

CYPRESS SEMICONDUCTOR CORP /DE/

Form 10-Q

August 10, 2007

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended July 1, 2007

OR

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

Commission file number 1-10079

CYPRESS SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

198 Champion Court, San Jose, California 95134

(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

(408) 943-2600

94-2885898
(I.R.S. Employer

Identification No.)

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(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

The total number of outstanding shares of the registrant's common stock as of August 1, 2007 was 154,373,285.

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PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Forward-Looking Statements

The discussion in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains statements that are not historical in nature, but are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that involve risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, statements as to our ability to develop and bring to market new products; Cypress's intent to fully realize its investment in SunPower; the rate of customer acceptance of our products and our resulting market share; dilution of Cypress's ownership in SunPower; the general economy and its impact on the markets we serve; the changing environment and/or cycles of the semiconductor and solar power industries; the successful integration and achievement of the objectives of acquired businesses; competitive pricing; our ability to efficiently manage our manufacturing facilities and achieve our cost goals emanating from manufacturing efficiencies; our expectations regarding pending investigations and litigation; the availability of raw materials, such as polysilicon, used in the manufacturing of SunPower's products; the financial and operational performance of our subsidiaries; the adequacy of cash and working capital; risks related to investing in development stage companies; our management of the risk related to our outstanding employee loans; our ability to manage our interest rate and exchange rate exposure; and our expectations regarding our outstanding warranty liability. We use words such as anticipate, believe, expect, future, intend and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are made as of the date hereof and are based on our current expectations, beliefs and intentions regarding future events or our financial performance and the information available to management as of the date hereof. Except as required by law, we assume no responsibility to update any such forward-looking statements. Our actual results could differ materially from those expected, discussed or projected in the forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for any number of reasons, including, but not limited to, the materialization of one or more of the risks set forth above or in the section entitled Item 1A. Risk Factors in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Table of Contents**ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****CYPRESS SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(Unaudited)**

	July 1, 2007 (In thousands, except per-share amounts)	December 31, 2006 (In thousands, except per-share amounts)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 820,909	\$ 413,536
Short-term investments	165,030	166,638
Accounts receivable, net	208,307	163,196
Inventories	201,615	119,184
Other current assets	138,627	90,074
Total current assets	1,534,488	952,628
Property, plant and equipment, net	656,770	572,018
Goodwill	534,895	360,350
Intangible assets, net	76,900	35,495
Other assets	186,404	203,034
Total assets	\$ 2,989,457	\$ 2,123,525
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 164,662	\$ 92,206
Accrued compensation and employee benefits	45,043	42,402
Deferred income	38,754	44,917
Income taxes payable	14,770	7,321
Other current liabilities	148,585	88,993
Total current liabilities	411,814	275,839
Convertible debt	800,000	598,996
Deferred income taxes and other tax liabilities	57,275	40,471
Other long-term liabilities	33,070	39,188
Total liabilities	1,302,159	954,494
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Minority interest	266,438	123,472
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, 5,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding		
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 650,000 and 650,000 shares authorized; 183,348 and 145,071 shares issued; 152,808 and 144,844 shares outstanding at July 1, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively	1,834	1,451
Additional paid-in-capital	2,071,369	1,469,159

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Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	12,223	(1,293)
Accumulated deficit	(64,842)	(421,220)
	2,020,584	1,048,097
Less: shares of common stock held in treasury, at cost; 30,540 and 227 shares at July 1, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively	(599,724)	(2,538)
Total stockholders' equity	1,420,860	1,045,559
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,989,457	\$ 2,123,525

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

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CYPRESS SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006
	(In thousands, except per-share amounts)			
Revenues	\$ 372,786	\$ 265,236	\$ 715,638	\$ 514,373
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenues	250,038	151,343	460,585	297,068
Research and development	42,737	61,263	95,107	123,594
Selling, general and administrative	74,712	43,398	143,417	88,153
In-process research and development charge			9,575	
Amortization of acquisition-related intangibles	9,593	3,937	18,813	8,387
Impairment of acquisition-related intangibles	14,068		14,068	
Impairment related to synthetic lease		500	7,006	1,000
Gains on divestitures			(10,782)	(5,998)
Restructuring costs (credits)		(113)		489
Total costs and expenses, net	391,148	260,328	737,789	512,693
Operating income (loss)	(18,362)	4,908	(22,151)	1,680
Interest income	10,555	7,184	18,175	12,237
Interest expense	(2,586)	(2,391)	(4,949)	(4,615)
Other income (expense), net	369,829	(1,596)	365,713	7,584
Income before income tax and minority interest	359,436	8,105	356,788	16,886
Income tax benefit (provision)	1,885	(1,119)	2,878	(2,782)
Minority interest, net of tax	2,039	(1,139)	1,673	(1,176)
Net income	\$ 363,360	\$ 5,847	\$ 361,339	\$ 12,928
Net income per share:				
Basic	\$ 2.39	\$ 0.04	\$ 2.35	\$ 0.09
Diluted	\$ 2.29	\$ 0.04	\$ 2.14	\$ 0.09
Shares used in per-share calculation:				
Basic	152,111	139,989	153,905	139,160
Diluted	158,857	145,306	168,994	145,110

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

Table of Contents**CYPRESS SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(Unaudited)**

	Six Months Ended	
	July 1,	July 2,
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 361,339	\$ 12,928
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash generated from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	73,925	64,603
Stock-based compensation expense	49,722	22,694
In-process research and development charge	9,575	
Write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs	4,651	
Impairment of acquisition-related intangibles	14,068	
Impairment related to synthetic lease	7,006	1,000
Gain on sale of SunPower common stock	(373,173)	
Impairment of investments	601	883
Gain on divestitures	(10,782)	(5,998)
Gain on investments in equity securities	(929)	(10,027)
(Gain) loss on sale/retirement of property and equipment, net	(92)	460
Employee stock purchase assistance plan (SPAP) interest income	(698)	(1,153)
Restructuring costs		489
Deferred income taxes	(10,583)	944
Minority interest	(1,673)	1,176
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisition and divestitures:		
Accounts receivable, net	(3,454)	(26,617)
Inventories	(54,726)	(23,491)
Other assets	(36,421)	(26,224)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(5,240)	25,265
Deferred income	(6,163)	25,534
Net cash generated from operating activities	16,953	62,466
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Purchase of available-for-sale investments	(125,304)	(61,825)
Proceeds from sales or maturities of available-for-sale investments	138,741	117,645
Proceeds from sale of SunPower common stock	437,250	
Cash paid for other investments		(5,247)
Proceeds from divestitures	63,950	
Acquisitions of property and equipment	(123,667)	(66,411)
Cash used for acquisition, net of cash acquired	(98,645)	
Decrease in restricted cash	4,711	
Proceeds from collection of SPAP loan principal	11,926	5,603
Issuance of note receivable		(10,000)
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment	41	1,501
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	309,003	(18,734)
Cash flow from financing activities:		

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Repayment of borrowings	(3,563)	(6,259)
Redemption of convertible debt	(179,735)	(300)
Proceeds from issuance of convertible debt	800,000	
Debt issuance costs	(18,920)	
Purchase of convertible note hedge, net of proceeds from issuance of warrants	(16,967)	
Share repurchases under the accelerated share repurchase program	(571,033)	
Proceeds from issuance of common shares under the employee stock plans	70,774	37,443
Proceeds from SunPower's follow-on public offering, net		197,431
Proceeds from extension of equity option contracts		598
Net cash generated from financing activities	80,556	228,913
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	861	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	407,373	272,645
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning period	413,536	221,206
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 820,909	\$ 493,851
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash information:		
Purchase of properties under the synthetic lease, using restricted cash collateral	\$ 50,087	\$
Issuance of common shares from redemption of convertible debt	\$ 419,261	\$ 700
Capital stock received from divestiture	\$	\$ 58,531

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

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CYPRESS SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Fiscal Years

Cypress Semiconductor Corporation (Cypress or the Company) reports on a fiscal-year basis and ends its quarters on the Sunday closest to the end of the applicable calendar quarter, except in a 53-week fiscal year, in which case the additional week falls into the fourth quarter of that fiscal year. Both fiscal 2007 and 2006 consist of 52 weeks. The second quarter of fiscal 2007 ended on July 1, 2007 and the second quarter of fiscal 2006 ended on July 2, 2006.

Basis of Presentation

In the opinion of the management of the Company, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting solely of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to state fairly the financial information included therein. The Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information not misleading. However, this financial data should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006.

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

The Company's consolidated financial statements include the amounts of Cypress and all of its subsidiaries, including SunPower Corporation (SunPower). Inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain prior-period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current-year presentation.

The consolidated results of operations for the three and six months ended July 1, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full fiscal year.

Accounting Policies Related to SunPower Corporation, Systems (SP Systems)

In January 2007, SunPower completed the acquisition of PowerLight Corporation (PowerLight). To capitalize on SunPower's name recognition, SunPower changed PowerLight's name to SP Systems in June 2007 (see Note 3).

Revenue and Cost Recognition for Construction Contracts:

SunPower recognizes revenues from certain fixed price contracts under American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Statement of Position (SOP) 81-1, Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts, using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting. Under this method, revenue is recognized as work is performed based on the percentage of incurred costs to estimated total forecasted costs utilizing the most recent estimates of forecasted costs.

Incurred costs include all direct material, labor, subcontract costs, and those indirect costs related to contract performance, such as indirect labor, supplies, tools, and repairs. Job material costs are included in incurred costs when the job materials have been installed. Where contracts stipulate that title to job materials transfers to the customer before installation has been performed, revenue is deferred and recognized upon installation in accordance with the percentage-of-completion method of accounting. Job materials are considered installed materials when they are permanently attached or fitted to the solar power system as required by the job's engineering design.

Due to inherent uncertainties in estimating cost, job cost estimates are reviewed and/or updated by management, who determines the completed percentage of installed job materials at the end of each month; generally this information is also reviewed with the customer's on-site representative. The completed percentage of installed job materials is then used for each job to calculate the month-end job material costs

incurred. Direct labor, subcontractor, and other costs are charged to contract costs as incurred. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts, if any, are recognized in the period in which the loss first becomes probable and reasonably estimable. Contracts may include profit incentives such as milestone bonuses. These profit incentives are included in the contract value when their realization is reasonably assured.

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Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings represents revenues recognized in excess of amounts billed. This amount was recorded in Other current assets in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet and totaled approximately \$23.5 million as of July 1, 2007. Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings represents billings in excess of revenues recognized. This amount was recorded in Other current liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet and totaled approximately \$48.6 million as of July 1, 2007.

Deferred Project Costs:

Deferred project costs represent uninstalled materials on contracts for which title had transferred to the customer and are recognized as deferred assets until installation. As of July 1, 2007, deferred project costs totaled \$24.9 million and were recorded in Other current assets in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS No. 159), which permits entities to choose to measure eligible financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are reported in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company will adopt this pronouncement in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 and is currently evaluating the impact of this pronouncement on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157), which clarifies the definition of fair value, establishes guidelines for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures regarding fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 does not require any new fair value measurements and eliminates inconsistencies in guidance found in various prior accounting pronouncements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company will adopt this pronouncement in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 and is currently evaluating the impact of SFAS No. 157 on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In June 2006, the FASB ratified the provisions of Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 06-2, Accounting for Sabbatical Leave and Other Similar Benefits Pursuant to FASB Statement No. 43, Accounting for Compensated Absences (EITF Issue No. 06-2), which requires that compensation expense associated with a sabbatical leave, or other similar benefit arrangement, be accrued over the requisite service period during which an employee earns the benefit. EITF Issue No. 06-2 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 and should be recognized as either a change in accounting principle through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the year of adoption or a change in accounting principle through retrospective application to all prior periods. The Company adopted this pronouncement in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 and the impact of the adoption was an increase of \$1.8 million in Other current liabilities and a corresponding increase in Accumulated deficit in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise s financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. FIN 48 prescribes a comprehensive model for how a company should recognize, measure, present, and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that the company has taken or expects to take on a tax return (including a decision whether to file or not to file a return in a particular jurisdiction). FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company adopted this standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 and the impact of the adoption was an increase in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits of \$3.2 million and a corresponding increase in Accumulated deficit in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet (see Note 14).

