 2008 to reflect the new format, as shown above. For the year ended December 31, 2008, approximately 6% of our total net revenues were reclassified from *other* to our four primary end-market categories. Also, beginning in 2009, we reclassified revenues related to certain *smart-phone* devices from the computer end market category to the communications category; the revenue mix data provided above for 2008 has also been revised to reflect this reclassification. For the year ended December 31, 2008, approximately 5% of our net revenues were reclassified from computer revenues to communications revenues.

Sales to customers outside of the Americas were \$204.9 million in 2009 compared to \$192.7 million in 2008, representing approximately 95% and 96% of net revenues, respectively. Although the power supplies using our products are designed and distributed worldwide, most of these power supplies are manufactured by our customers in Asia. As a result, sales to this region were 84% and 81% of our net revenues for 2009 and 2008, respectively. We expect international sales to continue to account for a large portion of our net revenues.

Distributors accounted for 64% of our net product sales for the year ended December 31, 2009, while 36% of revenues were from direct sales to end customers. These percentages did not change significantly compared with 2008. In 2009, two distributors, Avnet and ATM Electronic Corporation, accounted for approximately 15% and 10% of our net revenues, respectively. In 2008, Avnet accounted for approximately 16% of our net revenues. No other customers accounted 10% or more of net revenues during these years.

Gross profit. Gross profit is net revenues less cost of revenues. The table below compares gross profit for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Net revenues	\$ 215.7	\$ 201.7
Gross profit	\$ 108.1	\$ 105.0
Gross margin	50.1%	52.1%

The decrease in our gross margin in 2009 compared to 2008 was driven by a variety of factors, including: increased sales of recently introduced products, which tend to have a lower gross margin than earlier-generation products; the stronger Japanese yen compared to the U.S. dollar; and lower royalty revenues reflecting the expiration of our royalty agreement with Panasonic in June 2009. These effects were partially offset by a benefit of \$0.7 million recognized from the sale of previously reserved inventory, and lower stock based compensation expense in 2009 compared to 2008. Stock based compensation expense was \$0.8 million in 2009 compared to \$3.5 million in 2008.

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Research and development expenses. The table below compares R&D expenses for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Net revenues	\$ 215.7	\$ 201.7
R&D expenses	\$ 30.5	\$ 36.9
R&D expenses as a % of net revenue	14.1%	18.3%

R&D expenses were down 17% in 2009 compared with 2008, due primarily to a decline in stock-based compensation expenses, which was partially offset by increased product and technology development expenses. R&D related stock-based compensation expenses were \$4.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to \$11.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The reduction in stock-based compensation expenses was primarily the result of the tender offer conducted in 2008 to repurchase employee stock options, as well as reduced expenses associated with our employee stock purchase plan.

Sales and marketing expenses. The table below compares sales and marketing expenses for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Net revenues	\$ 215.7	\$ 201.7
Sales and marketing expenses	\$ 25.0	\$ 35.9
Sales and marketing expenses as a % of net revenue	11.6%	17.8%

The 30% decrease in sales and marketing expenses in 2009 compared with 2008 was driven primarily by lower stock-based compensation expenses reflecting the impact of the 2008 tender offer, as well as reduced expenses associated with our employee stock purchase plan. Stock-based compensation expenses for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$2.5 million compared with \$11.9 million in 2008. The decrease also reflects general expense reduction efforts undertaken in response to the economic downturn.

General and administrative expenses. The table below compares G&A expenses for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Net revenues	\$ 215.7	\$ 201.7
G&A expenses	\$ 24.0	\$ 27.3
G&A expenses as a % of net revenue	11.1%	13.5%

The 12% decrease in G&A expenses for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared with the same period in 2008 was primarily the result of lower stock-based compensation expenses reflecting the impact of the 2008 tender offer, as well as reduced expenses associated with our employee stock purchase plan. Stock-based compensation expenses were \$3.6 million in 2009 compared to \$7.8 million in 2008. The decrease was partially offset by higher legal expenses related to patent litigation; patent-litigation expenses totaled \$5.6 million in 2009 compared with \$3.4 million in 2008.

Impairment of intangibles. In the fourth quarter of 2008 we concluded that intangible assets related to a certain patent, licensed technology and customer relationships were no longer useful in our manufacturing and sales processes and were therefore impaired. As a result, we recognized a non-cash charge of \$2.0 million in the quarter ended December 31, 2008.

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Total other income. Total other income consists primarily of interest income earned on cash and investments. Other income, net totaled \$1.9 million in 2009 compared with \$7.7 million in 2008. The decrease was due partially to lower interest income on our cash and investments, reflecting lower interest rates available during the year. The decrease in 2009 was also due to an insurance reimbursement of \$0.9 million received in 2008 for legal fees related to litigation filed against us and certain of our directors and officers, in connection with an investigation relating to historical stock option grants.

Provision for income taxes. The table below compares the provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Income before provision for income taxes	\$ 30.5	\$ 10.7
Provision for income taxes	\$ 7.2	\$ 8.9
Effective tax rate	23.8%	83.2%

Our effective tax rate was lower than the statutory rate of 35% for the year ended December 31, 2009 due primarily to the geographic distribution of our world-wide earnings, partially offset by the establishment of a partial valuation allowance on our California deferred tax assets. Our effective tax rate in 2008 was higher than the statutory rate of 35% primarily due to an increase in the relative amount of non-deductible stock-based compensation charges, as well as lower profitability in our foreign jurisdictions with tax rates lower than the U.S. rate. These factors were partially offset by an increase in federal and state research and development tax credits in 2008.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We had approximately \$214.8 million in cash, cash equivalents, short-term and long-term investments at December 31, 2010 compared to \$195.6 million at December 31, 2009, and \$174.8 million at December 31, 2008.

As of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 we had working capital, defined as current assets less current liabilities, of approximately \$212.1 million, \$180.0 million and \$201.0 million, respectively.

Our operating activities generated cash of \$60.0 million, \$45.0 million and \$36.2 million in the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. In each of these years, cash was primarily generated from operating activities in the ordinary course of business.

Cash provided by operating activities totaled \$60.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2010. Our net income for this period was \$49.5 million; we also incurred non-cash depreciation and amortization expenses and stock-based compensation expenses of \$13.0 million and \$10.7 million, respectively. Additional sources of cash included (i) \$16.2 million in decreased accounts receivable associated with improved collections as well as the timing of ship-and-debit credit settlements with distributors and (ii) \$5.8 million increase in income tax and other payables. These sources of cash were offset by (i) a \$33.6 million increase in inventory due to higher production volumes in response to higher demand for our products along with new product launches; and (ii) an \$8.5 million net increase in prepaid expenses and other assets, driven mainly by payment of \$10.0 million for a prepaid royalty (for details see Note 11 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

Cash provided by operating activities totaled \$45.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2009. Our net income accounted for \$23.3 million of this amount. We recognized \$11.3 million and \$10.3 million in non-cash expenses related to stock-based compensation and depreciation and amortization expenses, respectively. Changes in operating assets and liabilities resulted in a \$1.8 million net use of cash. This included a \$10.1 million increase in prepaid expenses and other assets, reflecting a prepaid royalty of \$5.3 million, our investment in a third party

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of \$1.2 million, and prepaid legal expenses of \$4.0 million, partially offset by other net activity of \$0.4 million. Another significant use of cash was an increase in accounts receivable of \$8.7 million, reflecting an increase in revenue in December 2009 versus the same period in 2008. Factors increasing our cash provided by operating activities included an increase in accounts payable of \$6.8 million, reflecting the timing of payments to our suppliers, an increase in deferred income on sales to distributors of \$4.2 million, reflecting increased shipments to our distributors in December 2009 versus December 2008, and an increase in taxes payable and other accrued liabilities of \$3.8 million, primarily reflecting increased accrued income taxes.

Cash provided by operating activities totaled \$36.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2008. Our net income accounted for \$1.8 million of this amount. We recognized \$35.0 million and \$9.8 million in non-cash expenses related to stock-based compensation and depreciation and amortization expenses, respectively. Significant uses of cash in our 2008 operating activities as a result of changes in operating assets and liabilities included \$8.9 million for increased inventories, reflecting lower-than-expected sales of our products in the second half of the year.

Our investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 consisted of a \$46.5 million net use of cash. This use of cash reflected (i) purchases of property and equipment of \$30.6 million, primarily manufacturing equipment to support our increased production requirements, and the installation of a solar array to supply power for our corporate headquarters facility, (ii) \$8.6 million to purchase the assets of an early-stage research and development company (see Note 10 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details), (iii) \$6.8 million for the issuance of notes receivable to third parties (see Note 10 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details), partially offset by \$1.4 million of proceeds from the sale of property and equipment.

Our investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 consisted of a net \$58.0 million use of cash. This use of cash reflected net investment purchases of \$53.6 million and purchases of property and equipment of \$14.4 million, partially offset by the \$10.0 million maturity of our note to our supplier, and the related collection of that note in 2009.

Our investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2008 generated cash of \$71.2 million. This was primarily the result of \$79.2 million in net proceeds from held-to-maturity investments. We elected not to reinvest these proceeds in order to utilize this cash in our stock-repurchase program, as described below. We used \$9.1 million in cash for purchases of property and equipment.

Our financing activities in 2010 resulted in net proceeds of \$7.3 million. The proceeds from financing activities included (i) \$26.3 million from the issuance of shares through our employee stock purchase plan and the exercise of employee stock options, and (ii) \$1.3 million of excess tax benefits from stock options exercised. These sources of cash were partially offset by (i) \$14.0 million for the repurchase of our common stock, (ii) \$5.6 million for the payment of dividends to stockholders and (iii) \$0.8 million for the repurchase and retirement of shares related to employee income tax withholding.

In October 2008, our board of directors authorized the use of \$50 million for the repurchase of our common stock. Of this total we utilized \$17.7 million during 2009 to repurchase 0.9 million shares, concluding this repurchase program. On May 14, 2009, we announced that our board of directors had authorized the use of up to an additional \$25 million for the repurchase of shares of our common stock. From May 14, 2009 to December 31, 2009, we purchased 496,468 shares of our common stock for approximately \$11.0 million. In the first two quarters of 2010, 395,915 shares were repurchased for approximately \$14.0 million concluding this repurchase program.

In February 2011, our board of directors authorized the use of an additional \$50 million for the repurchase of our common stock. Repurchases will be executed according to certain pre-defined price/volume guidelines set by the board of directors. While the program does not provide for repurchases at current stock price levels, we found it prudent to have a program in place. This program commenced in February 2011, and there is no expiration date for this program.

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In February 2011, we entered into an unsecured credit agreement with a bank (the "Credit Agreement"). Pursuant to the Credit Agreement, we can request, from time to time until February 2013, advances in an amount not to exceed an aggregate principal amount of \$50.0 million, the proceeds of which can be used for working capital requirements and other general corporate purposes. We are required to remain in compliance with certain financial and other covenants.

For advances under the Credit Agreement, interest is due monthly, and principal is due at maturity in February 2013 with prepayments permitted at no penalty. Interest under the Credit Agreement is, at our option, LIBOR plus a 1.5% margin or Prime. We do not pay an undrawn commitment fee. As of the date of this filing, no direct borrowings were outstanding under the Credit Agreement.

In January 2010, our board of directors declared four quarterly cash dividends in the amount of \$0.05 per share to be paid to stockholders of record at the end of each quarter in 2010. The quarterly dividend payments were made on March 31, 2010, June 30, 2010, September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2010, to stockholders of record as of February 26, 2010, May 28, 2010, August 31, 2010 and November 30, 2010, each in the aggregate amount of approximately \$1.4 million. In October 2010, our board of directors declared four quarterly cash dividends in the amount of \$0.05 per share to be paid to stockholders of record at the end of each quarter in 2011. We expect these quarterly dividends will result in a similar use of cash. The declaration of any future cash dividend is at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, business conditions and other factors, as well as a determination that cash dividends are in the best interests of our stockholders.

Our financing activities in 2009 resulted in a net \$19.5 million use of cash. The use of cash consisted primarily of the repurchase of approximately 1.4 million shares of our common stock for \$28.7 million, the cash payment of \$9.0 million to our employees in relation to our tender offer in December 2008, and the \$2.7 million payment of dividends to shareholders in 2009. This use of cash was partially offset by \$20.3 million in proceeds as a result of exercises of employee stock options and from the issuance of stock through our employee stock purchase plan.

Our financing activities in 2008 resulted in a net use of \$58.2 million in cash. In February 2008, we announced that our board of directors had authorized the use of up to \$50 million for the repurchase of our common stock. In October 2008, the board of directors authorized the use of an additional \$50 million for this purpose. Of this total authorization of \$100 million, we utilized \$82.4 million during the year to repurchase 4.0 million shares. This use of cash was partially offset by \$23.9 million in proceeds from the issuance of stock through our employee stock purchase plan and as a result of exercises of employee stock options. On October 21, 2008, our board of directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.025 cents per share, to be paid to holders of record as of November 28, 2008. This payment resulted in a \$0.7 million use of cash on December 31, 2008.

During 2010, a significant portion of our positive cash flow was generated by our operations. If our operating results deteriorate in future periods, our ability to generate positive cash flow from operations may be jeopardized. In that case, we may be forced to use our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments to fund our operations. We believe that cash generated from operations, together with existing sources of liquidity, will satisfy our projected working capital and other cash requirements for at least the next 12 months.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements or relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which are typically established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations**

As of December 31, 2010, we had the following contractual obligations and commitments (in thousands):

	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	Over 5 Years
Purchase obligations	\$ 18,042	\$ 18,042	\$	\$	\$
Operating lease obligations	1,298	660	536	44	58
Total	\$ 19,340	\$ 18,702	\$ 536	\$ 44	\$ 58

In addition, to our obligations noted above we have a contractual obligation related to income tax as of December 31, 2010, which is comprised primarily of unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$29.9 million, and was classified as long-term income taxes payable and a portion is recorded in deferred tax assets in our consolidated balance sheet. The settlement period for our income tax liabilities cannot be determined; however, they are not expected to be due within the next year.

In connection with our investment in SemiSouth Laboratories, we entered into an agreement in February 2011, to provide a lease line for the financing of capital equipment. Under the term of the agreement, SemiSouth Laboratories can borrow up to \$15.5 million through January 2013. As it is not possible to predict when or by how much, if any, the lease line will be utilized, the potential payments are not included in the table above.

We entered into an agreement with SemiSouth Laboratories (see Note 11) in 2010 pursuant to which, among other things, we have the option to acquire the company in the future. In addition, we may be obligated to acquire the company at a future date if the company meets certain financial performance conditions. Since it is not possible to estimate the amount and when, or even if, we will exercise our option to acquire the company, or they will exercise their option to put the company to us, or what the purchase price would be, we have not included this future potential payment in the table above.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Interest Rate Risk. Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our investment portfolio. We consider cash invested in highly liquid financial instruments with a remaining maturity of three months or less at date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Investments in highly liquid financial instruments with maturities greater than three months but not longer than one year from the balance sheet date are classified as short-term investments. Investments in highly liquid financial instruments with maturities greater than one year from the balance sheet date are classified as long-term investments. We do not use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio to manage our interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, or for any other purpose. We invest in high-credit quality issuers and, by policy, limit the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. As stated in our policy, we seek to ensure the safety and preservation of our invested principal funds by limiting default risk, market risk and reinvestment risk. We mitigate default risk by investing in safe and high-credit quality securities and by constantly positioning our portfolio to respond appropriately to a significant reduction in a credit rating of any investment issuer, guarantor or depository. The portfolio includes only marketable securities with active secondary or resale markets to facilitate portfolio liquidity. We do not hold any instruments for trading purposes. At December 31, 2010 and 2009 we held primarily cash equivalents and short-term and long-term investments with fixed interest rates.

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The table below presents the carrying value and related weighted-average interest rates for our investment portfolio at December 31, 2010 and 2009. Carrying value approximates fair market value at December 31, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands, except weighted-average interest rates).

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Carrying Value	Weighted - Average Interest Rate	Carrying Value	Weighted - Average Interest Rate
Investment Securities Classified as Cash Equivalents:				
Commercial paper	\$ 7,135	0.44%	\$ 40,772	0.60%
U.S. government securities			2,008	0.28
Corporate securities	1,508	0.72		
Total	\$ 8,643	0.49%	\$ 42,780	0.59%
Investment Securities Classified as Short-term Investments:				
Commercial paper	\$		\$ 2,848	0.31%
U.S. government securities	5,095	0.95%	15,059	0.35
U.S. municipal securities	1,005	1.00		
Corporate securities	21,255	1.20	2,660	1.51
Total	\$ 27,355	1.15%	\$ 20,567	0.49%
Investment Securities Classified as Long-term Investments:				
Corporate securities	\$ 31,760	2.73%	\$ 34,866	2.67%
U.S. government securities			5,234	0.95
Total	\$ 31,760	2.73%	\$ 40,100	2.44%
Total investment securities	\$ 67,758	1.79%	\$ 103,447	1.26%

As of December 31, 2010, our overall investment portfolio declined compared to the same period in 2009. We invested a larger portion of cash in money market funds (classified as cash) in 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. We moved our short term investments to money market funds in 2010, as more favorable interest rates were available. Our investment securities are subject to market interest rate risk and will vary in value as market interest rates fluctuate. To minimize market risk, most of our investments subject to market risk mature in less than one year, and therefore if market interest rates were to increase or decrease by 10% from interest rates as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the increase or decrease in the fair market value of our portfolio on these dates would not have been material. We monitor our investments for impairment on a periodic basis.

In the event that the carrying value of our investments exceeds its fair value, and we determine the decline in value to be other than temporary, we will reduce the carrying value to its current fair value. As of December 31, 2010 none of our investments were impaired.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk. We transact business in various foreign countries. Our primary foreign currency cash flows are in Asia and Western Europe and involve a contract with one of our suppliers (OKI). Currently, we do not employ a foreign currency hedge program utilizing foreign currency forward exchange contracts; however, the contract prices to purchase wafers from OKI are denominated in Japanese yen and the agreement allows for mutual sharing of the impact of the exchange rate fluctuation between Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar. The purchase price is fixed at a base rate and allows for some sharing of the impact of exchange rate fluctuations from the base rate.

One of our other major suppliers, Epson, contracts prices to purchase wafers in U.S. dollars however, the agreement with Epson also allows for mutual sharing of the impact of the exchange rate fluctuation between Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar. Each year, our management and Epson review and negotiate pricing; the

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negotiated pricing is denominated in U.S. dollars but is subject to contractual exchange rate provisions. The fluctuation in the exchange rate is shared equally between both parties. Nevertheless, changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen could subject our gross profit and operating results to the potential for material fluctuations.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The financial statements required by this item are set forth at the pages indicated at Item 15(a), and the supplementary data required by this item is included in Note 14 of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Not applicable.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management is required to evaluate our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act, such as this Annual Report on Form 10-K, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our disclosure controls and procedures include components of our internal control over financial reporting, which consists of control processes designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. To the extent that components of our internal control over financial reporting are included within our disclosure controls and procedures, they are included in the scope of our periodic controls evaluation. Based on our management's evaluation (with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer), our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the Exchange Act)) were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;

provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and

provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting.

Management conducted an assessment of Power Integrations' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 based on the framework established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organization (COSO) of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. Based on this assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2010, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of Power Integrations' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of our 2010 fiscal year that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Power Integrations, Inc.

San Jose, California

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Power Integrations, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's Board of Directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010 of the Company and our report dated February 24, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule.

San Jose, CA

February 24, 2011

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Item 9B. Other Information.

In February 2011, our board of directors authorized the use of \$50 million for the repurchase of our common stock. Repurchases will be executed according to certain pre-defined price/volume guidelines set by the board of directors. While the program does not provide for repurchases at current stock price levels, we found it prudent to have a program in place. This program commenced in February 2011, and there is no expiration date for this program.

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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The names of our executive officers and their ages, titles and biographies as of the date hereof are incorporated by reference from Part I, Item 1, above.

The following information is included in our Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Proxy Statement to be filed within 120 days after our fiscal year end of December 31, 2010, or the Proxy Statement, and is incorporated herein by reference:

Information regarding our directors and any persons nominated to become a director, as well as with respect to certain other required board matters, is set forth under Proposal 1 entitled Election of Directors.

Information regarding our audit committee and our designated audit committee financial expert is set forth under the captions Information Regarding the Board and its Committees and Audit Committee under proposal 1 entitled Election of Directors.

Information on our code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees is set forth under the caption Code of Business Conduct and Ethics under proposal 1 entitled Election of Directors.

Information regarding Section 16(a) beneficial ownership reporting compliance is set forth under the caption Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance.

Information regarding procedures by which stockholders may recommend nominees to our board of directors is set forth under the caption Nominating and Governance Committee under Proposal 1 entitled Election of Directors.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Information regarding compensation of our named executive officers is set forth under the caption Compensation of Executive Officers in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Information regarding compensation of our directors is set forth under the caption Compensation of Directors in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Information relating to compensation policies and practices as they relate to risk management is set forth under the caption Compensation Policies and Practices as They Relate to Risk Management under Proposal 1 entitled Election of Directors.

Information regarding compensation committee interlocks is set forth under the caption Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

The Compensation Committee Report is set forth under the caption Compensation Committee Report in the Proxy Statement, which report is incorporated herein by reference.

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

Information regarding security ownership of certain beneficial owners, directors and executive officers is set forth under the caption Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

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Information regarding our equity compensation plans, including both stockholder approved plans and non-stockholder approved plans, is set forth under the caption "Equity Compensation Plan Information" in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

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

Information regarding certain relationships and related transactions is set forth under the caption "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Information regarding director independence is set forth under the caption "Proposal 1 Election of Directors" in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

Information regarding principal auditor fees and services is set forth under "Principal Accountant Fees and Services" in the Proposal entitled "Ratification of Selection of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Form:

1. Financial Statements

	Page
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	46
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	47
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income</u>	48
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity</u>	49
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	50
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	51

2. Financial Statement Schedules

Schedule II: Valuation and Qualifying Accounts.

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

3. Exhibits

See Index to Exhibits at the end of this Report, which is incorporated herein by reference. The Exhibits listed in the accompanying Index to Exhibits are filed as part of this report.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Power Integrations, Inc.

San Jose, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Power Integrations, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. Our audits also included the consolidated financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (a) 2. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Power Integrations, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such consolidated financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated February 24, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

San Jose, California

February 24, 2011

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(In thousands, except share and par value amounts)

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 155,667	\$ 134,974
Short-term investments	27,355	20,567
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$275 and \$302 in 2010 and 2009	5,713	21,756
Inventories	62,077	26,248
Deferred tax assets	1,435	1,389
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	9,263	10,941
Total current assets	261,510	215,875
INVESTMENTS	31,760	40,100
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net	84,470	62,381
INTANGIBLE ASSETS, net	9,795	3,099
GOODWILL	14,826	1,824
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	13,421	14,590
OTHER ASSETS	17,288	6,698
Total assets	\$ 433,070	\$ 344,567
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 20,291	\$ 16,944
Accrued payroll and related expenses	7,395	6,145
Taxes payable		478
Deferred income on sales to distributors	12,221	9,040
Other accrued liabilities	9,548	3,309
Total current liabilities	49,455	35,916
LONG-TERM INCOME TAXES PAYABLE	29,580	23,859
Total liabilities	79,035	59,775
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 3, 7 and 9)		
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value		
Authorized 3,000,000 shares		
Outstanding None		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value		
Authorized 140,000,000 shares		
Outstanding 28,375,363 and 27,277,927 shares in 2010 and 2009, respectively	28	27
Additional paid-in capital	175,295	150,021
Accumulated translation adjustment	85	4
Retained earnings	178,627	134,740

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Total stockholders' equity	354,035	284,792
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 433,070	\$ 344,567

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
NET REVENUES	\$ 299,803	\$ 215,701	\$ 201,708
COST OF REVENUES	147,262	107,633	96,678
GROSS PROFIT	152,541	108,068	105,030
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Research and development	35,886	30,473	36,867
Sales and marketing	31,167	25,018	35,898
General and administrative	25,562	23,967	27,296
Intangible asset impairment			1,958
Total operating expenses	92,615	79,458	102,019
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	59,926	28,610	3,011
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):			
Interest income	2,096	2,175	7,608
Interest expense	(3)	(3)	(9)
Insurance reimbursement			878
Other, net	(214)	(259)	(764)
Total other income	1,879	1,913	7,713
INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	61,805	30,523	10,724
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	12,341	7,254	8,921
NET INCOME	\$ 49,464	\$ 23,269	\$ 1,803
EARNINGS PER SHARE:			
Basic	\$ 1.78	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.06
Diluted	\$ 1.67	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.06
SHARES USED IN PER SHARE CALCULATION:			
Basic	27,837	26,920	30,099
Diluted	29,556	28,297	31,755