NOTE 2. CYPRESS S OWNERSHIP IN SUNPOWER

In May 2007, Cypress completed the sale of 7.5 million shares of SunPower class A common stock (which were converted from class B common stock). As a result of the transaction, Cypress received total net proceeds of \$437.3 million and recorded a gain of \$373.2 million in Other income (expense), net in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations.

As of July 1, 2007 and December 31, 2006, Cypress held approximately 44.5 million and 52.0 million shares of SunPower class B common stock, respectively. The following table summarizes Cypress s ownership in SunPower:

	July 1,	As of December 31,
	2007	2006
As a percentage of SunPower's outstanding shares of capital stock	59%	75%
As a percentage of SunPower's outstanding shares of capital stock on a fully diluted basis	55%	70%
As a percentage of the total voting rights of SunPower's outstanding shares of capital stock ⁽¹⁾	91%	96%

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⁽¹⁾ Holders of class B common stock are entitled to eight votes per share and holders of class A common stock are entitled to one vote per share. Only Cypress, its successors in interest and its subsidiaries may hold shares of SunPower class B common stock unless Cypress distributes the shares to its stockholders in a tax-free distribution.

Based on the quoted market prices, the fair value of Cypress's ownership interest in SunPower was approximately \$2.8 billion and \$1.9 billion as of July 1, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. As the Company's financial statements are presented on a consolidated basis, the fair value of Cypress's ownership interest in SunPower is not recorded as an asset in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

In conjunction with SunPower's acquisition of PowerLight in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 (see Note 3), Cypress entered into an agreement with PowerLight in which Cypress agreed not to sell or enter into any agreement to sell any of its SunPower class B common shares until the earlier of: (1) June 30, 2007 and (2) 60 days after the date on which the Registration Statement on Form S-3 is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the SunPower class A common stock issued in the PowerLight acquisition. The agreement expired in April 2007.

In conjunction with SunPower's issuance of the senior convertible debentures in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 (see Note 11), Cypress entered into an agreement with the underwriters in which Cypress agreed not to sell or enter into any agreement to sell any of its SunPower class B common shares for a period up to 60 days beginning February 2, 2007. The agreement expired in April 2007.

In July 2007, SunPower issued and sold, in a public offering, 2.7 million shares of its class A common stock at a price of \$64.50 per share, and issued and sold \$225.0 million aggregate principal amount of 0.75% senior convertible debentures, due in 2027 (see Note 18). In conjunction with the offering, Cypress entered into an agreement with the underwriters in which Cypress agreed not to sell or enter into any agreement to sell any of its SunPower class B common shares for a period of up to 60 days after July 26, 2007.

Cypress currently does not have any plans to distribute to its stockholders shares of SunPower class B common stock, although Cypress may elect to do so in the future. Cypress is continuing to explore ways in which to allow its stockholders to fully realize the value of its investment in SunPower. There can be no assurance that Cypress will commence or conclude a transaction, or take any other actions.

NOTE 3. BUSINESS COMBINATION**PowerLight / SP Systems**

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, SunPower completed the acquisition of PowerLight, a privately-held company which developed, engineered, manufactured and delivered large-scale solar power systems for residential, commercial, government and utility customers worldwide. The fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed was recorded in the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of January 10, 2007, the closing date of the transaction, and the results of operations of PowerLight were included in the Company's consolidated results of operations subsequent to January 10, 2007.

Pursuant to the terms of the acquisition, all of the outstanding shares of PowerLight, and a portion of each vested option to purchase shares of PowerLight, were cancelled, and all of the outstanding options to purchase shares of PowerLight (other than the portion of each vested option that was cancelled) were assumed by SunPower in exchange for aggregate consideration of: (1) approximately \$120.7 million in cash, plus (2) a total of 5,708,723 shares of SunPower class A common stock, inclusive of: (a) 1,601,839 shares of SunPower class A common stock which may be issued upon the exercise of assumed vested and unvested PowerLight stock options, which options vest on the same schedule as the assumed PowerLight stock options, and (b) 1,145,643 shares of SunPower class A common stock issued to employees of PowerLight which, along with 530,238 of the shares issuable upon exercise of assumed PowerLight stock options, are subject to certain transfer restrictions and a repurchase option by SunPower, both of which lapse over a two-year period under the terms of certain equity restriction agreements. In addition, under the terms of the merger agreement, SunPower issued an additional 204,623 shares of restricted class A common stock to certain employees of PowerLight, which shares are subject to certain transfer restrictions which will lapse over four years.

In June 2007, SunPower changed PowerLight's name to SP Systems to capitalize on SunPower's name recognition.

The following table summarizes the total purchase consideration and future stock-based compensation:

(In thousands)	Shares	Fair Value
----------------	--------	------------

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Purchase consideration:		
Cash		\$ 120,694
Common stock	2,961	111,266
Stock options assumed that were fully vested	618	21,280
Direct transaction costs		2,958
Future stock-based compensation:		
Restricted stock	1,146	43,046
Stock options assumed that were unvested	984	35,126
Total purchase consideration and future stock-based compensation	5,709	\$ 334,370

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The fair value of SunPower's class A common stock issued was determined based on the average closing prices for a range of trading days around the announcement date (November 15, 2006) of the transaction. The fair value of stock options assumed was estimated using the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions: volatility of 90%, expected life ranging from 2.7 years to 6.3 years, and risk-free interest rate of 4.6%.

Of the cash and shares issued in the acquisition, approximately \$20.5 million in cash and 824,000 shares, with a total aggregate value of \$72.5 million as of July 1, 2007, are being held in escrow as security for the indemnification obligations of certain former PowerLight shareholders and will be released over a period of five years from the date of acquisition.

The allocation of the purchase consideration and future stock-based compensation was as follows:

(In thousands)	
Net tangible assets	\$ 13,925
Acquired identifiable intangible assets:	
Purchased technology and patents	29,448
Tradenname	15,535
Customer relationships	22,730
Backlog	11,787
In-process research and development	9,575
Unearned stock-based compensation	78,172
Deferred tax liability	(21,964)
Goodwill	175,162
Total purchase consideration and future stock-based compensation	\$ 334,370

During the second quarter of fiscal 2007, SunPower recorded an adjustment to increase the goodwill balance by approximately \$1.7 million. See Goodwill below for further discussion.

Net tangible assets acquired consisted of the following:

(In thousands)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22,049
Restricted cash	4,711
Accounts receivable, net	40,080
Inventories	28,146
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	9,136
Deferred project costs	24,932
Other assets	23,740
Total assets acquired	152,794
Accounts payable	(60,707)
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings	(35,887)
Other accrued expenses and liabilities	(42,275)
Total liabilities assumed	(138,869)
Net tangible assets acquired	\$ 13,925

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The fair value attributed to purchased technology and patents was determined using the relief from royalty method, which calculated the present value of the royalty savings by applying a royalty rate of 2.5% and a discount rate of 25% to the appropriate revenue streams. The fair value of purchased technology and patents is being amortized over four years on a straight-line basis.

The fair value attributed to trademark was determined using the royalty savings approach method, using a royalty rate of 1% and a discount rate of 25%. The fair value of trademark was being amortized over five years on a straight-line basis. The determination of the fair value and useful life of the tradename was based on SunPower's strategy of continuing to market its systems products and services under the PowerLight brand. In June 2007, SunPower formally changed its branding strategy and consolidated all of its product and service offerings under the SunPower brand moniker and eliminated the use of the PowerLight tradename. Based on the change in branding strategy, SunPower determined that the PowerLight tradename intangible asset was impaired during the second quarter of fiscal 2007 and wrote off the net book value of \$14.1 million related to the intangible asset.

The fair value attributed to customer relationships was determined using the multi-period excess earnings method, a variation of the income approach method, using a discount rate of 22%. The fair value of customer relationships was amortized over six years on a straight-line basis.

The fair value attributed to backlog was determined using the multi-period excess earnings method with a discount rate of 20%. The fair value of backlog is being amortized over one year on a straight-line basis.

In-Process Research and Development:

SunPower identified in-process research and development projects in areas for which technological feasibility had not been established and no alternative future use existed. These in-process research and development projects consist of two components: design automation tool, and tracking systems and other. In assessing the projects, SunPower considered key characteristics of the technology as well as its future prospects, the rate technology changes in the industry, and various projects' stage of development. SunPower allocated \$9.6 million of the purchase price to the in-process research and development projects and wrote off the amount in the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

The value of in-process research and development was determined using the income approach method, which calculated the sum of the discounted future cash flows attributable to the projects once commercially viable using a 40% discount rate, which was derived from a weighted-average cost of capital analysis and adjusted to reflect the stage of completion of the projects and the level of risks associated with the projects. The percentage of completion for each project was determined by identifying the research and development expenses invested in the project as a ratio of the total estimated development costs required to bring the project to technical and commercial feasibility. The following table summarizes certain information of each project:

Projects	Stage of Completion	Total Cost Incurred	Total Costs to Complete	Completion Dates
Design automation tool:				
As of January 10, 2007 (acquisition date)	5%	\$ 0.2 million	\$ 2.6 million	December 2010
As of July 1, 2007	30%	\$ 0.8 million	\$ 2.6 million	June 2008
Tracking systems and other:				
As of January 10, 2007 (acquisition date)	30%	\$ 0.2 million	\$ 0.8 million	July 2007
As of July 1, 2007	100%	\$ 0.8 million	\$ 0.8 million	June 2007

Status of In-Process Research and Development Projects:

As of July 1, 2007, SunPower has incurred total post-acquisition costs of \$0.6 million related to the design automation tool project and estimates that an additional investment of \$1.8 million will be required to complete the project. SunPower expects to complete the design automation tool project by June 2008, approximately two and a half years earlier than the original estimate.

In June 2007, SunPower completed the tracking systems project and incurred total project costs of \$0.8 million, of which \$0.6 million was incurred after the acquisition.

Goodwill:

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The acquisition will enable SunPower to extend its leadership and participation in more diversified applications and markets, develop the next generation of solar products and solutions that will accelerate solar system cost reductions to compete with retail electric rates without incentives, and simplify and improve customer experience. These factors primarily contributed to a purchase price that resulted in goodwill. Goodwill that resulted from the acquisition is not deductible for tax purposes.

Approximately \$175.2 million had been allocated to goodwill at the date of acquisition. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, goodwill is not being amortized but instead will be tested for impairment at least annually

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(more frequently if certain indicators are present). In the event that management determines that the value of goodwill has become impaired, SunPower will incur an accounting charge for the amount of the impairment during the period in which the determination is made. During the three months ended July 1, 2007, SunPower recorded a \$1.7 million adjustment to increase goodwill acquired in connection with the acquisition. This adjustment was recorded to reflect an additional loss provision on a construction project that was contracted as of the acquisition date and which has subsequently been determined to have a larger loss than originally estimated, as well as adjustments to the value of certain acquired assets and liabilities.

Financial Commitment Letter:

In conjunction with the acquisition, Cypress entered into a commitment letter with SunPower during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006 under which Cypress agreed to lend to SunPower up to \$130.0 million in cash in order to facilitate the financing of the acquisition or working capital requirements. In February 2007, Cypress and SunPower mutually terminated the commitment letter. No borrowings were outstanding at the termination date.