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

(In thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Translation Adjustment	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders Equity
	Shares	Amount				
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2008	30,070	\$ 30	\$ 176,282	\$ 85	\$ 113,093	\$ 289,490
Issuance of common stock under employee stock option plan	1,157	1	20,611			20,612
Repurchase of common stock	(3,962)	(4)	(82,354)			(82,358)
Accrued payments to employees for tender offer (Note 6)			(9,048)			(9,048)
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	265	1	3,267			3,268
Income tax benefits from employee stock option exercises			2,211			2,211
Section 162(m) adjustment for IRS settlement			(246)			(246)
Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options			32,091			32,091
Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock purchases			2,730			2,730
Payment of dividends to stockholders					(730)	(730)
Translation adjustment				(142)		(142)
Net income					1,803	1,803
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2008	27,530	28	145,544	(57)	114,166	259,681
Issuance of common stock under employee stock option plan	933		16,723			16,723
Repurchase of common stock	(1,403)	(1)	(28,673)			(28,674)
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	218		3,630			3,630
Income tax benefits from employee stock option exercises			1,551			1,551
Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and awards			9,148			9,148
Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock purchases			2,098			2,098
Payment of dividends to stockholders					(2,695)	(2,695)
Translation adjustment				61		61
Net income					23,269	23,269
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2009	27,278	27	150,021	4	134,740	284,792
Issuance of common stock under employee stock option and stock award plans	1,270	1	22,861			22,862
Net issuance of performance stock unit awards	95		(769)			(769)
Repurchase of common stock	(396)		(13,960)			(13,960)
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	128		3,402			3,402
Income tax benefits from employee stock option exercises			5,615			5,615
Section 162(m) adjustment for IRS settlement			(2,724)			(2,724)

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Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and awards					9,726		9,726
Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock purchases					1,123		1,123
Payment of dividends to stockholders						(5,577)	(5,577)
Translation adjustment					81		81
Net income						49,464	49,464
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2010	28,375	\$ 28	\$ 175,295	\$	85	\$ 178,627	\$ 354,035

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In thousands)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 49,464	\$ 23,269	\$ 1,803
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	12,341	9,667	8,879
Amortization of intangible assets	674	673	937
Intangible asset impairment loss			1,958
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	(330)	(5)	(13)
Stock-based compensation expense	10,721	11,330	34,975
Amortization of premium/(discount) on held to maturity investments	1,765	319	(755)
Deferred income taxes	1,124	658	18
Provision for (reduction in) accounts receivable and other allowances	(27)	(4)	124
Excess tax benefit from stock options exercised	(1,309)	(562)	(972)
Tax benefit associated with employee stock plans	2,891	1,403	2,170
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	16,236	(8,709)	1,055
Inventories	(33,588)	2,136	(8,928)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(8,515)	(10,110)	(3,672)
Accounts payable	(483)	6,838	(1,436)
Taxes payable and other accrued liabilities	5,828	3,825	486
Deferred income on sales to distributors	3,180	4,243	(428)
Net cash provided by operating activities	59,972	44,971	36,201
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(30,567)	(14,356)	(9,097)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	1,415		
Investment in third party	(1,831)		
Note to third parties (Note 11)	(6,750)		
Proceeds from note to supplier		10,000	
Acquisition (Note 10)	(8,598)		
Restricted cash			1,050
Purchases of held-to-maturity investments	(27,224)	(60,461)	(29,172)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of held-to-maturity investments	27,010	6,849	108,373
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(46,545)	(57,968)	71,154
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	26,263	20,353	23,880
Repurchase of common stock	(13,960)	(28,673)	(82,358)
Payment for tender offer		(9,048)	
Net issuance of performance stock unit awards	(769)		
Excess tax benefit from stock options exercised	1,309	562	972
Payments of dividends to stockholders	(5,577)	(2,695)	(730)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	7,266	(19,501)	(58,236)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	20,693	(32,498)	49,119
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	134,974	167,472	118,353
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 155,667	\$ 134,974	\$ 167,472

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SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Accrued payment for employee tender offer	\$	\$	\$ 9,048
Unpaid property and equipment	\$ 5,369	\$ 785	\$ (37)
Application of prepayment to acquisition (Note 10)	\$ 1,200	\$	\$
Conversion of notes receivable in connection with acquisition (Note 10)	\$ 1,752	\$	\$
Conversion of notes receivable in connection with equity investment (Note 11)	\$ 5,169	\$	\$
Acquisition (Note 10)	\$ 6,955	\$	\$
Settlement of pre-existing arrangement in connection with acquisition	\$ 5,250	\$	\$

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash paid for interest	\$ 3	\$ 397	\$ 9
Cash paid for income taxes, net	\$ 3,018	\$ 150	\$ 5,283

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2010

1. THE COMPANY:

Power Integrations, Inc., (or the Company), incorporated in California on March 25, 1988 and reincorporated in Delaware in December 1997, designs, develops, manufactures and markets proprietary, high-voltage, analog and mixed-signal integrated circuits for use primarily in AC-DC and DC-DC power conversion in the consumer, communications, computer and industrial electronics markets.

The Company is subject to a number of risks including, among others, the volume and timing of orders received from customers, competitive pressures on selling prices, the demand for its products declining in the major end markets it serves, the audit conducted by the Internal Revenue Service, which is asserting that it owes additional taxes relating to a number of items, the inability to adequately protect or enforce its intellectual property rights, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen, the volume and timing of orders placed with the Company's wafer foundries and assembly subcontractors, the continued impact of recently enacted changes in securities laws and regulations including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, required expenses incurred in connection with its litigation, the lengthy timing of its sales cycle, undetected defects and failures in meeting the exact specifications required by its products, reliance on its international sales activities which account for a substantial portion of net revenues, its ability to develop and bring to market new products and technologies on a timely basis, the ability of its products to penetrate additional markets, attraction and retention of qualified personnel in a competitive market, exposure to risks associated with acquisitions and strategic investments, changes in environmental laws and regulations, earthquakes, terrorist acts or other disasters.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries after elimination of all intercompany transactions and balances.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to revenue recognition and allowances for receivables and inventories. These estimates are based on historical facts and various other factors, which the Company believes to be reasonable at the time the estimates are made. However, as future events unfold and their effects cannot be determined with precision, actual results could differ significantly from management's estimates.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currencies of the Company's subsidiaries are the local currencies. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at the current exchange rates as of the applicable balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate prevailing during the period. Cumulative gains and losses from the translation of the foreign subsidiaries' financial statements have been included in stockholders' equity.

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments*

The Company considers cash invested in highly liquid financial instruments with maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Investments in highly liquid financial instruments with maturities greater than three months but not longer than twelve months from the balance sheet date are classified as short-term investments. Investments in highly liquid financial instruments with maturities greater than twelve months from the balance sheet date are classified as long-term investments. As of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company's short-term and long-term investments consisted of U.S. government-backed securities, municipal bonds, corporate securities, corporate commercial paper and other high-quality commercial securities, which were classified as held-to-maturity and were valued using the amortized-cost method, which approximates fair market value.

Amortized cost and estimated fair market value for investments classified as held-to-maturity at December 31, 2010 are as follows (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized		Estimated Fair Market Value
		Gains	Losses	
Investments due in less than 3 months:				
Commercial paper	\$ 7,135	\$	\$	\$ 7,135
Corporate securities	1,508		(1)	1,507
Total	\$ 8,643	\$	\$ (1)	\$ 8,642
Investments due in 4-12 months:				
Corporate securities	\$ 21,255	\$ 84	\$	\$ 21,339
U.S. government securities	5095	20		5,115
U.S. municipal securities	1,005	3		1,008
Total	\$ 27,355	\$ 107	\$	\$ 27,462
Investments due in more than 12 months:				
Corporate securities	\$ 31,760	\$ 648	\$	\$ 32,408
Total	\$ 31,760	\$ 648	\$	\$ 32,408
Total investment securities	\$ 67,758	\$ 755	\$ (1)	\$ 68,512

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Amortized cost and estimated fair market value for investments classified as held-to-maturity at December 31, 2009 are as follows (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized		Estimated Fair Market Value
		Gains	Losses	
Investments due in less than 3 months:				
Commercial paper	\$ 40,772	\$ 6	\$	\$ 40,778
U.S. government securities	2,008		(1)	2,007
Total	\$ 42,780	\$ 6	\$ (1)	\$ 42,785
Investments due in 4-12 months:				
Commercial paper	\$ 2,848	\$	\$	\$ 2,848
Corporate securities	2,660	8		2,668
U.S. government securities	15,059	14		15,073
Total	\$ 20,567	\$ 22	\$	\$ 20,589
Investments due in more than 12 months:				
Corporate securities	\$ 34,865	\$ 207	\$ (91)	\$ 34,981
U.S. government securities	5,234		(11)	5,223
Total	\$ 40,100	\$ 207	\$ (102)	\$ 40,204
Total investment securities	\$ 103,447	\$ 235	\$ (103)	\$ 103,578

Fair Value of Instruments

The Company measures its financial assets and liabilities in accordance with U.S. GAAP. For financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to their short maturities.

Inventories

Inventories (which consist of costs associated with the purchases of wafers from offshore foundries and of packaged components from several offshore assembly manufacturers, as well as internal labor and overhead associated with the testing of both wafers and packaged components) are stated at the lower of cost (first in, first-out) or market. Provisions, when required, are made to reduce excess and obsolete inventories to their estimated net realizable values. Inventories consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Raw materials	\$ 20,334	\$ 5,870
Work-in-process	13,171	7,694
Finished goods	28,572	12,684

Total		\$ 62,077	\$ 26,248
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Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Account Receivable (in thousands)*

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Accounts receivable trade	\$ 30,656	\$ 37,676
Accrued ship and debit	(24,481)	(16,967)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(275)	(302)
Other	(187)	1,349
Total	\$ 5,713	\$ 21,756

Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets (in thousands)

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Prepaid legal fees	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
Prepaid inventory (Note 12)	917	2,858
Prepaid income tax	1,117	1,295
Prepaid maintenance agreements	554	527
Interest receivable	737	693
Other	1,938	1,568
Total	\$ 9,263	\$ 10,941

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Land	\$ 16,754	\$ 16,453
Construction-in-progress	10,902	4,555
Building and improvements	30,962	25,498
Machinery and equipment	86,308	73,273
Office furniture and equipment	22,333	19,595
	167,259	139,374
Accumulated depreciation	(82,789)	(76,993)
Total	\$ 84,470	\$ 62,381

Depreciation and amortization expense of property and equipment for fiscal years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was approximately \$12.3 million and \$9.7 million, respectively, and was determined using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Building and improvements	4-40 years or life of lease agreement, if shorter
Machinery and equipment	2-8 years
Office furniture and equipment	4 years

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Total property and equipment located in the United States at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was approximately 63%, 66% and 70%, respectively, of total property and equipment. In 2010, China held 10% of total property and equipment. In 2009 and 2008, no foreign country held more than 10% of total property and equipment.

Goodwill

Goodwill of \$14.8 million was recorded on the Company's balance sheet, in connection with its 2010 acquisitions of Qspeed Semiconductor and an early-stage research and development company, and the 2007 acquisition of Potentia Semiconductor Corporation. Goodwill is evaluated in accordance with ASC 350-10, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, and an impairment analysis is conducted on an annual basis, or sooner if the indicators exist for a potential impairment. See Note 8 below for more information on the Company's goodwill activity.

Other Assets (in thousands)

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Prepaid royalty (Note 11)	\$ 10,000	\$ 5,250
Investment in third party (Note 11)	7,000	1,200
Other	288	248
Total	\$ 17,288	\$ 6,698

Other Accrued Liabilities (in thousands)

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Accrued payment for acquisition (Note 10)	\$ 6,955	\$
Accrued professional fees	1,013	2,370
Accrued expense for engineering wafers	502	542
Advances from customers	713	217
Other	365	180
Total	\$ 9,548	\$ 3,309

Employee Benefits Plan

The Company sponsors a 401(k) tax-deferred savings plan for all employees in the United States who meet certain eligibility requirements. Participants may contribute up to the amount allowable as a deduction for federal income tax purposes. The Company is not required to contribute; however, from time-to-time the Company will contribute a certain percentage of employee annual salaries on a discretionary basis, not to exceed an established threshold. The Company provided for a contribution of approximately \$0.7 million in both 2010 and 2009. No employee 401(k) match was provided for in 2008.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with ASC 360-10, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, long-lived assets, such as property and equipment and intangible assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. In the fourth quarter of 2008 the Company performed an analysis of its intangible assets as there was an indicator that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable; as a result of this analysis the Company concluded that three of its intangible assets were impaired. The Company recorded an impairment charge of \$2.0 million as of December 31, 2008. The impairment is reflected in a separate caption in the consolidated statement of income.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net income by the weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing net income by the weighted-average shares of common stock and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive common equivalent shares included in this calculation consist of dilutive shares issuable upon the assumed exercise of outstanding common stock options, the assumed vesting of outstanding restricted stock units and performance based awards, and the assumed issuance of awards under the stock purchase plan, as computed using the treasury stock method.

A summary of the earnings per share calculation is as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Basic earnings per share:			
Net income	\$ 49,464	\$ 23,269	\$ 1,803
Weighted-average common shares	27,837	26,920	30,099
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.78	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.06
Diluted earnings per share(1):			
Net income	\$ 49,464	\$ 23,269	\$ 1,803
Weighted-average common shares	27,837	26,920	30,099
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Employee stock plans	1,719	1,377	1,656
Diluted weighted-average common shares	29,556	28,297	31,755
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.67	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.06

(1) The Company includes the shares underlying performance-based awards in the calculation of diluted EPS when they become contingently issuable per ASC 260-10 (formerly SFAS No. 128, *Earning per Share*.) and excludes such shares when they are not contingently issuable. The Company has included all performance-based awards as those shares became contingently issuable upon the satisfaction of the annual targets consisting of net revenue and non-GAAP operating earnings.

Options to purchase 159,316 shares, 2,788,913 shares and 3,907,268 shares outstanding in the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the periods then ended because they were determined to be anti-dilutive.

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Comprehensive Income*

Comprehensive income consists of net income, plus the effect of foreign currency translation adjustments. The components of comprehensive income, net of taxes are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Net income	\$ 49,464	\$ 23,269	\$ 1,803
Other comprehensive income:			
Translation adjustments	81	61	(142)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 49,545	\$ 23,330	\$ 1,661

Segment Reporting

The Company is organized and operates as one reportable segment, the design, development, manufacture and marketing of proprietary, high-voltage, analog integrated circuits for use primarily in the AC-DC and DC-DC power conversion markets. The Company's chief operating decision maker, the Chief Executive Officer, reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis for purposes of making operating decisions and assessing financial performance.

Revenue Recognition

Product revenues consist of sales to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), merchant power supply manufacturers and distributors. Shipping terms to international OEM customers and merchant power supply manufacturers from the Company's facility in California are delivered at frontier (DAF). As such, title to the product passes to the customer when the shipment reaches the destination country and revenue is recognized upon the arrival of the product in that country. Shipping terms to international OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers on shipments from the Company's facility outside of the United States are EX Works (EXW), meaning that title to the product transfers to the customer upon shipment from the Company's foreign warehouse. Shipments to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers in the Americas are free on board (FOB) point of origin meaning that title is passed to the customer upon shipment. Revenue is recognized upon title transfer for sales to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers, assuming all other criteria for revenue recognition are met as described below.

The Company applies the provisions of Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) 605-10 (ASC 605-10) (Formerly Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, *Revenue Recognition*) and all related appropriate guidance. Revenue is recognized when all of the following criteria have been met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) delivery has occurred, (3) the price is fixed or determinable, and (4) collectability is reasonably assured. Customer purchase orders are generally used to determine the existence of an arrangement. Delivery is considered to have occurred when title and risk of loss have transferred to the customer. The Company considers the price to be fixed based on the payment terms associated with the transaction and whether the sales price is subject to refund or adjustment. With respect to trade receivables, the Company performs ongoing evaluations of its customers' financial conditions and requires letters of credit whenever deemed necessary.

The Company makes sales to distributors and retail partners and recognizes revenue based on a sell-through method. Sales to distributors are made under terms allowing certain rights of return on the Company's products held by the distributors. As a result of these rights, the Company defers the recognition of revenue and the costs of revenues derived from sales to distributors until such distributors resell the Company's products to their

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

customers. The Company determines the amounts to defer based on the level of actual inventory on hand at the distributors as well as inventory in transit to the distributors. The gross profit that is deferred as a result of this policy is reflected as deferred income on sales to distributors in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The total deferred revenue as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was approximately \$24.7 million and \$17.6 million, respectively. The total deferred cost as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was approximately \$12.5 million and \$8.6 million, respectively. In addition, the Company determined the impact of the returns and pricing uncertainties related to the deferred revenue to be negligible over the reported periods.

Approximately 67% of the Company's net product sales were made to distributors in 2010. Frequently, distributors need to sell at a price lower than the standard distribution price in order to win business. After the distributor ships product to its customer, the distributor submits a ship and debit claim to the Company to adjust its cost from the standard price to the pre-approved lower price. After verification by the Company, a credit memo is issued to the distributor to adjust the sell-in price from the standard distribution price to the approved lower price. The Company maintains a reserve for these credits that appears as a reduction to accounts receivable in the Company's accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Any increase in the reserve results in a corresponding reduction in the Company's current and/or future net revenues. To establish the adequacy of its reserves, the Company analyzes historical ship and debit payments and levels of inventory in the distributor channels.

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Company's top ten customers, including distributors that resell the Company's products to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers, accounted for approximately 62%, 62% and 60% of net revenues, respectively. Two distributors, Avnet and ATM Electronic Corporation, accounted for approximately 17% and 11% in 2010 and 15% and 10% in 2009, of the Company's net revenues, respectively. For 2008 Avnet accounted for approximately 16% of the Company's net revenues. No other customers accounted for more than 10% of net revenues during these years.

Export Sales

The Company markets its products in and outside of North and South America through its sales personnel and a worldwide network of independent sales representatives and distributors. As a percentage of total net revenues, export sales, which consist of domestic and foreign sales to distributors and direct customers outside of North and South America. Geographic revenue information is based on the customers' bill-to location. The revenue percentages are comprised of the following:

	December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Hong Kong/China	33%	26%	35%
Taiwan	23	30	23
Korea	20	22	16
Europe (excluding Germany)	8	8	10
Japan	6	4	5
Germany	2	2	4
Singapore	2	2	2
Other	1	1	1
Total export sales	95%	95%	96%

The remainder of the Company's sales are to customers within North and South America, primarily located in the United States, with some sales to customers located in Mexico and Brazil.

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Product Sales*

Between 99% and 98% of the Company's sales in the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were from its three primary groupings of AC-DC power-conversion products TOPSwitch, TinySwitch and LinkSwitch. Each of these product groupings addresses a different segment of the AC-DC power-supply market, differentiated primarily by the output wattage of the power supply. The remaining sales came from other product families, principally the Company's DPA-Switch family of high-voltage DC-DC products.

Revenue mix by product family was as follows:

Product Family	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
TinySwitch	38%	43%	44%
LinkSwitch	37%	33%	29%
TOPSwitch	24%	23%	25%
Other	1%	1%	2%

Revenue mix by end markets served is comprised of the following:

End Market	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008(1)
Consumer	38%	35%	33%
Communications	31%	34%	34%
Industrial electronics	19%	17%	17%
Computer	12%	14%	16%

- (1) Prior to 2009, the Company's revenue mix by end market included a category called "other," primarily representing revenues from low-volume designs for which the end market was not readily identifiable. Beginning in 2009, the Company eliminated the "other" category, electing instead to allocate these revenues to the four primary end markets using management's estimate of the approximate end-market distribution for these revenues. The Company believes this method provides a more accurate view of its revenue mix by end market. For the sake of comparability with the prior period, the Company revised its revenue mix data for 2008 to reflect the new format, as shown above. For the year ended December 31, 2008 approximately 6% of the Company's total net revenues were reclassified from "other" to the Company's four primary end-market categories. Also, beginning in 2009, the Company reclassified revenues related to certain smart-phone devices from the computer end market category to the communications category; the revenue mix data provided above for 2008 has also been revised to reflect this reclassification. For the year ended December 31, 2008, approximately 5% of the Company's net revenues were reclassified from computer revenues to communications revenues.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company does not currently employ a foreign currency hedge program utilizing foreign currency forward exchange contracts. The Company maintains a Japanese yen bank account with a U.S. bank for payments to suppliers and for cash receipts from Japanese suppliers and customers denominated in yen. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Company realized foreign exchange transaction losses of approximately \$415,000, \$305,000 and \$216,000, respectively. These amounts are included in "other income (expense)" in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Warranty

The Company generally warrants that its products will substantially conform to the published specifications for 12 months from the date of shipment. The Company's liability is limited to either a credit equal to the purchase price or replacement of the defective part. Returns under warranty have historically been immaterial, and as a result, the Company does not record a specific warranty reserve.

Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs amounted to \$1.0 million, \$0.4 million, and \$0.5 million, in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Research and Development

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense is an estimate of current income taxes payable or refundable in the current fiscal year based on reported income before income taxes. Deferred income taxes reflect the effect of temporary differences and carry-forwards that are recognized for financial reporting and income tax purposes.

The Company accounts for income taxes under the provisions of ASC 740 (formerly SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*). Under the provisions of ASC 740, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, utilizing the tax rates that are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The Company recognizes valuation allowances to reduce any deferred tax assets to the amount that it estimates will more likely than not be realized based on available evidence and management's judgment. The Company limits the deferred tax assets recognized related to certain officers' compensation to amounts that it estimates will be deductible in future periods based upon Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m). In the event that the Company determines, based on available evidence and management judgment, that all or part of the net deferred tax assets will not be realized in the future, it would record a valuation allowance in the period the determination is made. In addition, the calculation of tax liabilities involves significant judgment in estimating the impact of uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws. Resolution of these uncertainties in a manner inconsistent with the Company's expectations could have a material impact on our results of operations and financial position.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company continued to maintain a valuation allowance on a portion of its California deferred tax assets primarily due to California budget legislation as the Company believes that it is not more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be fully realized. The Company also maintains a valuation allowance with respect to certain of its deferred tax assets relating primarily to tax credits in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions.

Common Stock and Common Stock Dividends

In October 2008, the Company's board of directors authorized the use of \$50 million to repurchase the Company's common stock. This repurchase program concluded in the first quarter of 2009, and resulted in the repurchase of approximately 2.7 million shares.

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In May 2009, the Company's board of directors authorized the use of an additional \$25 million to repurchase the Company's common stock. From May 2009 to December 31, 2009 the Company purchased 0.5 million shares for approximately \$11.0 million, and in the first two quarters of 2010 the company purchased 0.4 million shares for approximately \$14.0 million, concluding this repurchase program.

In February 2011, the Company's board of directors authorized the use of an additional \$50 million for the repurchase of the Company's common stock. Repurchases will be executed according to certain pre-defined price/volume guidelines set by the board of directors. While the program does not provide for repurchases at current stock price levels, the Company found it prudent to have a program in place. This program commenced in February 2011, and there is no expiration date for this program.

On October 21, 2008, the Company's board of directors declared five quarterly cash dividends of \$0.025 cents per share, to be paid to holders of record as of the dividend record date. The Company began paying dividends on a quarterly basis in the fourth quarter of 2008, and continued through the end of 2009. The last of these quarterly dividend payments was paid in December 2009 to shareholders of record as of November 30, 2009.

In January 2010, the Company's board of directors declared four quarterly cash dividends in the amount of \$0.05 per share to be paid to stockholders of record at the end of each quarter in 2010. The quarterly dividend payments were made on March 31, 2010, June 30, 2010, September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2010, to stockholders of record as of February 26, 2010, May 28, 2010, August 31, 2010 and November 30, 2010, each in the aggregate amount of approximately \$1.4 million. In October 2010, the Company's board of directors declared four quarterly cash dividends in the amount of \$0.05 per share to be paid to stockholders of record at the end of each quarter in 2011. The Company expects these quarterly dividends will result in a similar use of cash. The declaration of any future cash dividend is at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, business conditions and other factors, as well as a determination that cash dividends are in the best interest of the Company's stockholders.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company applies the provisions of ASC 718-20. The Company uses the straight-line method to amortize all stock awards granted over the requisite service period of the award.

Determining Fair Value of Stock Options

The Company uses the Black-Scholes valuation model for valuing stock option grants using the following assumptions and estimates:

Expected Volatility. The Company calculates expected volatility as a weighted average of implied volatility and historical volatility.

Expected Term. The Company developed a model which uses historical exercise, cancellation and outstanding option data to calculate the expected term of stock option grants.