Pro Forma Financial Information:

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents the combined results of operations as if the acquisition of SP Systems had occurred as of the beginning of the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006
	(In thousands, except per-share amounts)			
Revenues	\$ 372,786	\$ 298,974	\$ 717,952	\$ 574,735
Net income (loss)	\$ 363,360	\$ (12,988)	\$ 359,860	\$ (23,443)
Net income (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$ 2.39	\$ (0.09)	\$ 2.34	\$ (0.17)
Diluted	\$ 2.29	\$ (0.09)	\$ 2.13	\$ (0.17)

The unaudited pro forma financial information presented above includes the non-recurring in-process research and development charge of \$9.6 million. The unaudited pro forma financial information should not be taken as representative of the Company's future consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

NOTE 4. DIVESTITURES**Silicon Valley Technology Center (SVTC)**

In the first quarter of fiscal 2007, the Company completed the sale of its SVTC business to Semiconductor Technology Services, LLC (STS), for approximately \$53.0 million in cash, pursuant to an asset purchase agreement dated January 29, 2007. SVTC offered start-ups and established companies the opportunity to develop and characterize silicon-based technologies cost effectively using a state-of-the-art manufacturing-like fab environment and semiconductor toolset. In connection with the transaction, the Company agreed to provide certain transition services to STS for a limited time following the completion of the sale. SVTC was part of the Company's Other segment.

The Company recorded a gain of \$10.6 million in connection with the sale of SVTC during the first quarter of fiscal 2007. The following table summarizes the components:

(In thousands)	
Cash proceeds from sale	\$ 52,950
Net book value of assets sold to STS	(41,750)
Transaction and other costs	(640)
Gain on disposal of SVTC	\$ 10,560

Assets sold to STS included the following:

(In thousands)

Properties, plant and equipment, net:	
Land and building	\$ 8,050
Equipment	29,773
Other, primarily accounts receivable	3,927
Total assets sold to STS	\$ 41,750

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In conjunction with the SVTC divestiture, the Company exercised its option to purchase land and buildings previously held under the synthetic lease (see Note 6). Upon the termination of the synthetic lease, the Company sold one of the buildings and land located in California to STS as part of the SVTC divestiture.

In conjunction with the sale, approximately 85 SVTC employees were either terminated by the Company or transferred to STS.

Image Sensor

In the first quarter of fiscal 2007, the Company completed the sale of the automotive imaging product line and certain assets associated with the consumer imaging product line of its image sensor business unit to Sensata Technologies, Inc. (Sensata) for approximately \$11.0 million in cash, pursuant to an asset purchase agreement dated February 27, 2007. In connection with the transaction, the Company agreed to provide certain transition services to Sensata for a limited time following the completion of the sale. The Company retained the custom imaging product line of its image sensor business unit. The image sensor business unit is part of the Company's Memory and Imaging Division segment.

The Company recorded a gain of \$0.2 million in connection with the disposal of the image sensor product lines during the first quarter of fiscal 2007. The following table summarizes the components:

(In thousands)	
Cash proceeds from sale	\$ 11,000
Net book value of assets sold to Sensata	(6,534)
Allocated goodwill	(2,306)
Severance and other benefits	(1,093)
Transaction and other costs	(845)
 Gain on disposal of image sensor product lines	 \$ 222

Assets sold to Sensata included the following:

(In thousands)	
Inventories, net	\$ 1,438
Intangible assets, net	4,581
Other	515
 Total assets sold to Sensata	 \$ 6,534

Intangible assets sold to Sensata included certain purchased technology, patents and non-compete agreements which had been acquired by the Company in conjunction with previous business combinations.

The image sensor business unit is a reporting unit that includes goodwill acquired by the Company in conjunction with previous business combinations. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, the Company included a portion of the goodwill in the carrying amount of the disposed image sensor product lines in determining the gain on disposal. The amount was based on the relative fair values of the image sensor product lines disposed of and the remaining portion of the image sensor business unit that was retained by the Company.

In conjunction with the sale, approximately 25 employees in the image sensor business unit were transferred to Sensata.

NOTE 5. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS**Goodwill**

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The following table presents the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill under the Company's reportable business segments:

(In thousands)	Consumer and Computation Division	Data Communications Division	Memory and Imaging Division	SunPower	Total
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$ 129,740	\$ 143,808	\$ 83,919	\$ 2,883	\$ 360,350
Adjustments			(2,306)	176,851	174,545
Balance at July 1, 2007	\$ 129,740	\$ 143,808	\$ 81,613	\$ 179,734	\$ 534,895

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For the six months ended July 1, 2007, goodwill adjustments included an addition of \$176.9 million related to the acquisition of SP Systems by SunPower (see Note 3), and a write-off of \$2.3 million related to the divestiture of certain image sensor product lines (see Note 4).

Intangible Assets

The following tables present details of the Company's intangible assets:

As of July 1, 2007 (in thousands)	Accumulated		
	Gross	Amortization	Net
Purchased technology	\$ 261,928	\$ (221,716)	\$ 40,212
Patents, tradenames, customer relationships and backlog	58,851	(25,008)	33,843
Non-compete agreements	18,715	(18,715)	
Other	6,666	(5,728)	938
Total acquisition-related intangible assets	346,160	(271,167)	74,993
Non-acquisition related intangible assets	3,771	(1,864)	1,907
Total intangible assets	\$ 349,931	\$ (273,031)	\$ 76,900

As of December 31, 2006 (in thousands)	Accumulated		
	Gross	Amortization	Net
Purchased technology	\$ 233,880	\$ (215,089)	\$ 18,791
Patents, tradenames, customer relationships and backlog	30,534	(17,490)	13,044
Non-compete agreements	19,415	(19,371)	44
Other	6,666	(5,594)	1,072
Total acquisition-related intangible assets	290,495	(257,544)	32,951
Non-acquisition related intangible assets	3,771	(1,227)	2,544
Total intangible assets	\$ 294,266	\$ (258,771)	\$ 35,495

In connection with the acquisition of PowerLight during the first quarter of fiscal 2007, SunPower recorded \$79.5 million of intangible assets (see Note 3), of which \$15.5 million was related to the PowerLight tradename, the primary branding and product identification for PowerLight. The determination of the fair value and useful life of the tradename was based on SunPower's strategy of continuing to market its systems products and services under the PowerLight brand. In June 2007, SunPower formally changed its branding strategy and consolidated all of its product and service offerings under the SunPower brand moniker and eliminated the use of the PowerLight tradename. Based on the change in branding strategy, SunPower determined that the PowerLight tradename intangible asset was impaired during the second quarter of fiscal 2007 and wrote off the net book value of \$14.1 million related to the intangible asset.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we sold certain purchased technology, patents and non-compete agreements with net book values of \$4.6 million in the divestiture of certain image sensor product lines (see Note 4).

As of July 1, 2007, the estimated future amortization expense of intangible assets was as follows:

(In thousands)	
2007 (remaining six months)	\$ 18,004
2008	20,650
2009	15,591

2010	13,576
2011 and thereafter	9,079
Total amortization expense	\$ 76,900

Table of Contents**NOTE 6. SYNTHETIC LEASE**

In June 2003, the Company entered into a synthetic lease agreement for four facilities located in San Jose, California and one facility located in Bloomington, Minnesota. The synthetic lease required the Company to purchase the properties from the lessor for \$62.7 million or to arrange for the properties to be acquired by a third party at lease expiration, which was June 2008. The synthetic lease obligation of \$62.7 million was not recorded in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The synthetic lease required monthly payments to the lessor that varied based on LIBOR plus a spread. Such payments totaled approximately \$0.9 million and \$1.7 million for the three and six months ended July 2, 2006, respectively, and \$0.7 million for the three months ended April 1, 2007.

The Company was required to evaluate periodically the expected fair value of the properties at the end of the lease term. As the Company determined that it was estimable and probable that the expected fair value of the properties at the end of the lease term would be less than \$62.7 million, the Company ratably accrued the impairment loss over the remaining lease term. As of December 31, 2006, the total impairment loss accrued was \$5.7 million. The fair value analysis on the properties was performed by management with the assistance of independent appraisal firms.

The Company was also required to maintain restricted cash or investments to serve as collateral for the synthetic lease. As of December 31, 2006, the balance of restricted cash and accrued interest was \$63.3 million.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, the Company exercised its option to purchase land and buildings under the synthetic lease for \$62.7 million from the lessor. The payment was made using the restricted cash collateral. At the date of termination, the Company determined that an impairment loss of \$12.7 million existed associated with the properties, representing the difference between the fair value of the properties at the date of termination and the lease obligation. As a result, the Company recognized an additional impairment loss of \$7.0 million, representing the difference between the total impairment loss of \$12.7 million and the amount previously accrued, in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations and recorded approximately \$50.0 million related to the properties in Property, plant and equipment, net in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet in the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

Subsequent to the termination of the synthetic lease, the Company sold one of the properties, valued at \$8.1 million, as part of the SVTC divestiture (see Note 4).

NOTE 7. BALANCE SHEET COMPONENTS**Accounts Receivable, Net**

	July 1,	As of December 31,
(In thousands)	2007	2006
Accounts receivable, gross	\$ 215,861	\$ 168,483
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable and customer returns	(7,554)	(5,287)
Total accounts receivable, net	\$ 208,307	\$ 163,196

Inventories

	July 1,	As of December 31,
(In thousands)	2007	2006
Raw materials	\$ 65,108	\$ 16,683
Work-in-process	73,234	67,972

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Finished goods	63,273	34,529
Total inventories	\$ 201,615	\$ 119,184

Other Current Assets

	July 1,	As of December 31,
(In thousands)	2007	2006
Stock purchase assistance plan receivable, net	\$ 14,503	\$ 29,009
Deferred tax assets	10,997	5,236
Prepaid expenses	24,429	15,017
Prepayment to suppliers	10,238	15,394
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	23,459	
Unbilled earned rebates	5,168	
Deferred project costs	24,935	
Value added tax receivable	3,513	618
Note receivable from third party		10,000
Other current assets	21,385	14,800
Total other current assets	\$ 138,627	\$ 90,074

Table of Contents**Other Assets**

	July 1,	As of December 31,
(In thousands)	2007	2006
Restricted cash related to synthetic lease	\$	\$ 63,255
Key employee deferred compensation plan	22,427	22,284
Investments in equity securities	18,310	19,421
Debt issuance costs, net	16,614	5,272
Prepayments to suppliers	82,984	62,242
Investment in joint venture	4,792	4,994
Value added tax receivable	12,751	
Other assets	28,526	25,566
Total other assets	\$ 186,404	\$ 203,034

Other Current Liabilities

	July 1,	As of December 31,
(In thousands)	2007	2006
Key employee deferred compensation plan	\$ 28,061	\$ 25,754
Customer advances	8,340	12,304
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings	48,574	
Warranty reserve	8,460	3,446
Sales representative commissions	5,090	3,898
Accrued royalties	3,322	7,409
Other current liabilities	46,738	36,182
Total other current liabilities	\$ 148,585	\$ 88,993

Deferred Income Taxes and Other Tax Liabilities

	July 1,	As of December 31,
(In thousands)	2007	2006
Deferred income taxes	\$ 19,353	\$ 6,397
Non-current tax liabilities	37,922	34,074
Total deferred income taxes and other tax liabilities	\$ 57,275	\$ 40,471

Other Long-Term Liabilities

As of

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	July 1,	December 31,
	2007	2006
Synthetic lease liabilities	\$	\$ 6,346
Customer advances	21,488	27,687
Warranty reserve	5,854	
Other long-term liabilities	5,728	5,155
Total other long-term liabilities	\$ 33,070	\$ 39,188

Table of Contents**NOTE 8. INVESTMENTS****Available-For-Sale Securities**

The following tables summarize the Company's available-for-sale investments:

As of July 1, 2007	Cost	Gross Unrealized	Gross Unrealized	Fair Value
		Gains (In thousands)	Losses (In thousands)	
Cash equivalents:				
Commercial paper	\$ 314,071	\$	\$ (4)	\$ 314,067
Money market funds	444,511			444,511
Agency discount	9,971			9,971
Total cash equivalents	768,553		(4)	768,549
Short-term investments:				
Commercial paper	33,358		(1)	33,357
Federal agency notes	37,118	3	(112)	37,009
Corporate notes/bonds	55,253	21	(149)	55,125
Auction rate securities	26,175			26,175
Asset-backed securities	2,440		(5)	2,435
Marketable equity securities	1,053	9,876		10,929
Total short-term investments	155,397	9,900	(267)	165,030
Long-term marketable equity securities	3,142	1,571	(1)	4,712
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 927,092	\$ 11,471	\$ (272)	\$ 938,291

As of December 31, 2006	Cost	Gross Unrealized	Gross Unrealized	Fair Value
		Gains (In thousands)	Losses (In thousands)	
Cash equivalents:				
Commercial paper	\$ 224,042	\$ 3	\$ (63)	\$ 223,982
Money market funds	171,429			171,429
Total cash equivalents	395,471	3	(63)	395,411
Short-term investments:				
Commercial paper	45,466		(13)	45,453
Federal agency notes	39,837	27	(120)	39,744
Corporate notes/bonds	51,698	37	(137)	51,598
Auction rate securities	24,666			24,666
Asset-backed securities	1,573	18		1,591
Marketable equity securities	3,586			3,586

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Total short-term investments	166,826	82	(270)	166,638
Long-term marketable equity securities	3,744	1,180	(471)	4,453
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 566,041	\$ 1,265	\$ (804)	\$ 566,502

The Company classifies all available-for-sale, non-equity securities that are intended to be available for use in current operations as either cash equivalents or short-term investments.

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As of July 1, 2007, contractual maturities of the Company's short-term, non-equity investments were as follows:

	Cost	Fair Value
	(In thousands)	
Maturing within one year	\$ 101,011	\$ 100,922
Maturing in one to three years	50,893	50,744
Maturing in more than three years	2,440	2,435
Total	\$ 154,344	\$ 154,101

No gains or losses were realized on non-equity investments for all the periods presented. Realized gains related to equity investments were zero and \$0.9 million for the three and six months ended July 1, 2007, respectively, and zero and \$10.0 million for the three and six months ended July 2, 2006, respectively (see Investments in Equity Securities below).

Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments were \$138.7 million and \$117.6 million for the six months ended July 1, 2007 and July 2, 2006, respectively.

Investments in Equity Securities

The following table summarizes the fair value of the Company's investments in equity securities recorded in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	July 1,	As of December 31,
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Short-term investments:		
Available-for-sale equity securities	\$ 10,929	\$ 3,586
Long-term investments:		
Available-for-sale equity securities	4,712	4,453
Other equity securities	13,598	14,968
Total long-term investments	18,310	19,421
Total equity investments	\$ 29,239	\$ 23,007

The Company holds an equity investment in a company that was privately held prior to the second quarter of fiscal 2007 and recorded the investment at cost. During the second quarter of fiscal 2007, the privately-held company went public. As a result, the Company began classifying the investment as available-for-sale and recorded the investment at fair value and the related unrealized gain, net of tax, as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. As of July 1, 2007, the fair value of the investment was approximately \$10.9 million.

Other equity securities in the table above consisted of the following:

	July 1,	As of December 31,
	2007	2006

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	(In thousands)	
Warrants to purchase shares of a public company's common stock	\$ 4,150	\$ 4,490
Common stock in certain privately-held companies	9,448	10,478
Total other equity securities	\$ 13,598	\$ 14,968

Sale of Investments:

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, the Company sold its available-for-sale equity investments in two public companies for \$4.5 million and recognized total gains of \$0.9 million.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company completed the sale of its equity investments in two public companies for \$64.8 million and recognized total gains of \$7.1 million. In addition, one of the privately-held companies in which the Company held an equity investment was acquired by a public company, resulting in the Company receiving shares in the public company. As a result of the transaction, the Company recognized a gain of \$2.9 million during the first quarter of fiscal 2006.

Table of Contents**NOTE 9. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION**

The following tables summarize the stock-based compensation expense by line item in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended					
	July 1, 2007			July 2, 2006		
	Cypress	SunPower	Consolidated	Cypress	SunPower	Consolidated
Cost of revenues	\$ 3,183	\$ 3,198	\$ 6,381	\$ 2,644	\$ 243	\$ 2,887
Research and development	3,915	348	4,263	4,090	264	4,354
Selling, general and administrative	7,289	9,684	16,973	4,118	630	4,748
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 14,387	\$ 13,230	\$ 27,617	\$ 10,852	\$ 1,137	\$ 11,989

(In thousands)	Six Months Ended					
	July 1, 2007			July 2, 2006		
	Cypress	SunPower	Consolidated	Cypress	SunPower	Consolidated
Cost of revenues	\$ 6,054	\$ 5,448	\$ 11,502	\$ 3,367	\$ 436	\$ 3,803
Research and development	7,573	849	8,422	8,387	684	9,071
Selling, general and administrative	12,262	17,536	29,798	8,391	1,429	9,820
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 25,889	\$ 23,833	\$ 49,722	\$ 20,145	\$ 2,549	\$ 22,694

Stock-based compensation expense recognized in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations is based on awards ultimately expected to vest and has been reduced for estimated forfeitures. SFAS No. 123(R) requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

As of July 1, 2007 and December 31, 2006, stock-based compensation capitalized in inventories totaled \$3.8 million and \$2.9 million, respectively.

The following tables summarize the stock-based compensation expense by type of awards:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended					
	July 1, 2007			July 2, 2006		
	Cypress	SunPower	Consolidated	Cypress	SunPower	Consolidated
Stock options	\$ 8,218	\$ 4,799	\$ 13,017	\$ 9,972	\$ 1,029	\$ 11,001
Restricted stock and restricted stock units	5,021	8,431	13,452	57	108	165
Employee stock purchase plan (ESPP)	1,148		1,148	823		823
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 14,387	\$ 13,230	\$ 27,617	\$ 10,852	\$ 1,137	\$ 11,989

(In thousands)	Six Months Ended					
	July 1, 2007			July 2, 2006		
	Cypress	SunPower	Consolidated	Cypress	SunPower	Consolidated
Stock options	\$ 16,886	\$ 9,488	\$ 26,374	\$ 18,745	\$ 2,406	\$ 21,151
Restricted stock and restricted stock units	6,579	14,345	20,924	57	143	200
ESPP	2,424		2,424	1,343		1,343

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Total stock-based compensation expense \$ 25,889 \$ 23,833 \$ 49,722 \$ 20,145 \$ 2,549 \$ 22,694

Consolidated net cash proceeds from the issuance of shares under the Company's employee stock plans were approximately \$70.7 million for the six months ended July 1, 2007 and \$37.4 million for the six months ended July 2, 2006. No income tax benefit was realized from stock option exercises during the six months ended July 1, 2007 and July 2, 2006. As required, the Company presents excess tax benefits from the exercise of stock options, if any, as financing cash flows rather than operating cash flows.

The following table summarizes the unrecognized stock-based compensation balance by type of awards:

(In thousands)	As of July 1, 2007			Weighted-Average Amortization Period
	Cypress	SunPower	Consolidated	(in years)
Stock options	\$ 53,746	\$ 31,403	\$ 85,149	1.67
Restricted stock and restricted stock units	26,275	29,941	56,216	3.96
Shares subject to re-vesting restrictions		31,949	31,949	1.50
ESPP	1,180		1,180	0.42
Total unrecognized stock-based compensation balance	\$ 81,201	\$ 93,293	\$ 174,494	

Table of Contents**Equity Incentive Program Related to Cypress's Common Stock**

In May 2007, the Company's shareholders approved an amendment to the 1994 Stock Plan, which:

reduced the number of shares available for issuance by approximately 1.7 million;

replaced the 2,000,000 share limitation on restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards with a provision removing 1.88 shares from the share reserve for every share of restricted stock or restricted stock units issued;

added stock appreciation rights, with a maximum 8-year term, and a minimum exercise price of 100% of the fair market value of the underlying shares on the grant date as a permissible type of award;

reduced the maximum term of stock options from 10 to 8 years;

clarify that shares used to satisfy the minimum statutory withholding obligations or to exercise a stock appreciation right are not available for reissuance; and

increased the minimum exercise price of nonstatutory stock options from 85% to 100% of the fair market value of the underlying shares on the grant date.

As of July 1, 2007, approximately 6.6 million shares of stock options or 3.5 million shares of restricted stock units were available for grant under the amended 1994 Stock Plan.

In addition, as of July 1, 2007, approximately 3.6 million shares of stock options were available for grant under the 1999 Stock Option Plan.

Stock Options:

The following table summarizes Cypress's stock option activities:

		Weighted-Average
		Exercise
		Price Per
(In thousands, except per-share amounts)	Shares	Share
Options outstanding as of December 31, 2006	32,152	\$ 15.50
Granted	1,142	19.75
Exercised	(4,680)	12.61
Forfeited or expired	(1,407)	17.53
Options outstanding as of July 1, 2007	27,207	16.08
Options exercisable as of July 1, 2007	16,987	16.39

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Information regarding stock options outstanding as of July 1, 2007 was as follows:

Range of Exercise Price	Options Outstanding Weighted-Average					Options Exercisable Weighted-Average				
	Shares (in thousands)	Remaining	Aggregate		Shares (in thousands)	Remaining	Aggregate		Shares (in thousands)	
		Contractual	Weighted-Average			Contractual	Weighted-Average			
			Life	Exercise Price			Intrinsic Value	Life		Exercise Price
	(in years)	per Share	(in thousands)		(in years)	per Share	(in thousands)			
\$0.84 - \$7.37	2,729	5.36	\$ 6.47	\$ 45,888	2,160	5.32	\$ 6.42	\$ 36,424		
7.38 - 11.11	2,928	4.40	9.25	41,117	2,268	3.65	9.08	32,226		
11.40 - 14.54	3,060	7.67	13.28	30,634	1,237	6.99	12.83	12,937		
14.55 - 14.95	2,927	7.78	14.57	25,520	1,026	7.72	14.56	8,961		
15.23 - 16.73	2,832	7.69	16.09	20,380	1,022	5.77	16.20	7,248		
16.84 - 17.38	3,116	5.51	16.91	19,892	2,419	4.52	16.85	15,571		
17.70 - 19.60	2,976	7.02	19.34	11,767	1,301	6.14	19.39	5,067		
19.74 - 21.53	2,888	4.81	21.19	6,053	2,097	3.61	21.32	4,126		
21.95 - 23.82	3,124	4.32	23.29	822	2,830	3.94	23.43	474		
24.07 - 54.19	627	3.54	31.25		627	3.54	31.25			
	27,207	6.00	16.08	\$ 202,073	16,987	4.82	16.39	\$ 123,034		

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The aggregate intrinsic value in the preceding table represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value, based on Cypress's closing stock price of \$23.29 at June 29, 2007 (the last trading day of the quarter), which price would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options as of that date. The total number of in-the-money options exercisable was 14.7 million shares as of July 1, 2007.