Risk-Free Interest Rate. The Company bases the risk-free interest rate used in the Black-Scholes valuation model on the implied yield available on a U.S. Treasury note with a term equal to the expected term of the underlying grants.

Dividend Yield. The dividend yield was calculated by dividing the annual dividend by the average closing price of the Company's common stock on a quarterly basis.

Estimated Forfeitures. The Company uses historical data to estimate pre-vesting option forfeitures, and records share-based compensation expense only for those awards that are expected to vest.

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash investments and trade receivables. The Company has cash investment policies that limit cash investments to low risk investments. With respect to trade receivables, the Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and requires letters of credit whenever deemed necessary. Additionally, the Company establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon factors surrounding the credit risk of specific customers, historical trends related to past losses and other relevant information. Account balances are recorded against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote. The Company does not have any off-balance sheet credit exposure related to its customers. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, approximately 76% and 63% of accounts receivable, respectively, were concentrated with ten customers. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, one customer, a distributor of the Company's products, accounted for more than 10% of accounts receivable. No other customers accounted for more than 10% of accounts receivable in the periods mentioned.

Indemnifications

The Company sells products to its distributors under contracts, collectively referred to as Distributor Sales Agreements (DSA). Each DSA contains the relevant terms of the contractual arrangement with the distributor, and generally includes certain provisions for indemnifying the distributor against losses, expenses, and liabilities from damages that may be awarded against the distributor in the event the Company's products are found to infringe upon a patent, copyright, trademark, or other proprietary right of a third party (Customer Indemnification). The DSA generally limits the scope of and remedies for the Customer Indemnification obligations in a variety of industry-standard respects, including, but not limited to, limitations based on time and geography, and a right to replace an infringing product. The Company also, from time to time, has granted a specific indemnification right to individual customers.

The Company believes its internal development processes and other policies and practices limit its exposure related to such indemnifications. In addition, the Company requires its employees to sign a proprietary information and inventions agreement, which assigns the rights to its employees' development work to the Company. To date, the Company has not had to reimburse any of its distributors or customers for any losses related to these indemnifications and no material claims were outstanding as of December 31, 2010. For several reasons, including the lack of prior indemnification claims and the lack of a monetary liability limit for certain infringement cases, the Company cannot determine the maximum amount of potential future payments, if any, related to such indemnifications.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2010, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2010-29, *Business Combinations* (ASC Topic 805). The amendments in this update specify that if a public entity presents comparative financial statements, the entity should disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination(s) that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. The amendments also improve the usefulness of the pro forma revenue and earnings disclosures by requiring a description of the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments that are directly attributable to the business combination(s). The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this ASU to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In December 2010, FASB issued ASU No. 2010-28, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other* (ASC Topic 350). Under Topic 350 on goodwill and other intangible assets, testing for goodwill impairment is a two-step test. When a goodwill impairment test is performed (either on an annual or interim basis), an entity must assess whether the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value (Step 1). If it does, an entity must perform an additional test to determine whether goodwill has been impaired and to calculate the amount of that impairment (Step 2). The amendments in this update modify Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts. For those reporting units, an entity is required to perform Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test if it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. In determining whether it is more likely than not that goodwill impairment exists, an entity should consider whether there are any adverse qualitative factors indicating that an impairment may exist. The qualitative factors require that goodwill of a reporting unit be tested for impairment between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2010. Early adoption is not permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this ASU to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (Topic 820): *Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Instruments*. ASU No. 2010-06 amends ASC 820 to require additional disclosures regarding fair value measurements. Specifically, the ASU requires entities to disclose the amounts and reasons for significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, to disclose reasons for any transfers in or out of Level 3 and to separately disclose information in the reconciliation of recurring Level 3 measurements about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements. In addition, the ASU also amends ASC 820 to clarify certain existing disclosure requirements. Except for the requirement to disclose information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the reconciliation of recurring Level 3 measurements separately, the amendments to ASC 820 made by ASU No. 2010-06 are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009. The adoption of these provisions of ASU No. 2010-06 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The requirement to separately disclose purchases, sales, issuances and settlements of recurring Level 3 measurements is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2010. The Company does not expect the adoption of the remaining provisions of this ASU to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

3. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

From time to time in the ordinary course of business, the Company becomes involved in lawsuits, or customers and distributors may make claims against the Company (see Note 9). In accordance with ASC 450-10 (formerly SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*), the Company makes a provision for a liability when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

Facilities

The Company owns its main executive, administrative, manufacturing and technical offices in San Jose, California.

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Future minimum lease payments under all non-cancelable operating lease agreements as of December 31, 2010 are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	
2011	\$ 660
2012	379
2013	157
2014	22
2015	22
Thereafter	58
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 1,298

Total rent expense amounted to \$1.3 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.7 million in the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Purchase Obligations

The Company had no capital leasing arrangements as of December 31, 2010. At December 31, 2010 the Company had \$18.0 million of non-cancelable purchase obligations, consisting primarily of inventory related items. One of the Company's wafer agreements has a minimum purchase commitment.

The Company purchases wafers through purchase orders from the foundries. All but one of the Company's wafer agreements are executed in U.S. currency. The agreement requires the wafer purchases to be in Japanese yen; however, the purchase price within these agreements is fixed at a base rate and allows for some sharing of the impact of exchange rate fluctuations from the base rate. The currency fluctuation experienced between the time invoices are submitted to the Company until the time the yen is purchased and remitted to the supplier is a financial responsibility of the Company.

One of the Company's wafer supply agreements, which provides for the purchase of wafers in U.S. dollars, also provides for a sharing of the impact of the exchange rate fluctuation between the Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar. Each year, the Company and the supplier agree to a fixed exchange rate. The fluctuation from this annual exchange rate is shared equally between both parties. The Company accounted for the gain or loss related to the payment of these transactions as part of other income or expense.

Lease line

In February 2011, the Company entered into an agreement to provide a lease line for the financing of capital equipment, in connection with the Company's investment in SemiSouth Laboratories. Under the term of the agreement, SemiSouth Laboratories can borrow up to \$15.5 million through January 2013. As it is not possible to predict when or by how much, if any, the lease line will be utilized, the potential payments are not disclosed.

4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS:

ASC 820-10, *Fair Value Measurements*, clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. As a basis for considering such assumptions, ASC 820-10 establishes a three-tier value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows: (Level 1) observable inputs such as quoted prices for identical assets in active markets; (Level 2) inputs other than the quoted prices in active markets that are observable either directly or indirectly; and (Level 3)

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which requires the Company to develop its own assumptions. This hierarchy requires the Company to use observable market data, when available, and to minimize the use of unobservable inputs when determining fair value.

The Company's cash and investment instruments are classified within Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. The type of instrument valued based on quoted market prices in active markets primarily includes money market securities. This type of instrument is generally classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The types of instruments valued based on other observable inputs (Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy) include investment-grade corporate bonds, government, state, municipal and provincial obligations, and are valued by using a multi-dimensional relational model, the inputs, when available, are primarily benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications. The Company's investments classified as Level 1 and Level 2 are held-to-maturity investments, and were valued using the amortized-cost method, which approximates fair market value.

On October 22, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement with SemiSouth Laboratories, pursuant to which, among other things, the Company may be obligated to acquire that company if it meets certain financial performance conditions. At December 31, 2010, the Company determined the carrying value of this potential obligation to be zero. The Company used Level 2 inputs in its fair market valuation using a market approach valuation technique and determined the fair value of this obligation to be zero. The Company derived the Level 2 inputs principally from corroborated observable market data (i.e. correlation values). The Company will update the fair value quarterly and record any changes to the consolidated financial statements.

The fair value hierarchy of the Company's marketable securities and investments was as follows (in thousands):

Description	Balance at December 31, 2010	Fair Value Measurement at Reporting Date Using:	
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Commercial paper	\$ 7,135	\$	\$ 7,135
Money market funds	52,951	52,951	
U.S. Government debt securities	6,100		6,100
Corporate Securities	54,523		54,523
Total	\$ 120,709	\$ 52,951	\$ 67,758

The following table presents the changes in the Company's Level 3 assets, which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, for the year ended December 31, 2010 (in thousands):

**Fair Value
Measurement Using
Significant
Unobservable
Inputs (Level 3)
Note Receivables**

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Beginning balance at January 1, 2010	\$
Issuances	6,750
Conversion in connection with acquisition (see Note 10)	(1,750)
Conversion to cost-method investment (see Note 11)	(5,000)
Ending balance at December 31, 2010	\$

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5. STOCK PLANS AND SHARE BASED COMPENSATION:

Preferred Stock

The Company is authorized to issue 3,000,000 shares of \$0.001 par value preferred stock, none of which were issued or outstanding during each of the two years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Stock Plans

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had five stock-based employee compensation plans, the Plans, which are described below.

2007 Equity Incentive Plan

The 2007 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2007 Plan) was adopted by the board of directors on September 10, 2007 and approved by the stockholders on November 7, 2007 as an amendment and restatement of the 1997 Stock Option Plan (the 1997 Plan). The 2007 Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options, nonstatutory stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock unit awards (RSUs), stock appreciation rights, performance stock awards and other stock awards to employees, directors and consultants. As of December 31, 2010, the maximum remaining number of shares that may be issued under the 2007 Plan was 7,604,453 shares, which consists of the shares remaining available for issuance under the 1997 Plan, including shares subject to outstanding options and stock awards under the 1997 Plan. Pursuant to the 2007 Plan, the exercise price for incentive stock options and nonstatutory stock options is generally at least 100% of the fair market value of the underlying shares on the date of grant. Options generally vest over 48 months measured from the date of grant. Options generally expire no later than ten years after the date of grant, subject to earlier termination upon an optionee s cessation of employment or service.

Beginning January 27, 2009, grants pursuant to the Directors Equity Compensation Program (that was adopted by the board of directors on January 27, 2009) to nonemployee directors have been made primarily under the 2007 Plan. The Directors Equity Compensation Program provides in certain circumstances (depending on the status of the particular director s holdings of Company stock options) for the automatic grant of nonstatutory stock options to nonemployee directors of the Company on the first trading day of July in each year over their period of service on the board of directors. Further, each future nonemployee director of the Company would be granted under the 2007 Plan: (a) on the first trading day of the month following commencement of service, an option to purchase the number of shares of common stock equal to: the fraction of a year between the date of the director s appointment to the board of directors and the next July 1, multiplied by 8,000, which option shall vest on the next July 1st; and (b) on the first trading day of July following commencement of service, an option to purchase 24,000 shares vesting monthly over the three year period commencing on the grant date. The Directors Equity Compensation Program will remain in effect at the discretion of the board of directors or the compensation committee.

On July 28, 2009, the 2007 Plan was amended generally to prohibit outstanding options or stock appreciation rights from being cancelled in exchange for cash without stockholder approval.

1997 Stock Option Plan

In June 1997, the board of directors adopted the 1997 Stock Option Plan (the 1997 Plan), whereby the board of directors may grant incentive stock options and nonstatutory stock options to key employees, directors and consultants to purchase the Company s common stock. The exercise price of incentive stock options may not be less than 100% of the fair market value of the Company s common stock on the date of grant. The exercise

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

price of nonstatutory stock options may not be less than 85% of the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. The 1997 Plan originally provided that the number of shares reserved for issuance automatically increased on each January 1st, from January 1, 1999 through January 1, 2007, by 5% of the total number of shares of common stock issued and outstanding on the last day of the preceding fiscal year. In January 2005, the board of directors amended the 1997 Plan to reduce the annual increase from 5% to 3.5%, so that the number of shares reserved for issuance automatically increases on each January 1st, from January 1, 2006 through January 1, 2007, by 3.5% of the total number of shares of common stock issued and outstanding on the last day of the preceding fiscal year. Effective November 2007, the board of directors determined that no further options would be granted under the 1997 Plan, and shares remaining available for issuance under the 1997 Plan, including shares subject to outstanding options under the 1997 Plan were transferred to the 2007 Equity Incentive Plan. All outstanding options would continue to be governed and remain outstanding in accordance with their existing terms.

1997 Outside Directors Stock Option Plan

In September 1997, the board of directors adopted the 1997 Outside Directors Stock Option Plan (the Directors Plan). A total of 800,000 shares of common stock have been reserved for issuance under the Directors Plan. The exercise price per share of all options granted under the Directors Plan is equal to the fair market value of a share of common stock on the date of grant. Options granted under the Directors Plan have a maximum term of ten years after the date of grant, subject to earlier termination upon an optionee's cessation of service. The Directors Plan provides that each future nonemployee director of the Company will be granted an option to purchase 30,000 shares on which such individual first becomes a nonemployee director of the Company (the Initial Grant). Thereafter, each nonemployee director who has served on the board of directors continuously for 12 months will be granted an additional option to purchase 10,000 shares of common stock (an Annual Grant). Approximately 1/3rd of Initial Grants became exercisable one year after the date of grant and 1/36th of the Initial Grant will become exercisable monthly thereafter. Each Annual Grant will become exercisable in twelve equal monthly installments beginning in the 25th month after the date of grant, subject to the optionee's continuous service. In the event of certain changes in control of the Company, all options outstanding under the Directors Plan will become immediately vested and exercisable in full. The board of directors suspended grants under the Directors Plan, and nonemployee directors have received, and will receive, initial and annual grants primarily under the Power Integrations 2007 Equity Incentive Plan (described above) pursuant to the Directors Equity Compensation Program (see description above). The suspension of grants under the Directors Plan is indefinite, and will last until the board of directors or compensation committee determines that grants under the Directors Plan will no longer be suspended.

On July 28, 2009, the Directors Plan was amended generally to prohibit outstanding options from being amended 1) to reduce the exercise price of such outstanding options or 2) canceled in exchanged for cash, other awards or options with a lower exercise price without stockholder approval.

1998 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan

In July 1998, the board of directors adopted the 1998 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan (the 1998 Plan), whereby the board of directors may grant nonstatutory stock options to employees and consultants, but only to the extent that such options do not require approval of the Company's stockholders. The 1998 Plan has not been approved by the Company's stockholders. The exercise price of nonstatutory stock options may not be less than 85% of the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. As of December 31, 2010, the maximum number of shares that may be issued under the 1998 Plan was 1,000,000 shares. In general, options vest over 48 months. Options generally have a maximum term of ten years after the date of grant, subject to earlier termination upon an optionee's cessation of employment or service.

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***1997 Employee Stock Purchase Plan*

Under the 1997 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the Purchase Plan), eligible employees may apply accumulated payroll deductions, which may not exceed 15% of an employee's compensation, to the purchase of shares of the Company's common stock at periodic intervals. The purchase price of stock under the Purchase Plan is equal to 85% of the lower of (i) the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the first day of each offering period, or (ii) the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the purchase date (as defined in the Purchase Plan). Prior to February 1, 2009, each offering period consisted of four consecutive purchase periods of approximately six months duration, or such other number or duration as the board determined. Beginning February 1, 2009, each offering period consists of one purchase period of approximately six months duration. An aggregate of 3,000,000 shares of common stock is reserved for issuance to employees under the Purchase Plan. As of December 31, 2010, 2,220,875 shares had been purchased and 779,125 shares were reserved for future issuance under the Purchase Plan.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company applies the provisions of ASC 718-10. Under the provisions of ASC 718-10, the Company recognizes the fair value of stock-based compensation in financial statements over the requisite service period of the individual grants, which generally equals a four-year vesting period. The Company uses estimates of volatility, expected term, risk-free interest rate, dividend yield and forfeitures in determining the fair value of these awards and the amount of compensation to recognize. See Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, for a description of the Company's assumptions used in the calculation of its share-based compensation expense. Changes in these estimates could result in changes to the Company's compensation charges.

The following table presents the functional allocation of all share-based compensation and related expense included in the accompanying consolidated statements of income (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Cost of revenues	\$ 686	\$ 790	\$ 3,481
Research and development	4,107	4,371	11,773
Sales and marketing	2,594	2,548	11,878
General and administrative	3,334	3,619	7,832
Total	\$ 10,721	\$ 11,328	\$ 34,964

The Company recorded \$10.7 million in pre-tax share-based compensation expenses, including expenses related to grants of stock options, performance-based awards, restricted stock units and purchase rights under the Purchase Plan during the year ended December 31, 2010. These expenses consisted of approximately \$5.2 million related to stock options, \$3.0 million related to performance-based awards, \$1.5 million related to restricted stock units and \$1.1 million related to the Company's Purchase Plan, reduced by \$0.1 million for net compensation capitalized into inventory.

The Company recorded \$11.3 million in pre-tax share-based compensation expenses, including expenses related to grants of stock options, performance-based awards and purchase rights under the Purchase Plan during the year ended December 31, 2009. These expenses consisted of approximately \$6.9 million related to stock options, \$2.2 million related to performance-based awards, \$2.1 million related to the Company's Purchase Plan, and approximately \$0.1 million for net amortized compensation expense associated with capitalized inventory.

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

costs. The Company recorded \$35.0 million in pre-tax share-based compensation expenses, including expenses related to grants of stock options and purchase rights under the Purchase Plan during the year ended December 31, 2008. These expenses consisted of approximately \$32.1 million related to stock options, which includes \$19.3 million related to the Company's tender offer (see Note 6 below for information on the Company's tender offer), \$2.7 million related to the Company's Purchase Plan, and approximately \$0.1 million for net amortized compensation expense associated with capitalized inventory costs.

As of December 31, 2010, there were approximately (i) \$7.7 million, net of expected forfeitures, of total unrecognized compensation costs related to stock options, which are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.2 years; (ii) the total unrecognized compensation cost related to restricted stock units was approximately \$6.7 million, net of expected forfeitures, which the Company will amortize on a straight-line basis over a weighted-average period of 3.4 years; and (iii) the total unrecognized compensation cost related to the Purchase Plan was approximately \$0.1 million, which the Company will amortize on a straight-line basis over periods of up to six months. The Company has amortized all outstanding performance stock unit awards as of December 31, 2010.

The Company received net proceeds of \$26.3 million from option exercises and Purchase Plan purchases during the year ended December 31, 2010.

The weighted-average fair value of options granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for share-based payment awards during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	2010	2009	2008
Stock Options:			
Expected volatility	45%-48%	39%-48%	42%-54%
Risk-free interest rate	1.53%-2.25%	1.76%-2.47%	2.18%-3.16%
Expected term (in years)	5.12	5.01	4.97
Expected dividend yield	0.54%-0.62%	0.34%-0.52%	0.54%

The fair value of employees' stock purchase rights under the Purchase Plan was estimated using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	2010	2009	2008
Employee Stock Purchase Plan:			
Expected volatility	36%-43%	35%-56%	35%-46%
Risk-free interest rate	0.17%-0.20%	0.28%-0.39%	1.88%-4.96%
Expected term (in years)	0.5	0.5	1.0
Expected dividend yield	0.52%-0.55%	0.34%-0.52%	
Weighted-average estimated fair value of the purchase rights granted during the year	\$8.65	\$7.03	\$10.55

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table summarizes option activity under the Company's option plans (prices are weighted-average prices):

	Shares	Price	Weighted-average remaining contractual term (years)	Aggregate intrinsic value in (\$000)
Options outstanding, January 1, 2008	8,186,224	\$ 21.57		
Granted	1,602,984	\$ 28.20		
Exercised	(1,157,628)	\$ 17.81		
Cancelled	(2,650,590)	\$ 27.65		
Options outstanding, December 31, 2008	5,980,990	\$ 21.38		
Granted	876,895	\$ 21.28		
Exercised	(929,633)	\$ 17.93		
Cancelled	(203,982)	\$ 30.75		
Options outstanding, December 31, 2009	5,724,270	\$ 21.65		
Granted	218,000	\$ 35.46		
Exercised	(1,263,683)	\$ 18.15		
Cancelled	(245,928)	\$ 33.25		
Options outstanding at December 31, 2010	4,432,659	\$ 22.68	5.03	\$ 77,475
Exercisable at December 31, 2010	3,551,810	\$ 22.19	4.21	\$ 63,810
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2010	4,358,756	\$ 22.63	4.97	\$ 76,420

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of options granted for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$14.82, \$8.53 and \$11.91, respectively. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$27.1 million, \$11.4 million and \$14.3 million, respectively.

Options issued under the 1997 and 1998 plans may be exercised at any time prior to their expiration. The Company has a repurchase right that lapses over time, under which it has the right, upon termination of an option holder's employment or service with the Company, at its discretion, to repurchase any unvested shares issued under the 1997 and 1998 plans at the original purchase price. Under the terms of the option plans, an option holder may not sell shares obtained upon the exercise of an option until the option has vested as to those shares. As of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, there were no shares of common stock issued under the 1997 and 1998 plans that are subject to repurchase by the Company. Options issued under the Directors Plan are exercisable upon vesting.

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table summarizes the stock options outstanding at December 31, 2010:

Options Outstanding				Options Vested and Exercisable		
Exercise Price		Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Weighted Average Exercise Price		Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$12.10	\$15.74	222,775	1.08	\$ 14.04	222,775	\$ 14.04
\$15.75	\$17.75	782,959	3.63	\$ 17.37	763,394	\$ 17.36
\$17.76	\$18.95	404,947	2.59	\$ 18.60	383,863	\$ 18.62
\$19.02	\$20.20	166,667	3.63	\$ 19.45	156,332	\$ 19.42
\$20.21	\$21.57	892,579	7.86	\$ 21.10	378,617	\$ 21.08
\$21.58	\$22.97	79,789	4.58	\$ 22.52	68,006	\$ 22.46
\$22.98	\$24.59	161,736	5.19	\$ 24.11	115,976	\$ 24.10
\$24.60	\$26.75	828,138	5.86	\$ 25.92	787,891	\$ 25.96
\$26.76	\$32.54	689,160	4.66	\$ 28.62	563,298	\$ 27.87
\$32.55	\$38.07	203,909	6.32	\$ 35.92	111,658	\$ 34.15
\$12.10	\$38.07	4,432,659	5.03	\$ 22.68	3,551,810	\$ 22.19

Performance-based Awards

Under the performance-based awards program, the Company awards units at the beginning of the performance year in an amount equal to twice the target number of shares to be issued if the target performance metrics and service conditions are met. The number of shares that are released at the end of the performance year can range from zero to 200% of the targeted number depending on the Company's performance. The performance metrics of this program are annual targets consisting of net revenue and non-GAAP operating earnings. Each performance-based award granted from the 2007 Plan will reduce the number of shares available for issuance under the 2007 Plan by 2.0 shares.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company issued 91,650 performance-based awards to employees and executives. As net revenue and non-GAAP operating income are considered performance conditions, expenses associated with these awards, net of estimated forfeitures, were recognized over the twelve month service period based on an assessment of the achievement of the performance targets. The fair value of these performance-based awards was determined using the fair value of the Company's common stock on the date of the grant, reduced by the discounted present value of dividends expected to be declared before the awards vest. In January 2011, it was determined that the Company had reached the maximum level of the established performance targets for the 2010 performance-based awards. Accordingly, the performance-based awards, which were fully vested, were released to the Company's employees and executives in 2011.

In January 2010, it was determined that the Company had reached the maximum level of the established performance targets for the performance-based awards granted in 2009. Accordingly, 119,200 performance-based awards were released to the Company's employees and executives in the first quarter of 2010. The Company's 2009 revenue and non-GAAP operating income amounts exceeded the established maximum threshold, and therefore the released quantity of shares represented the maximum level of the established target. Of this amount 23,392 shares were purchased by the Company and retired for executive income tax withholding.

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

A summary of performance-based awards outstanding as of December 31, 2010, and activity during the two years then ended, is as follows:

	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at January 1, 2009			
Granted	119		
Vested			
Forfeited or expired			
Outstanding at January 1, 2010	119		
Granted	92		
Vested	(121)		
Forfeited or expired	(5)		
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	85		\$ 3,420

The weighted average grant-date fair value per share of performance-based awards granted in the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was approximately \$34.85 and \$18.66, respectively. No performance-based awards were granted in the year ended December 31, 2008. The grant date fair value of awards vested in the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$3.0 million. No performance-based awards vested in the year ended December 31, 2009.

Restricted Stock Units (RSUs)

The Company grants restricted stock units to employees under the 2007 Plan. RSUs are straight-line vested over a four year period, subject to the employee's continued service with the Company over that period. RSUs convert into shares of the Company's common stock upon vesting on a one-for-one basis. Fair value of the RSUs is determined using the fair value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, reduced by the discounted present value of dividends expected to be declared before the awards vest. Compensation is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of each grant adjusted for estimated forfeitures. Each RSU award granted from the 2007 plan will reduce the number of options available for issuance by 2.0 shares.