Restricted Stock Units:

The following table summarizes Cypress's non-vested restricted stock unit activities:

		Weighted-Average
		Grant Date
		Fair Value
(In thousands, except per-share amounts)	Shares	per Share
Non-vested as of December 31, 2006	1,007	\$ 16.23
Granted	4,860	20.71
Vested	(69)	14.88
Forfeited	(78)	16.40
Non-vested as of July 1, 2007	5,720	19.99

The table above included approximately 4.7 million performance-based restricted stock units granted under the amended 1994 Stock Plan during the second quarter of fiscal 2007. The awards were issued to certain senior-level employees of Cypress, including its Named Executive Officers as defined in Cypress's definitive proxy statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 30, 2007. The performance-based milestones include the achievement of certain performance results of Cypress's common stock appreciation target against the Philadelphia Semiconductor Sector Index (SOXX), semiconductor operating income milestones and semiconductor operating income performance goals versus a pre-determined peer group as established by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors (the Compensation Committee). Subject to the achievement of these milestones, the awards will vest over a five-year period. These awards will begin vesting upon the Compensation Committee's certification that the specified market and/or performance milestones have been achieved. If the milestones are not achieved, the shares are forfeited and cannot be earned in future periods.

The fair value of the performance shares with market conditions was estimated at grant date using a Monte Carlo valuation methodology with the following weighted-average assumptions: simulation time frame of 0.64 years; volatility of Cypress's common stock of 30.7%; volatility of the SOXX of 19.4%; correlation coefficient of 0.52; and risk-free interest rate of 4.9%. The fair value of the performance-related component of the performance shares was equivalent to the grant-date fair value of Cypress's common stock. The weighted-average grant-date fair value of the performance shares was \$20.62, and no shares were vested or forfeited as of the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2007.

ESPP:

During the first half of fiscal 2007, Cypress issued approximately 0.5 million shares under the ESPP with a weighted-average price of \$12.54 per share and a grant-date fair value of \$4.75 per share. As of July 1, 2007, approximately 1.6 million shares were available for future issuance under the ESPP.

Table of Contents**Equity Incentive Program Related to SunPower's Common Stock**

In May 2007, SunPower's stockholders approved an increase in the number of shares available for future issuance under the Amended and Restated 2005 Incentive Stock Plan by an additional 0.9 million shares. As of July 1, 2007, approximately 0.7 million shares were available for grant.

Stock Options:

The following table summarizes SunPower's stock option activities:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share
(In thousands, except per-share amounts)		
Options outstanding as of December 31, 2006	4,980	\$ 3.97
Exchanged/assumed in connection with the SP Systems acquisition	1,602	5.54
Granted	18	56.20
Exercised	(1,873)	2.65
Forfeited or expired	(68)	14.89
Options outstanding as of July 1, 2007	4,659	5.09
Options exercisable as of July 1, 2007	1,345	3.69

Information regarding SunPower's outstanding stock options as of July 1, 2007 was as follows:

Range of Exercise Price	(in thousands)	Options Outstanding			(in thousands)	Options Exercisable		
		Remaining	Weighted-Average	Aggregate		Remaining	Weighted-Average	Aggregate
	Shares	Contractual	Exercise	Intrinsic	Shares	Contractual	Exercise	Intrinsic
		Life	Price	Value		Life	Price	Value
		(in years)	per	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in years)	per	(in thousands)
			Share				Share	
\$0.04 - \$0.75	837	4.51	\$ 0.29	\$ 52,509	233	5.17	\$ 0.48	\$ 14,608
0.88 - 2.66	350	7.16	1.98	21,348	100	6.41	1.72	6,156
3.30 - 4.95	2,660	7.35	3.33	158,864	881	7.28	3.31	52,608
7.00 - 16.20	421	8.15	8.34	23,071	91	8.14	8.24	4,974
17.00 - 56.20	391	9.00	26.63	14,263	40	8.51	25.46	1,504
	4,659	7.03	5.09	\$ 270,055	1,345	6.94	3.69	\$ 79,850

The aggregate intrinsic value in the preceding table represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value, based on SunPower's closing stock price of \$63.05 at June 29, 2007 (the last trading day of the quarter), which price would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options as of that date. The total number of in-the-money options exercisable was 1.3 million shares as of July 1, 2007.

Restricted Stock:

The following table summarizes SunPower's non-vested restricted stock activities:

(In thousands, except per-share amounts)	Shares	Weighted-Average	
		Grant Date	per Share
		Fair Value	
Non-vested as of December 31, 2006	229	\$	35.40
Granted	606		50.30
Vested	(47)		52.69
Forfeited	(19)		53.48
Non-vested as of July 1, 2007	769		45.62

Table of Contents**NOTE 10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES****Guarantees and Product Warranties**

The Company applies the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 45, Guarantors Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others, to its agreements that contain guarantee or indemnification clauses. These provisions expand those required by SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, by requiring that guarantors disclose, and in certain cases, record the fair value of certain types of guarantees.

Lease Guarantees:

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, the Company entered into a strategic foundry partnership with Grace Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation (Grace), pursuant to which the Company has transferred certain of its proprietary process technologies to Grace's Shanghai, China facility. In accordance with a foundry agreement executed in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company purchases wafers from Grace that are produced using these process technologies.

Pursuant to a master lease agreement, Grace has leased from CIT Technologies Corporation (CIT) certain semiconductor manufacturing equipment. In conjunction with the master lease agreement, the Company has entered into a series of guarantees with CIT for the benefit of Grace (see table below). Under the guarantees, the Company has agreed to unconditional guarantees to CIT of the rental payments payable by Grace for the leased equipment under the master lease agreement. If Grace fails to pay any of the quarterly rental payments, the Company will be obligated to pay such outstanding amounts within 10 days of a written demand from CIT. If the Company fails to pay such amount, interest will accrue at a rate of 9% per annum on any unpaid amounts. To date, the Company has not made any payments under these guarantees.

Pursuant to the guarantees, the Company obtained irrevocable letters of credit to secure the rental payments under the guarantees in the event a demand is made by CIT on the Company. The amount available under the letters of credit will decline according to schedules mutually agreed upon by the Company and CIT. If the Company defaults, CIT will be entitled to draw on the letters of credit.

In connection with the guarantees, the Company was granted options to purchase a quantity of ordinary shares of Grace equal to 20% of the total rental obligations for the leased equipment.

As of July 1, 2007, the Company determined that the fair values of the guarantees and the options were not material to its financial statements.

Under the terms of the agreement, the maximum amount of all guaranteed equipment lease obligations will not exceed approximately \$60 million. The Company is under no obligation to guarantee any future payments on additional equipment leases for the benefit of Grace and will do so only in its sole discretion.

The following table summarizes the terms of the guarantees that have been entered into between the Company and CIT:

Guarantee	Date of Guarantee	Base Lease Term of Equipment	Total Rental Payments Due per Master Lease	Irrevocable Letters of Credit	Grace Options Granted to Cypress
1	December 2006	36 months, beginning January 2007	\$ 8.4 million	\$ 6.4 million	2.3 million shares
2	February 2007	36 months, beginning March 2007	\$ 10.4 million	\$ 8.0 million	2.8 million shares
3	March 2007	36 months, beginning May 2007	\$ 2.7 million	\$ 2.1 million	0.7 million shares
4	May 2007	36 months, beginning June 2007	\$ 4.7 million	\$ 3.6 million	1.3 million shares
5	June 2007	36 months, beginning July 2007	\$ 7.0 million	\$ 5.4 million	1.9 million shares

Indemnification Obligations:

The Company is a party to a variety of agreements pursuant to which it may be obligated to indemnify another party to such agreements with respect to certain matters. Typically, these obligations arise in the context of contracts entered into by the Company, under which the Company customarily agrees to hold the other party harmless against losses arising from a breach of representations and covenants related to such matters as title to assets sold, certain intellectual property rights, specified environmental matters and certain income taxes. In these circumstances, payment by the Company is customarily conditioned on the other party making a claim pursuant to the procedures specified in the particular

contract, which procedures typically allow the Company to challenge the other party's claims. Further, the Company's obligations under these agreements may be limited in terms of time and/or amount, and in some instances, the Company may have recourse against third parties for certain payments made by it under these agreements.

In connection with the Company's divestitures in fiscal 2007 (see Note 4), the Company has agreed to indemnify the buyers with respect to certain matters.

It is not possible to predict the maximum potential amount of future payments under these agreements due to the conditional nature of the Company's obligations and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. Historically, payments made by the Company under these agreements have not had a material effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations. The Company believes that if it were to incur a loss in any of these matters, such loss would not have a material effect on its business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations, although there can be no assurance of this.

Table of Contents**Product Warranties:**

The Company estimates its warranty costs based on historical warranty claim experience and applies this estimate to the revenue stream for products under warranty. The estimated future warranty obligations related to product sales are recorded in the period in which the related revenue is recognized. The warranty accrual is reviewed quarterly to verify that it properly reflects the remaining estimated obligations based on the anticipated expenditures over the balance of the obligation period. Adjustments are made when actual warranty claim experience differs from estimates.

The Company typically warrants its non-SunPower products against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of one year and that product warranty is generally limited to a refund of the original purchase price of the product or a replacement part. SunPower warrants or guarantees the performance of its solar panels at certain levels of conversion efficiency for extended periods, often as long as 25 years. It also warrants or guarantees the functionality of solar cells and imaging detectors for at least one year. In addition, SunPower generally provides warranty on systems for a period of five years.

The following table presents the Company's warranty activities:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006
Beginning balance	\$ 16,138	\$ 3,537	\$ 6,024	\$ 2,869
Warranty reserves assumed by SunPower in connection with the SP Systems acquisition			6,542	
Settlements	(687)	(1,453)	(2,367)	(2,773)
Provision	1,441	2,817	6,693	4,805
Ending balance	\$ 16,892	\$ 4,901	\$ 16,892	\$ 4,901

SunPower represented approximately 85% and 41% of the warranty reserve balance as of July 1, 2007 and July 2, 2006, respectively.

Litigation and Asserted Claims

In February 1999, the Lemelson Partnership sued the Company and 87 other companies in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona for infringement of 16 patents. Two additional patents were added in October 2006. In May 2000, the Court stayed litigation on 14 of the 16 patents in view of concurrent litigation in the United States District Court, District of Nevada, on the same 14 patents. In March 2006, the Nevada Court ordered that all asserted claims of the 14 patents were unenforceable and invalid, and the claims and counterclaims related to the 14 patents were dismissed with prejudice. As of December 31, 2006, there were four patents still at issue in this litigation. In January 2007, the Company, along with three of its joint defense group members, settled this matter for a mutually agreeable amount, in exchange for which the Company and each of the joint defense members received a package license under the Lemelson patents. The settlement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

In August 2006, Quantum Research Group added the Company as a defendant in a lawsuit filed in the United States District Court, District of Baltimore, Maryland. The amended complaint served on the Company alleges patent infringement, defamation, false light and unfair competition related to the Company's programmable-system-on-chip microcontroller product as programmed for a single customer. In June 2007, the parties received the claim construction order. The Company is being indemnified by a third party for this litigation. The Company has reviewed and investigated the allegations and believes it has meritorious defenses to these allegations and will vigorously defend itself in this matter.

In October 2006, the Company received a grand jury subpoena issued from the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California seeking information regarding an investigation by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice (DOJ) into possible antitrust violations in the static random access memory (SRAM) industry. The Company has made, and will continue to make available employees, documents and other relevant information to the DOJ's Antitrust Division to support the investigation. The Company has reviewed and investigated the allegations and believes it has meritorious defenses to these allegations and will vigorously defend itself in this matter.

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In connection with the DOJ investigation discussed above, in October 2006, the Company, along with a majority of the other SRAM manufacturers, was sued in over 82 purported consumer class action suits in various United States Federal District Courts. The cases variously allege claims under the Sherman Antitrust Act, state antitrust laws, unfair competition laws, and unjust enrichment. The lawsuits seek restitution, injunction, and damages in an unspecified amount. The cases are now consolidated in the U.S. District

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Court for the Northern District of California. In addition to the federal class action lawsuits, the Company, along with a number of SRAM manufacturers, was also sued in purported consumer anti-trust class action suits in Ontario, Canada. The Florida Attorney General's office has also filed a civil investigative demand on behalf of all Florida SRAM consumers. The Company believes it has meritorious defenses to these allegations and will vigorously defend itself in these matters.