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

A summary of RSUs outstanding as of December 31, 2010, and activity during the two years then ended, is as follows:

	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at January 1, 2009			
Granted	13		
Vested			
Forfeited or expired			
Outstanding at January 1, 2010	13		
Granted	259		
Vested	(4)		
Forfeited or expired	(8)		
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	260	1.87	\$ 10,422
Expected to vest at December 31, 2010	226	1.78	\$ 9,071

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of RSUs awarded in the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was approximately \$36.44 and \$33.17 per share, respectively. No RSUs were granted in the year ended December 31, 2008. The grant date fair value of awards vested in the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$0.2 million. No RSU awards vested in the year ended December 31, 2009.

Non-employee Stock Options

In 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Company granted no non-employee options. As of December 31, 2010, there were no non-employee options outstanding.

Shares Reserved

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had 3.7 million shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under stock option and stock purchase plans.

6. TENDER OFFER:

In December 2008 the Company offered to purchase for cash certain eligible stock options from certain eligible employees (defined as those employees of the Company, or one of its subsidiaries as of December 3, 2008 (including officers), who continue to be employed through the expiration time of the tender offer). The stock options that were subject to this offer were those stock options to purchase the Company's stock that had each of the following characteristics (the "Eligible Options");

Were granted between January 1, 2004 and September 15, 2008 to eligible employees, and

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Were granted under the Company's 1997 Stock Option Plan, as amended, or the Company's 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended;
and

Were outstanding on December 3, 2008 and were outstanding as of December 31, 2008.

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The purpose of this tender offer was to provide incentive to employees whose options were underwater given the current unfavorable market environment, and to reduce the amount of option overhang by buying underwater options at less than fair market value. The total number of employees that accepted the tender offer was 354, including 7 executive officers of the Company. The total cash amount that the Company offered to pay for each share subject to an eligible option that was tendered was \$2 per share if the eligible option was granted in 2004 or 2005, and \$4 per share if the eligible option was granted in 2006, 2007 or 2008 (before September 15, 2008). All cash payments for properly tendered eligible options were made in January 2009. A total of \$9.0 million was accrued at December 31, 2008, related to this cash payment and is reflected as accrued payment to employees for tender offer in the Company's consolidated statement of stockholders equity.

In accordance with ASC 718-10, the tender offer is considered an option modification, and following the guidance of ASC 718-10, the Company accelerated the stock-based compensation expense for these tendered options for a total of \$19.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2008. This amount was reflected in the cost of revenues and operating expense captions in the Company's consolidated statement of income at December 31, 2008.

The following table presents the functional allocation of share-based compensation related to the tender offer included in the accompanying consolidated statement of income (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2008
Cost of revenues	\$ 1,959
Research and development	6,761
Sales and marketing	6,525
General and administrative	4,073
Total	\$ 19,318

7. TAXES:*Income Taxes*

U.S. and foreign components of income (loss) before income taxes were (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
U.S. operations	\$ 22,312	\$ 5,093	\$ (5,260)
Foreign operations	39,493	25,430	15,984
Total pretax income	\$ 61,805	\$ 30,523	\$ 10,724

Undistributed earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries of approximately \$147.6 million at December 31, 2010, are considered to be indefinitely reinvested and, accordingly, no provision for Federal income taxes has been provided thereon. Upon distribution of those earnings in the form of dividends or otherwise, the Company would be subject to both U.S. Federal and State income taxes (subject to an adjustment for foreign tax credits, where applicable) and withholding taxes payable to various foreign countries. It is not practicable to determine the income tax liability that might be incurred if these earnings were to be distributed.

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The components of the provision for income taxes are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Current provision:			
Federal	\$ 9,179	\$ 5,469	\$ 6,928
State	585	3,347	737
Foreign	98	476	1,235
	9,862	9,292	8,900
Deferred provision (benefit):			
Federal	2,280	(1,201)	763
State	160	(811)	(608)
Foreign	39	(26)	(134)
	2,479	(2,038)	21
Total	\$ 12,341	\$ 7,254	\$ 8,921

The Company is entitled to a deduction for Federal and State tax purposes with respect to employees' stock option activity. The net reduction in taxes otherwise payable in excess of any amount credited to income tax benefit has been reflected as an adjustment to additional paid-in capital. For 2010, 2009 and 2008, the benefit arising from employee stock option activity that resulted in an adjustment to additional paid in capital was approximately \$2.9 million, \$1.6 million and \$1.9 million, respectively.

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount, which would result by applying the applicable Federal income tax rate to income before provision for income taxes as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Provision computed at Federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State tax provision, net of Federal benefit	1.3	0.5	(1.6)
Business tax credits	(5.6)	(7.5)	(12.9)
Stock-based compensation	2.6	4.5	66.3
Foreign income taxed at different rate	(14.7)	(15.5)	(7.9)
FIN 48 interest and penalties	0.7	(0.1)	7.0
FIN 48 releases	(0.4)		(2.8)
Valuation allowance	0.2	7.9	
Other	0.9	(1.0)	0.1
Total	20.0%	23.8%	83.2%

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The components of the net deferred income tax asset were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Deferred Tax Assets		
Tax credit carry-forwards	\$ 5,375	\$ 5,170
Inventory reserves		84
Other reserves and accruals	5,102	4,082
Depreciation	292	1,593
Stock compensation	7,609	8,013
Acquired intangibles	25	26
	18,403	18,968
Valuation Allowance	(3,547)	(2,989)
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 14,856	\$ 15,979

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income. The Company limits the deferred tax assets recognized related to certain highly-paid officers of the Company to amounts that it estimates will be deductible in future periods based upon the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m). In the event that the Company determines, based on available evidence and management judgment, that all or part of the net deferred tax assets will not be realized in the future, the Company would record a valuation allowance in the period the determination is made. In addition, the calculation of tax liabilities involves significant judgment in estimating the impact of uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws. Resolution of these uncertainties in a manner inconsistent with the Company's expectations could have a material impact on its results of operations and financial position.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company continues to maintain a valuation allowance on a portion of its California deferred tax assets primarily due to California budget legislation as the Company believes that it is not more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be fully realized. The Company also maintains a valuation allowance with respect to certain of its deferred tax assets relating primarily to tax credits in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had California research and development tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$11.1 million. There is no expiration of research and development tax credit carryforwards for the state of California. As of December 31, 2010, the company had Federal research and development tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$1.0 million, and Canadian scientific research and experimental development tax credit carryforwards of \$1.0 million, which will start to expire in 2026 and 2027, respectively, if unutilized.

Although the Company files U.S. federal, U.S. state, and foreign tax returns, its major tax jurisdiction is the U.S. In 2009, the IRS completed its audit of the Company's 2002 and 2003 tax returns. The Company and the IRS were unable to reach an agreement on the adjustment it proposed for those years with respect to the Company's research and development cost-sharing arrangement. The Company agreed to rollover this disputed issue into the audit of the Company's tax returns for fiscal years 2004 through 2006 which is now in progress, in order to allow the IRS to further evaluate multiple year data related to the Company's research and development cost-sharing arrangement.

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Unrecognized Tax Benefits*

The Company applies the provisions of ASC 740-10, relating to accounting for uncertain income taxes.

Reconciliation of the Beginning and Ending Amount of Unrecognized Tax Benefits

Unrecognized Tax Benefits Balance at January 1, 2008	\$ 17,406
Gross Increases for Tax Positions of Current Year	4,593
Gross Decreases for Tax Positions of Prior Years	
Settlements	(1,319)
Lapse of Statute of Limitations	
Unrecognized Tax Benefits Balance at December 31, 2008	20,680
Gross Increases for Tax Positions of Current Year	4,189
Gross Decreases for Tax Positions of Prior Years	
Settlements	
Lapse of Statute of Limitations	
Unrecognized Tax Benefits Balance at December 31, 2009	24,869
Gross Increases for Tax Positions of Current Year	5,269
Gross Decreases for Tax Positions of Prior Years	(227)
Settlements	
Lapse of Statute of Limitations	
Unrecognized Tax Benefits Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 29,911

The Company's total unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$29.9 million, \$24.9 million and \$20.7 million, respectively. An income tax benefit would be recorded if these unrecognized tax benefits are recognized. Although it is possible some of the unrecognized tax benefits could be settled within the next 12 months, the Company cannot reasonably estimate the outcome at this time.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had accrued \$3.5 million for payment of such interest and penalties, which was classified as non-current taxes payable. Approximately, \$0.4 million of interest and penalties were included in the Company's provision for income taxes for the year-ended December 31, 2010.

8. GOODWILL, INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND ASSET IMPAIRMENT:

Goodwill of \$14.8 million was recorded on the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010. The \$13.0 million of goodwill acquired in 2010 resulted from the acquisitions of Qspeed Semiconductor and an early-stage research and development company (see Note 10). In the fourth quarter of 2010, goodwill was evaluated in accordance with ASC 350-10, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, and no impairment charge was deemed necessary during the year ended December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Balance at January 1, 2009	\$ 1,824
Goodwill acquired during the period	
Goodwill adjustments	
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 1,824
Goodwill acquired during the period	13,002
Goodwill adjustments	
Ending balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 14,826

Intangible assets consist primarily of acquired licenses, in-process research and development and patent rights, and are reported net of accumulated amortization. In the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company acquired the above-mentioned early-stage research and development company, resulting in the addition of in-process research and development of \$4.7 million, and the Company acquired Qspeed Semiconductor resulting in the addition of customer relationships of \$0.9 million, which will be amortized over a term of eight years, and developed technology of \$1.8 million, which will be amortized over a term of ten years (see Note 10). The Company amortizes the cost of all intangible assets over the term of the acquired license or patent rights, which range from five to twelve years, with the exception of \$4.7 million of in-process research and development which will be amortized once the development is completed and products are available for sale. Amortization for acquired intangible assets was approximately \$0.7 million in both 2010 and 2009. The Company does not believe there is any significant residual value associated with the following intangible assets (in thousands):

	December 31, 2010			December 31, 2009		
	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net (in thousands)	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net
In-process research and development	\$ 4,690	\$	\$ 4,690	\$	\$	\$
Technology licenses	3,000	(1,425)	1,575	3,000	(1,125)	1,875
Patent rights	1,949	(1,760)	189	1,949	(1,542)	407
Developed technology	2,920	(489)	2,431	1,140	(326)	814
Customer relationships	910		910			
Other intangibles	37	(37)		37	(34)	3
Total intangible assets	\$ 13,506	\$ (3,711)	\$ 9,795	\$ 6,126	\$ (3,027)	\$ 3,099

Table of Contents**POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The estimated future amortization expense related to intangible assets at December 31, 2010 is as follows:

Fiscal Year	Estimated Amortization(1) (in thousands)
2011	943
2012	755
2013	755
2014	755
2015	592
Thereafter	5,995
Total	\$ 9,795

(1) The total above includes \$4.7 million of in-process research and development which will be amortized upon completion of development over the estimated useful life of the technology.

In 2008 the Company performed an impairment analysis of intangible assets related to a certain patent, licensed technology and customer relationships as there was an indicator that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. The Company determined that these intangible assets were no longer useful in the Company's manufacturing and sales processes. The Company reduced its gross intangible assets by \$2.7 million and recorded an impairment charge of \$2.0 million, which represented the total net book value of the intangible assets. The Company deemed that there was no further value to these impaired intangible assets. The charge was reflected in the Intangible asset impairment caption in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

9. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS:

On October 20, 2004, the Company filed a complaint against Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc. and Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation (referred to collectively as Fairchild) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware. In its complaint, the Company alleged that Fairchild has and is infringing four of Power Integrations' patents pertaining to PWM integrated circuit devices. Fairchild denied infringement and asked for a declaration from the court that it does not infringe any Power Integration patent and that the patents are invalid. The Court issued a claim construction order on March 31, 2006 which was favorable to the Company. The Court set a first trial on the issues of infringement, willfulness and damages for October 2, 2006. At the close of the first trial, on October 10, 2006, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the Company finding all asserted claims of all four patents-in-suit to be willfully infringed by Fairchild and awarding \$33,981,781 in damages. Although the jury awarded damages, at this stage of the proceedings the Company cannot state the amount, if any, which it might ultimately recover from Fairchild, and no benefits have been recorded in the Company's consolidated financial statements as a result of the damages award. Fairchild also raised defenses contending that the asserted patents are invalid or unenforceable, and the court held a second trial on these issues beginning on September 17, 2007. On September 21, 2007, the jury returned a verdict in the Company's favor, affirming the validity of the asserted claims of all four patents-in-suit. Fairchild submitted further materials on the issue of enforceability along with various other post-trial motions, and the Company filed post-trial motions seeking a permanent injunction and increased damages and attorneys fees, among other things. On September 24, 2008, the Court denied Fairchild's motion regarding enforceability and ruled that all four patents are enforceable. On December 12, 2008, the Court ruled on the remaining post-trial motions, including granting a permanent injunction, reducing the damages award to \$6,116,720, granting Fairchild a new trial on the issue of willful infringement in view of an intervening change in the law, and denying the Company's motion for increased damages and attorneys' fees with leave to renew the motion after the resolution of the issue of willful infringement. On December 22, 2008, at Fairchild's request, the Court temporarily stayed the permanent

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

injunction for 90 days to permit Fairchild to petition the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for a further stay. On January 12, 2009, Fairchild filed a notice of appeal challenging the Court's refusal to enter a more permanent stay of the injunction, and Fairchild filed additional motions requesting that both the Federal Circuit and the District Court extend the stay of injunction. The District Court temporarily extended the stay pending the Federal Circuit ruling on Fairchild's pending motion, but the Federal Circuit dismissed Fairchild's appeal and denied its motion on May 5, 2009, and the District Court issued an order on May 13, 2009 confirming the reinstatement of the permanent injunction as originally entered in December. On June 22, 2009, the Court held a brief bench re-trial on the issue of willful infringement, and the parties completed post-trial briefing on the issue of willfulness shortly thereafter. On July 22, 2010, the Court found that Fairchild willfully infringed all four of the asserted patents. The Court also invited briefing on enhanced damages and attorneys' fees, and Fairchild filed a motion requesting that the Court amend its findings regarding willfulness. On January 18, the Court denied Fairchild's request to amend the findings regarding Fairchild's willful infringement and doubled the damages award against Fairchild but declined to award attorneys' fees. On February 3, 2010, the Court entered final judgment in favor of the Company for a total damages award of \$12.9 million. Fairchild has filed a notice of appeal challenging the final judgment and a number of the underlying rulings.