In May 2007, the Company received a partial final ruling in the Yield Dynamics arbitration matter. The ruling called for termination of the license granted to Cypress and a preliminary damages ruling. In July 2007, the Company received the final ruling and the settlement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

The Company is currently party to trade secret misappropriation litigation filed by Silvaco Data Systems in Santa Clara Superior Court in May 2004. The cell characterization software at issue in this case was previously purchased by the Company from Circuit Semantics, Inc. Prior to filing suit against the Company, Silvaco sued and obtained a judgment against Circuit Semantics for misappropriation of certain of Silvaco's trade secrets. Silvaco's complaint against the Company alleges that the Company misappropriated Silvaco's trade secrets by using the Circuit Semantics software. The complaint seeks unspecified damages. Trial has been scheduled for September 2007. The Company believes it has meritorious defenses to the allegations and will vigorously defend itself in this matter.

The Company is currently a party to various other legal proceedings, claims, disputes and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company believes the ultimate outcome of all pending legal proceedings and investigations, individually and in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on its financial position, results of operation or cash flows. However, because of the nature and inherent uncertainties of the litigation and investigations, should the outcome of these actions be unfavorable, the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

NOTE 11. DEBT AND EQUITY TRANSACTIONS**Line of Credit**

In connection with the SP Systems acquisition, SunPower assumed a line of credit SP Systems had with Union Bank of California with an outstanding balance of approximately \$3.6 million. During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, SunPower paid off the outstanding balance in full. This line of credit expired in July 2007.

1.25% Convertible Subordinated Notes (Cypress 1.25% Notes)

As of December 31, 2006, the Company had outstanding \$599.0 million of the Cypress 1.25% Notes, due in June 2008. During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, the Company called for redemption of the outstanding Cypress 1.25% Notes. Holders had the option to convert the Cypress 1.25% Notes into 55.172 shares of Cypress common stock per \$1,000 principal amount plus \$300 in cash. Alternatively, holders had the option to have their Cypress 1.25% Notes redeemed. Upon redemption, holders would receive \$1,000 plus accrued interest per \$1,000 principal amount. Any Cypress 1.25% Notes not converted into shares were automatically redeemed. As a result of the redemption, the Company issued approximately 33.0 million shares of its common stock and paid approximately \$179.7 million in cash to the holders during the first quarter of fiscal 2007. In addition, the Company wrote off approximately \$4.7 million of related unamortized debt issuance costs.

1.00% Convertible Senior Notes (Cypress 1.00% Notes)

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, the Company entered into the following transactions: (1) the issuance of \$600.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Cypress 1.00% Notes, (2) a convertible note hedge transaction with respect to Cypress common stock, (3) the issuance of warrants to acquire shares of Cypress common stock, and (4) an accelerated share repurchase program.

Cypress 1.00% Notes:

The Company issued \$600.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the Cypress 1.00% Notes. The Cypress 1.00% Notes are governed by an indenture, dated as of March 13, 2007, between Cypress and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee. The Cypress 1.00% Notes bear interest at a rate of 1.00% per year, payable semiannually in arrears in cash on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning on September 15, 2007. The Cypress 1.00% Notes will mature on September 15, 2009 unless earlier repurchased or converted. The Cypress 1.00% Notes are initially convertible, subject to certain conditions, into cash up to the lesser of the principal amount or the conversion value. If the conversion value is greater than \$1,000, then the excess conversion value will be convertible into cash, common stock or a combination of cash and common stock, at the Company's election. The initial effective conversion price of the Cypress 1.00% Notes is approximately \$23.90 per share, which represents a premium of 26.5% to the closing price of the Cypress common stock on the date of issuance. Holders who convert their

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Cypress 1.00% Notes in connection with certain types of corporate transactions constituting a fundamental change may be entitled to a make-whole premium in the form of an increase in the

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conversion rate. Additionally, in the event of a fundamental change, holders may require the Company to purchase all or a portion of their Cypress 1.00% Notes at a purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the fundamental change repurchase date.

Holders may freely convert the Cypress 1.00% Notes on or after June 15, 2009 until the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the maturity date. Prior to June 15, 2009, holders may convert their Cypress 1.00% Notes under any of the following conditions:

during any calendar quarter after the calendar quarter ending June 30, 2007, if the closing price of the Cypress common stock for 20 or more trading days in a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter exceeds 130% of the applicable conversion price in effect on the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter;

during the five business-day period after any five consecutive trading-day period in which the trading price for each day of such period was less than 98% of the product of the closing price of the Cypress common stock and the conversion rate on each such day;

upon the occurrence of specified distributions to holders of the Cypress common stock; or

upon a fundamental change.

The Cypress 1.00% Notes are unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of Cypress, and rank equal in right of payment with all of Cypress's other existing and future unsubordinated and unsecured obligations, rank junior in right of payment to any of Cypress's secured obligations to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such obligations, and are subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future obligations of Cypress's subsidiaries.

In connection with the offering of the Cypress 1.00% Notes, the Company incurred approximately \$12.9 million of debt issuance costs.

Convertible Note Hedge and Warrants:

In connection with the sale of the Cypress 1.00% Notes, the Company entered into a separate convertible note hedge transaction. The convertible note hedge transaction is expected to reduce the potential dilution upon conversion of the Cypress 1.00% Notes in the event the market value per share of the Cypress common stock at the time of exercise is greater than the strike price of \$23.90.

In addition, the Company sold warrants to acquire up to approximately 25.1 million shares of the Cypress common stock in a separate warrant transaction. The warrants are to be settled on a net-exercise basis, either in shares of stock or cash, at the Company's election. The potential dilution caused by the warrants is expected to be limited as only the value above the exercise price of \$27.00 could be settled in stock determined using the then fair market value of the Cypress common stock.

The convertible note hedge and warrants are separate transactions entered into by the Company. They are not part of the terms of the Cypress 1.00% Notes and do not affect the holders' rights under the Cypress 1.00% Notes.

In conjunction with the convertible note hedge and the warrants, the Company paid net premiums of approximately \$17.0 million using a portion of the proceeds from the offering of the Cypress 1.00% Notes. The amount was recorded in Stockholders' equity in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Accelerated Share Repurchase Program:

In connection with the offering of the Cypress 1.00% Notes, the Company entered into an accelerated share repurchase program. Pursuant to the program, the Company repurchased shares of its common stock in the open market based on the volume weighted-average price of the Cypress common stock, subject to a per-share floor price and cap price, calculated over a period of approximately three months. The accelerated share repurchase program was funded with approximately \$571.0 million of net proceeds from the offering of the Cypress 1.00% Notes. The

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Company completed the accelerated share repurchase program in the second quarter of fiscal 2007 and repurchased a total of 28.9 million shares at an average stock price of \$19.78 under the program.

1.25% Senior Convertible Debentures (SunPower 1.25% Notes)

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, SunPower issued \$200.0 million in principal amount of the SunPower 1.25% Notes. Interest on the SunPower 1.25% Notes will be payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing on August 15, 2007. The SunPower 1.25% Notes will mature on February 15, 2027. Holders may require SunPower to repurchase all or a portion of their SunPower 1.25% Notes on each of February 15, 2012, February 15, 2017 and February 15, 2022, or if SunPower experiences certain

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types of corporate transactions constituting a fundamental change. Any repurchase of the SunPower 1.25% Notes pursuant to these provisions will be for cash at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the SunPower 1.25% Notes to be repurchased plus accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, SunPower may redeem some or all of the SunPower 1.25% Notes on or after February 15, 2012 for cash at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the SunPower 1.25% Notes to be redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Holders of the SunPower 1.25% Notes may, under certain circumstances at their option, convert each of the SunPower 1.25% Notes into cash and, if applicable, shares of SunPower class A common stock initially at a conversion rate of 17.6211 shares (equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$56.75 per share), at any time on or prior to maturity. The applicable conversion rate will be subject to customary adjustments in certain circumstances.

The SunPower 1.25% Notes are senior, unsecured obligations of SunPower, ranking equally with all existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness of SunPower. The SunPower 1.25% Notes are effectively subordinated to SunPower's secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the related collateral and structurally subordinated to indebtedness and other liabilities of SunPower's subsidiaries.

In connection with the offering of the SunPower 1.25% Notes, SunPower incurred approximately \$6.0 million of debt issuance costs.

Share Loan Agreement:

Concurrent with the offering of the SunPower 1.25% Notes, SunPower lent 2.9 million shares of its class A common stock, all of which are being borrowed by an affiliate of one of the underwriters of the SunPower 1.25% Notes. SunPower did not receive any proceeds from that offering of class A common stock, but received a nominal lending fee of \$0.001 per share for each share of common stock that is loaned pursuant to the share lending agreement described below.

Share loans under the share lending agreement will terminate and the borrowed shares must be returned to SunPower under the following circumstances: (1) the underwriter affiliate may terminate all or any portion of a loan at any time; (2) SunPower may terminate any or all of the outstanding loans upon a default by the underwriter affiliate under the share lending agreement, including a breach by the underwriter affiliate of any of its representations and warranties, covenants or agreements under the share lending agreement, or the bankruptcy of the underwriter affiliate; or (3) if SunPower enters into a merger or similar business combination transaction with an unaffiliated third party, all outstanding loans will terminate on the effective date of such event.

Shares loaned to the underwriter affiliate are issued and outstanding for corporate law purposes and, accordingly, the holders of the borrowed shares have all of the rights of a holder of SunPower's outstanding shares, including the right to vote the shares on all matters submitted to a vote of SunPower's stockholders and the right to receive any dividends or other distributions that SunPower may pay or make on its outstanding shares of class A common stock.

Stock Repurchase Program

In the first quarter of fiscal 2007, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a new stock repurchase program of up to \$300 million. This program is in addition to the accelerated share repurchase program described above. All previous repurchase programs have been terminated as a result of this new program. Stock repurchases under the new program may be made through open market and privately negotiated transactions at times and in such amounts as management deems appropriate. The timing and actual number of shares repurchased will depend on a variety of factors including price, corporate and regulatory requirements and other market conditions. The new stock repurchase program may be limited or terminated at any time without prior notice. To date, the Company has not repurchased any shares under this program.

Equity Option Contracts

As of December 31, 2006, the Company had outstanding a series of equity options on its common stock with an initial cost of \$26.0 million that were originally entered into in fiscal 2001. The contracts required physical settlement. Upon expiration of the options, if the Company's stock price was above the threshold price of \$21 per share, the Company would receive a settlement value totaling \$30.3 million in cash. If the Company's stock price was below the threshold price of \$21 per share, the Company would receive 1.4 million shares of its common stock. Alternatively, the Company had the option to renew and extend the contracts.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, the contracts expired and the Company did not exercise the option to renew them. Because the Company's stock price was below \$21 per share at the expiration date, the Company received 1.4 million shares of its common stock which were accounted for as treasury shares.

Table of Contents**NOTE 12. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

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

(In thousands)	July 1, 2007	As of December 31, 2006
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale investments	\$ 11,199	\$ 277
Net unrealized losses on derivatives	(873)	(1,570)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1,897	
Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 12,223	\$ (1,293)

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

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006
Net income	\$ 363,360	\$ 5,847	\$ 361,339	\$ 12,928
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale investments	10,072	(327)	10,922	(12)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives	297	(1,464)	697	(2,392)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1,561		1,897	
Total comprehensive income	\$ 375,290	\$ 4,056	\$ 374,855	\$ 10,524

NOTE 13. FOREIGN CURRENCY DERIVATIVES

The Company operates and sells products in various global markets and purchases capital equipment using foreign currencies. As a result, the Company is exposed to risks associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company may use various hedge instruments from time to time to manage the exposures associated with purchases of foreign sourced equipment, net asset or liability positions of its subsidiaries and forecasted revenues and expenses. The Company does not enter into foreign currency derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

As of July 1, 2007, the Company's hedge instruments consisted primarily of foreign exchange forward and option contracts. The Company estimates the fair value of its forward and option contracts based on spot rates and interest differentials from published sources.

Hedges of forecasted foreign currency denominated revenues using foreign exchange forward and option contracts are designated as cash flow hedges and changes in fair value of the effective portion of hedge contracts are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in Stockholders' equity in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Amounts deferred in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are reclassified into the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations in the periods in which the related revenue is recognized. The effective portion of unrealized losses recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, was \$0.9 million and \$1.6 million as of July 1, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. As of July 1, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the Company had outstanding forward and option contracts primarily relating to SunPower with an aggregate notional value of \$113.4 million and \$105.6 million, respectively. All outstanding contracts will mature by April 2008.

In addition, the Company records its hedges of foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities at fair value with the related gains or losses recorded in Other income (expense), net in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. The gains or losses on these contracts are substantially offset by transaction gains or losses on the underlying balances. As of July 1, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the Company had outstanding forward contracts with an aggregate notional value of \$27.2 million and \$33.3 million, respectively, to offset the risks associated with foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. All such outstanding contracts will mature by October 2007.

NOTE 14. INCOME TAXES

The Company's effective rate of income tax benefit was approximately 1% for both the three and six months ended July 1, 2007 and the effective rate of income tax provision was approximately 14% and 16% for the three and six months ended July 2, 2006, respectively. The tax benefit for the second quarter and first half of fiscal 2007 was primarily attributable to the recognition of certain deferred tax assets and the amortization of a deferred tax liability associated with purchased intangible assets. This was partially offset by non-U.S. taxes on income earned in certain countries that was not offset by current year net operating losses in other countries. During the second quarter of fiscal 2007, Cypress completed the sale of 7.5 million shares of SunPower common stock and recognized a gain of \$373.2 million from the transaction. Alternative minimum tax has been accrued on the taxable portion of the gain remaining after offset by capital loss and net operating loss carryovers.

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The tax provision for the second quarter and first half of fiscal 2006 was primarily attributable to non-U.S. taxes on income earned in certain countries that was not offset by current year net operating losses in other countries, partially offset by the amortization of a deferred tax liability associated with purchased intangible assets.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 on January 1, 2007. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, the Company recognized an increase in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits of \$3.2 million and a corresponding increase in accumulated deficit. As of January 1, 2007, the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits was approximately \$59.9 million, of which \$37.2 million, if recognized, would affect the Company's effective tax rate and \$22.7 million would result in an additional deferred tax asset that would be offset by a valuation allowance. We recorded FIN 48-related liabilities of \$2.4 million and \$2.7 million during the second quarter and first half of fiscal 2007, respectively. Management believes that events that could occur in the next 12 months and cause a material change in unrecognized tax benefits include, but are not limited to, the following:

completion of examinations of the Company's tax returns by the U.S. or foreign tax authorities; and

expiration of statute of limitations on the Company's tax returns.

The calculation of unrecognized tax benefits involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex global tax regulations. Management regularly assesses the Company's tax positions in light of legislative, bilateral tax treaty, regulatory and judicial developments in the countries in which the Company does business. Management does not anticipate material changes in the unrecognized tax benefits within the next 12 months.

Classification of Interest and Penalties

The Company's policy is to classify interest expense and penalties, if any, as components of income tax provision in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. As of January 1, 2007, the amount of accrued interest and penalties totaled \$3.2 million. The Company accrued additional interest and penalties of approximately \$0.4 million and \$0.7 million during the second quarter and first half of fiscal 2007, respectively.

Examinations by Tax Authorities

The following table summarizes the Company's major tax jurisdictions and the tax years that remain subject to examination by such jurisdictions as of January 1, 2007:

Tax Jurisdictions	Tax Years
The U.S.	2003 and onward
The Philippines	2004 and onward
India	2002 and onward
California	2002 and onward

There were no material changes during the second quarter and first half of fiscal 2007.

While years prior to 2003 for the U.S. corporate tax return are not open for assessment, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) can adjust net operating loss and research and development carryovers that were generated in prior years and carried forward to 2003.

The IRS is currently conducting an audit of the Company's federal income tax returns for fiscal 2003 and 2004. In addition, non-U.S. tax authorities are currently conducting tax audits of the Company's subsidiaries in the Philippines and India. As of July 1, 2007, no material adjustments have been proposed by the IRS or other foreign tax authorities. However, the IRS or the foreign tax authorities have not completed their examinations and there can be no assurance that there will be no significant adjustments upon the completion of their reviews.

NOTE 15. STOCK PURCHASE ASSISTANCE PLAN (SPAP)

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In May 2001, the Company's stockholders approved the adoption of the SPAP program. The SPAP program allowed for loans to employees to purchase shares of the Company's common stock in the open market. Employees of Cypress and its subsidiaries, including executive officers but excluding the Chief Executive Officer and members of the Board of Directors, were allowed to participate in the SPAP program. The loans were granted to certain executive officers prior to adoption of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which prohibits most loans to executive officers of public corporations. The SPAP program was terminated in the first quarter of fiscal 2002 and no new loans have been granted to employees thereafter.

As of July 1, 2007, interest rates associated with the outstanding loans ranged from 5.0% to 8.3% per annum. As loans are at interest rates below the estimated market rates, the Company records compensation expense to reflect the difference between the rate

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charged and the estimated market rate for each outstanding loan. Compensation expense related to these loans totaled approximately \$0.2 million and \$0.6 million for the three and six months ended July 1, 2007, respectively, and \$0.4 million and \$1.0 million for the three and six months ended July 2, 2006, respectively.

The following table summarizes the components of the outstanding loan balance:

(In thousands)	July 1, 2007	As of December 31, 2006
Principal:		
Active employees	\$ 8,910	\$ 19,638
Former employees	10,190	11,567
Total principal	19,100	31,205
Accrued interest:		
Active employees	1,386	3,905
Former employees	2,306	2,244
Total accrued interest	3,692	6,149
Total outstanding loan balance principal and accrued interest	22,792	37,354
Less: allowance for uncollectible loans	(8,289)	(8,345)
Total outstanding loan balance, net	\$ 14,503	\$ 29,009

The outstanding loan balance, net of allowance for uncollectible loans, is classified as a current asset in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Changes in the allowance for uncollectible loans, if any, are recognized in Selling, general and administrative in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. In determining the allowance for uncollectible loans, management considered various factors, including a review of borrower demographics (including geographic location and job grade), loan quality and a fair value analysis of the loans and the underlying collateral. The allowance was determined by management with the assistance of an analysis performed by an independent appraisal firm. To date, write-offs have been immaterial.

Each loan was evidenced by a full recourse promissory note executed by the employee in favor of the Company and was collateralized by a pledge of the Company's common stock purchased with the proceeds of the loan. If a participant sells the Company's common stock purchased with the proceeds from the loan, the proceeds of the sale must first be used to repay the interest and then the principal on the loan before being received by the participant. The Company's security interest in the collateral is currently reflected in security agreements executed by each participant and the Company. During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, the Company has engaged a new third-party service provider to help administer the SPAP program.

NOTE 16. NET INCOME PER SHARE

Basic net income per share is computed using the weighted-average common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net income per share is computed using the weighted-average common shares outstanding plus any potentially dilutive securities, except when their effect is anti-dilutive. Potentially dilutive securities primarily include stock options, restricted stock, convertible debt and warrants.

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

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(In thousands, except per-share amounts)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006
Basic:				
Net income	\$ 363,360	\$ 5,847	\$ 361,339	\$ 12,928
Weighted-average common shares	152,111	139,989	153,905	139,160
Basic net income per share	\$ 2.39	\$ 0.04	\$ 2.35	\$ 0.09
Diluted:				
Net income	\$ 363,360	\$ 5,847	\$ 361,339	\$ 12,928
Interest expense and related costs associated with the Cypress 1.25% Notes			1,173	
Adjustment related to SunPower		(206)		(225)
Other	(27)	(134)	(47)	(212)
Net income for diluted computation	\$ 363,333	\$ 5,507	\$ 362,465	\$ 12,491
Weighted-average common shares	152,111	139,989	153,905	139,160
Effect of dilutive securities, including stock options and unvested restricted stock units	6,599	5,121	6,032	5,749
Shares from assumed conversion of the Cypress 1.25% Notes (1)			8,910	
Other	147	196	147	201
Weighted-average common shares for diluted computation	158,857	145,306	168,994	145,110
Diluted net income per share	\$ 2.29	\$ 0.04	\$ 2.14	\$ 0.09

Table of Contents**Adjustment Related to SunPower:**

In accordance with SFAS No. 128, Earnings per Share, net income used in the diluted computation has been adjusted to reflect the impact of SunPower's per-share earnings included in the consolidated net income per share computations based on Cypress's holding of SunPower's securities.

Anti-Dilutive Securities:

The following securities were excluded from the computation of diluted net income per share because their impact was anti-dilutive:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006
Stock options	10,108	23,015	12,262	21,415
Shares from assumed conversion of the Cypress 1.25% Notes		33,048		33,048
Warrants to acquire Cypress's common shares (2)	25,100		25,100	

- (1) The Company redeemed all of the Cypress 1.25% Notes in February 2007. For the six months ended July 1, 2007, shares from assumed conversion of the Cypress 1.25% Notes were weighted for the period the Cypress 1.25% Notes were outstanding (from the beginning of the period to February 2007).
- (2) Issued in conjunction with the Cypress 1.00% Notes (see Note 11).

NOTE 17. SEGMENT, GEOGRAPHICAL AND CUSTOMER INFORMATION

The Company designs, develops, manufactures and markets a broad range of programmable system solutions for various markets including consumer, computation, data communications, automotive and industrial. In addition, Cypress is a majority shareholder of SunPower. The Company evaluates its reportable business segments in accordance with SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. The Company operates in the following five reportable business segments:

Reportable Segments	Description
Consumer and Computation Division	a product division focusing on timing solutions, universal serial bus and programmable-system-on-chip products.
Data Communications Division	a product division focusing on data communication devices for wireless handset and professional / personal video systems.
Memory and Imaging Division	a product division focusing on static random access memories, nonvolatile memories and image sensor products.
SunPower	a majority-owned subsidiary of Cypress specializing in solar power products.
Other	includes Silicon Light Machines and Cypress Systems, both majority-owned subsidiaries of Cypress, certain foundry-related services performed by Cypress, and certain corporate expenses.

In assessing the financial performance of the reportable business segments and making operating decisions, the Company's chief operating decision maker does not allocate acquisition-related costs, restructuring items, stock-based compensation expense, gains on divestitures, investment-related gains, impairment charges and write-off of debt issuance costs to the segments. In addition, the Company generally does not allocate assets and liabilities to the segments as management does not manage its business in this manner.