On May 9, 2005, the Company filed a Complaint with the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. section 1337 against System General (SG). The Company filed a supplement to the complaint on May 24, 2005. The Company alleged infringement of its patents pertaining to pulse width modulation (PWM) integrated circuit devices produced by SG, which are used in power conversion applications such as power supplies for computer monitors. The Commission instituted an investigation on June 8, 2005 in response to the Company's complaint. SG filed a response to the ITC complaint asserting that the patents-in-suit were invalid and not infringed. The Company subsequently and voluntarily narrowed the number of patents and claims in suit, which proceeded to a hearing. The hearing on the investigation was held before the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) from January 18 to January 24, 2006. Post-hearing briefs were submitted and briefing concluded February 24, 2006. The ALJ's initial determination was issued on May 15, 2006. The ALJ found all remaining asserted claims valid and infringed, and recommended the exclusion of the infringing products as well as certain downstream products that contain the infringing products. After further briefing, on June 30, 2006 the Commission decided not to review the initial determination on liability, but did invite briefs on remedy, bonding and the public interest. On August 11, 2006 the Commission issued an order excluding from entry into the United States the infringing SG PWM chips, and any LCD computer monitors, AC printer adapters and sample/demonstration circuit boards containing an infringing SG chip. The U.S. Customs Service is authorized to enforce the exclusion order. On October 11, 2006, the presidential review period expired without any action from the President, and the ITC exclusion order is now in full effect. SG appealed the ITC decision, and on November 19, 2007, the Federal Circuit affirmed the ITC's findings in all respects. On October 27, 2008, SG filed a petition to modify the exclusion order in view of a recent Federal Circuit opinion in an unrelated case, and the Company responded to oppose any modification, but the Commission modified the exclusion order on February 27, 2009. Nevertheless, the exclusion order still prohibits SG and related entities from importing the infringing SG chips and any LCD computer monitors, AC printer adapters, and sample/demonstration circuit boards containing an infringing SG chip.

On May 23, 2008, the Company filed a complaint against Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc., Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation, and Fairchild's wholly-owned subsidiary System General Corporation (SG) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware. In its complaint, the Company alleged that Fairchild has infringed and is infringing three patents pertaining to power supply controller integrated circuit devices. Fairchild answered the Company's complaint on November 7, 2008, denying infringement and asking for a declaration from the Court that it does not infringe any Power Integrations patent and that the patents are invalid and unenforceable. Fairchild's answer also included counterclaims accusing the Company of infringing three patents pertaining to primary side power conversion integrated circuit devices. Fairchild had earlier brought

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these same claims in a separate suit against the Company, also in Delaware, which Fairchild dismissed in favor of adding its claims to the Company's already pending suit against Fairchild. The Company has answered Fairchild's counterclaims, denying infringement and asking for a declaration from the Court that it does not infringe any Fairchild patent and that the Fairchild patents are invalid. Fairchild also filed a motion to stay the case, but the Court denied that motion on December 19, 2008. On March 5, 2009, Fairchild filed a motion for summary judgment to preclude any recovery for post-verdict sales of parts found to infringe in the parties' other ongoing litigation, described above, and the Company filed its opposition and a cross-motion to preclude Fairchild from re-litigating the issues of infringement and damages for those same products. On June 26, 2009, the Court held a hearing on the parties' motions, and on July 9, 2009 the Court issued an order denying the parties' motions but staying proceedings with respect to the products that were found to infringe and which are subject to the injunction in the other Delaware case between the parties pending the entry of final judgment in that case; the remainder of the case is proceeding. On December 18, 2009, the Court issued an order construing certain terms in the asserted claims of the Company's and Fairchild's patents in suit. Following the Court's ruling on claim construction, Fairchild withdrew its claim related to one of its patents and significantly reduced the number of claims asserted for the remaining two patents. The parties thereafter filed and argued a number of motions for summary judgment, and the Court denied the majority of the parties' motions but granted the Company's motion to preclude Fairchild from re-arguing validity positions that were rejected in the prior case between the parties. Because the assigned Judge retired at the end of July 2010, the case was re-assigned to a different Judge, and the Court vacated the trial schedule and had the parties provide their input on the appropriate course of action. The Court thereafter set a trial schedule with the jury trial on infringement and validity to begin in July 2011. On February 10, 2011, the Court issued an order maintaining the stay with respect to the products that were found to infringe and which are subject to the injunction in the other Delaware case pending the appeal in that case. On February 18, the Court rescheduled the trial to August 8, 2011 in view of a scheduling conflict with the previously-scheduled July dates.

On June 28, 2004, the Company filed a complaint for patent infringement in the U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, against SG Corporation, a Taiwanese company, and its U.S. subsidiary. The Company's complaint alleged that certain integrated circuits produced by SG infringed and continue to infringe certain of its patents. On June 10, 2005, in response to the initiation of the International Trade Commission (ITC) investigation discussed above, the District Court stayed all proceedings. Subsequent to the completion of the ITC proceedings, the District Court temporarily lifted the stay and scheduled a case management conference. On December 6, 2006, SG filed a notice of appeal of the ITC decision as discussed above. In response, and by agreement of the parties, the District Court vacated the scheduled case management conference and renewed the stay of proceedings pending the outcome of the Federal Circuit appeal of the ITC determination. On November 19, 2007, the Federal Circuit affirmed the ITC's findings in all respects, and SG did not file a petition for review. The parties subsequently filed a motion to dismiss the District Court case without prejudice. On November 4, 2009, the Company re-filed its complaint for patent infringement against SG and its parent corporations, Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc. and Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation, to address their continued infringement of patents at issue in the original suit that recently emerged from SG requested reexamination proceedings before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). The Company seeks, among other things, an order enjoining Fairchild and SG from infringing the Company's patents and an award of damages resulting from the alleged infringement. Fairchild has denied infringement and asked for a declaration from the Court that it does not infringe any Power Integrations patent, that the patents are invalid, and that one of the two patents now at issue in the case is unenforceable. On May 5, 2010, Fairchild and SG filed an amended answer including counterclaims accusing the Company of infringing two patents; the Company contests these new claims vigorously, and since that time Fairchild has withdrawn its claim for infringement of one of the patents it asserted against the Company, leaving just one Fairchild patent in the case. The Court has set a schedule for the case with claim construction proceedings already under way.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In February, 2010, Fairchild and System General (SG) filed suits for patent infringement against the Company, Power Integrations Netherlands B.V., and representative offices of Power Integrations Netherlands in Shanghai and Shenzhen with the Suzhou Intermediate Court in the People's Republic of China. The proceedings are still in their early stages, with no hearings or trial currently scheduled. The suits assert four Chinese patents and seek an injunction and damages of approximately \$17 million. Power Integrations Netherlands has filed invalidation proceedings for all four asserted SG patents in the People's Republic of China Patent Reexamination Board (PRB) of the State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO), and all four challenges were accepted by the PRB, with hearings conducted in September 2010 and rulings expected in the coming months. The Company believes the Fairchild and SG claims are without merit and intends to contest them vigorously.

In 2009, the IRS completed its audit of the Company's 2002 and 2003 tax returns. The Company and the IRS were unable to reach an agreement on the adjustment it proposed for those years with respect to the Company's research and development cost-sharing arrangement. The Company agreed to rollover this disputed issue into the audit of the Company's tax returns for fiscal years 2004 through 2006 which is now in progress, in order to allow the IRS to further evaluate multiple year data related to the Company's research and development cost-sharing arrangement.

On July 4, 2008 Azzurri Technology GmbH (in the following referred to as Azzurri) filed a complaint in the amount of EUR 1,247,832.07 plus interest against the Company in the Regional Court Munich I (Germany). This complaint was received by the Company on or about September 16, 2008. In its complaint, Azzurri, a former distributor and agent of the Company's products in Germany and Austria, alleged that pursuant to mandatory European law it is entitled to a compensation claim in said amount following the termination of the distributor agreement by the Company even though the distribution agreement did not provide for such payment. In its written pleading the Company has denied such claims. In the meantime, however, the parties have entered into a settlement agreement. With a written pleading dated March 26, 2010; Azzurri has therefore withdrawn its claim. With a written pleading dated April 14, 2010, the Company has informed the Regional Court Munich that it accepts the claim withdrawal. The terms of this settlement agreement have no impact on the Company's financial statements.

The Company is unable to predict the outcome of legal proceedings with certainty, and there can be no assurance that Power Integrations will prevail in the above-mentioned unsettled litigations. These litigations, whether or not determined in Power Integrations' favor or settled, will be costly and will divert the efforts and attention of the Company's management and technical personnel from normal business operations, potentially causing a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and operating results. Adverse determinations in litigation could result in monetary losses, the loss of proprietary rights, subject the Company to significant liabilities, require Power Integrations to seek licenses from third parties or prevent the Company from licensing the technology, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and operating results.

The Company is also subject to a variety of other claims and suits that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business. These matters are subject to inherent uncertainties and the Company's view of these matters may change in the future and could result in charges that would have a material adverse impact on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

10. ACQUISITIONS:

On February 26, 2010, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to purchase the assets of an early-stage research and development company involved in developing certain technology that is consistent with our long-term business strategy for cash totaling \$11.5 million. As of December 31, 2009, the Company had provided \$1.2 million toward the purchase price; this amount was included in other assets in the

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Company's consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2009. In the second quarter of 2010, the Company also provided to this early-stage company a loan of \$1.8 million, which was to be repaid upon closing of the acquisition. The Company accounted for the transaction as an acquisition of a business and completed the acquisition on August 26, 2010. Upon closing, the Company paid cash of \$8.8 million, applied the prepayment of \$1.2 million, and converted the above-mentioned \$1.8 million loan to complete the acquisition. The Company allocated \$6.2 million of the purchase price to goodwill, which is deductible for tax purposes (see Note 8), \$4.7 million to in-process research and development, which the Company will amortize over the estimated life of the technology upon completion of its development (see Note 8 above), and \$0.6 million to fixed assets. The Company also expensed \$0.4 million of acquisition-related costs which were recorded as general and administrative expense in 2010. Goodwill recognized in the acquisition of this early-stage research and development company was derived from expected benefits from future technology, cost synergies and a knowledgeable and experienced workforce.

In 2009 the Company entered into an agreement with Qspeed Semiconductor, a supplier of high-performance, high-voltage diodes, pursuant to which, among other things, it may have been obligated to acquire Qspeed Semiconductor if the company met certain financial performance conditions. During the second quarter of 2009, the Company also entered into a license agreement with Qspeed Semiconductor for the use of its technology in exchange for a prepaid royalty of \$5.25 million. On December 31, 2010, the Company acquired certain assets of Qspeed Semiconductor for approximately \$7.0 million in cash. As of December 31, 2010, the \$7.0 million to be paid in connection with the acquisit