The following tables set forth certain information relating to the reportable business segments. The results of operations of SP Systems have been included in SunPower's results of operations subsequent to January 10, 2007:

Revenues:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006
Consumer and Computation Division	\$ 85,461	\$ 75,420	\$ 162,213	\$ 164,628
Data Communications Division	27,398	35,823	59,917	67,846
Memory and Imaging Division	83,381	88,460	168,091	164,660
SunPower	173,766	54,695	316,113	96,653
Other	2,780	10,838	9,304	20,586
Total revenues	\$ 372,786	\$ 265,236	\$ 715,638	\$ 514,373

Table of Contents**Income Before Income Taxes and Minority Interest:**

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006
Consumer and Computation Division	\$ 9,641	\$ 3,430	\$ 12,495	\$ 12,200
Data Communications Division	2,646	9,108	9,211	12,972
Memory and Imaging Division	8,326	7,133	18,048	5,697
SunPower	22,635	8,108	49,239	10,981
Other	(4,359)	(1,791)	(10,605)	(4,283)
Unallocated items:				
Amortization of intangibles and other acquisition-related costs	(24,285)	(5,622)	(44,234)	(11,875)
Restructuring credits (costs)		113		(489)
Stock-based compensation expense	(27,617)	(11,989)	(49,722)	(22,694)
Gains on divestitures			10,782	5,998
Impairment related to synthetic lease		(500)	(7,006)	(1,000)
Gain on sale of SunPower common stock	373,173		373,173	
Gains on investments in equity securities			929	10,027
Investment impairment charges			(601)	(883)
Write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs			(4,651)	
Other	(724)	115	(270)	235
Income before income taxes and minority interest	\$ 359,436	\$ 8,105	\$ 356,788	\$ 16,886

Geographical Information:

International revenues accounted for 68% and 67% of total revenues for the three and six months ended July 1, 2007, respectively, compared with 72% and 73% for the three and six months ended July 2, 2006, respectively. The following table presents the Company's revenues by geographical locations:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006
United States	\$ 119,347	\$ 74,904	\$ 238,686	\$ 141,328
Europe:				
Spain	65,564	734	97,709	2,976
Germany	22,634	33,312	50,626	58,394
Other	44,368	28,266	87,187	49,889
Asia:				
Hong Kong	36,120	30,376	64,550	54,682
Taiwan	22,186	21,842	41,079	53,511
Japan	21,007	25,437	40,501	51,400
Other	41,560	50,365	95,300	102,193
Total revenues	\$ 372,786	\$ 265,236	\$ 715,638	\$ 514,373

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Customer Information:

For the three months ended July 1, 2007, one customer of SunPower accounted for approximately 16% of the Company's total revenues. For the six months ended July 1, 2007, no customers accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total revenues.

For the three months ended July 2, 2006, one customer, a Cypress distributor, accounted for approximately 11% of the Company's total revenues. For the six months ended July 2, 2006, no customers accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total revenues.

NOTE 18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Lines of Credit

In December 2005, SunPower entered into a \$25.0 million three-year revolving credit facility with affiliates of Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and Lehman Brothers, Inc. The facility was collateralized by substantially all of SunPower's assets, including the stock of its foreign subsidiaries. Borrowings under the facility were conditioned upon customary conditions as well as (1) with respect to the first \$10.0 million drawn on the facility, maintenance of cash collateral to the extent of outstanding borrowings (excluding amounts borrowed), and (2) with respect to the remaining \$15.0 million of the facility, satisfaction of a coverage test which was based on the ratio of SunPower's cash flow to capital expenditures. In July 2007, SunPower terminated this line of credit and there were no outstanding borrowings at the termination date.

In July 2007, SunPower entered into a credit agreement with Wells Fargo providing for a \$50.0 million unsecured revolving credit line and a \$15.0 million secured letter of credit facility. During the first year of the three-year term of the agreement, SunPower may borrow up to \$50.0 million, and during the full three-year term, SunPower may request that Wells Fargo issue up to \$15.0 million in letters of credit. In accordance with the agreement, SunPower will pay interest on outstanding borrowings and a fee for outstanding letters of credit. SunPower has the ability at any time to prepay outstanding loans. All borrowings must be repaid by July 31, 2008, and all letters of credit shall expire no later than July 31, 2010. SunPower concurrently entered into a security agreement with Wells Fargo, granting a security interest in a deposit account to secure its obligations in connection with any letters of credit that might be issued under the credit agreement. In connection with the credit agreement, two wholly-owned subsidiaries of SunPower entered into an associated continuing guaranty with Wells Fargo. The terms of the credit agreement include certain conditions to borrowings, representations and covenants, and events of default customary for financing transactions of this type.

SunPower Debt and Equity Offering

In July 2007, SunPower issued and sold, in a public offering, 2.7 million shares of its class A common stock at a price of \$64.50 per share, and issued and sold \$225.0 million aggregate principal amount of 0.75% senior convertible debentures, due in 2027 (SunPower 0.75% Notes).

The SunPower 0.75% Notes bear interest at a rate of 0.75 percent per year, payable on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing on February 1, 2008. The SunPower 0.75% Notes will mature on August 1, 2027. Holders may require SunPower to repurchase all or a portion of the SunPower 0.75% Notes on each of August 1, 2010, August 1, 2015, August 1, 2020, and August 1, 2025, or if SunPower is involved in certain types of corporate transactions constituting a fundamental change. Any repurchase of the SunPower 0.75% Notes pursuant to these provisions will be for cash at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the SunPower 0.75% Notes to be repurchased plus accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, SunPower may redeem some or all of the SunPower 0.75% Notes on or after August 1, 2010 for cash at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the SunPower 0.75% Notes to be redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Holders of the SunPower 0.75% Notes may, under certain circumstances at their option, convert the principal amount into cash and, with respect to any amounts in excess of the principal amount, at SunPower's option, additional cash or shares of SunPower class A common stock initially at a conversion rate of 12.1599 shares (equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$82.24 per share) per \$1,000 principal amount of the SunPower 0.75% Notes, at any time on or prior to maturity. The applicable conversion rate will be subject to customary adjustments in certain circumstances.

The SunPower 0.75% Notes are senior, unsecured obligations of SunPower, ranking equally with all existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness of SunPower. The SunPower 0.75% Notes are effectively subordinated to SunPower's secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the related collateral, and structurally subordinated to indebtedness and other liabilities of SunPower's subsidiaries.

Share Loan Agreement:

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Concurrent with the offering of SunPower 0.75% Notes, SunPower lent 1.8 million shares of its class A common stock, all of which are being borrowed by an affiliate of Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, one of the underwriters of the SunPower 0.75% Notes. SunPower did not receive any proceeds from that offering of class A common stock, but received a nominal lending fee of \$0.001 per share for each share of common stock that is loaned pursuant to the share lending agreement described below.

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Share loans under the share lending agreement will terminate and the borrowed shares must be returned to SunPower under the following circumstances: (i) the underwriter affiliate may terminate all or any portion of a loan at any time; (ii) SunPower may terminate any or all of the outstanding loans upon a default by the underwriter affiliate under the share lending agreement, including a breach by the underwriter affiliate of any of its representations and warranties, covenants or agreements under the share lending agreement, or the bankruptcy of the underwriter affiliate; or (iii) if SunPower enters into a merger or similar business combination transaction with an unaffiliated third party (as defined in the agreement), all outstanding loans will terminate on the effective date of such event. In addition, the underwriter affiliate has agreed to return to SunPower any borrowed shares in its possession on the date anticipated to be five business days before the closing of certain merger or similar business combinations described in the share lending agreement. Except in limited circumstances, any such shares returned to SunPower cannot be reborrowed.

Any shares loaned to the underwriter affiliate will be issued and outstanding for corporate law purposes and, accordingly, the holders of the borrowed shares will have all of the rights of a holder of SunPower's outstanding shares, including the right to vote the shares on all matters submitted to a vote of SunPower's stockholders and the right to receive any dividends or other distributions that SunPower may pay or make on its outstanding shares of class A common stock.

Lock-Up Period:

In conjunction with the offering, Cypress entered into an agreement with the underwriters in which Cypress agreed not to sell or enter into any agreement to sell any of its SunPower class B common shares for a period of up to 60 days after July 26, 2007.

Cypress's Ownership in SunPower:

As of August 1, 2007, after taking into effect the transactions described above, Cypress's ownership interest in SunPower was approximately 57% of the outstanding shares of SunPower's capital stock, approximately 53% of the outstanding shares of SunPower's capital stock on a fully diluted basis, and approximately 90% of the voting rights of the outstanding shares of SunPower's capital stock.

Table of Contents**ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in this Quarterly Report of Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that involve risks and uncertainties, which are discussed in the Forward-Looking Statements section under Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Executive SummaryGeneral:

Our mission is to transform Cypress from a traditional, broad-line semiconductor company to a leading supplier of programmable system solutions. We deliver high-performance, mixed-signal, programmable solutions that provide customers with rapid time-to-market and system value. Our offerings include the programmable system-on-chip (PSoC) products, universal serial bus (USB) controllers, general-purpose programmable clocks and memories. Cypress also offers wired and wireless connectivity solutions that enhance connectivity and performance in multimedia handsets. Cypress serves numerous markets including consumer, computation, data communications, automotive, industrial and, through our majority-owned subsidiary SunPower Corporation (SunPower), solar power.

Currently, our organization is structured into the following reportable business segments:

Reportable Segments	Description
Consumer and Computation Division	a product division focusing on timing solutions, USB and PSoC products.
Data Communications Division	a product division focusing on data communication devices for wireless handset and professional / personal video systems.
Memory and Imaging Division	a product division focusing on static random access memories (SRAM), nonvolatile memories and image sensor products.
SunPower	a majority-owned subsidiary of Cypress specializing in solar power products.
Other	includes Silicon Light Machines and Cypress Systems, both majority-owned subsidiaries of Cypress, certain foundry-related services performed by Cypress, and certain corporate expenses.

SunPower:

In May 2007, Cypress completed the sale of 7.5 million shares of SunPower class A common stock (which were converted from class B common stock). As a result of the transaction, Cypress received total net proceeds of \$437.3 million and recorded a gain of \$373.2 million. As of July 1, 2007 and December 31, 2006, Cypress held approximately 44.5 million and 52.0 million shares of SunPower class B common stock, respectively. The following table summarizes Cypress's ownership in SunPower:

	July 1, 2007	As of December 31, 2006
As a percentage of SunPower's outstanding shares of capital stock	59%	75%
As a percentage of SunPower's outstanding shares of capital stock on a fully diluted basis	55%	70%
As a percentage of the total voting rights of SunPower's outstanding shares of capital stock ⁽¹⁾	91%	96%

⁽¹⁾ Holders of class B common stock are entitled to eight votes per share and holders of class A common stock are entitled to one vote per share.

Only Cypress, its successors in interest and its subsidiaries may hold shares of SunPower class B common stock unless Cypress distributes the shares to its stockholders in a tax-free distribution. Cypress currently does not have any plans to distribute to its stockholders shares of

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SunPower class B common stock, although Cypress may elect to do so in the future. Cypress is continuing to explore ways in which to allow its stockholders to fully realize the value of its investment in SunPower. There can be no assurance that Cypress will commence or conclude a transaction, or take any other actions, in the short term, or at all.

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Convertible Debt and Equity Financing:

1.25% Convertible Subordinated Notes (Cypress 1.25% Notes):

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we called for redemption all of the Cypress 1.25% Notes. As a result of the redemption, we issued 33.0 million shares of our common stock and paid \$179.7 million in cash.

1.00% Convertible Senior Notes (Cypress 1.00% Notes):

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we issued \$600.0 million in principal amount of the Cypress 1.00% Notes. The Cypress 1.00% Notes are initially convertible, subject to certain conditions, into cash up to the lesser of the principal amount of the Cypress 1.00% Notes or the conversion value. If the conversion value of the Cypress 1.00% Notes is greater than \$1,000, then the excess conversion value will be convertible into cash, common stock or a combination of cash and common stock, at Cypress's election. The initial effective conversion price of the Cypress 1.00% Notes is approximately \$23.90 per share.

In connection with the offering of the Cypress 1.00% Notes, we entered into an accelerated share repurchase program to repurchase our common stock. The accelerated share repurchase program was funded with approximately \$571.0 million of net proceeds from the offering of the Cypress 1.00% Notes. We completed the program during the second quarter of fiscal 2007 and repurchased a total of 28.9 million shares at an average price of \$19.78.

1.25% Senior Convertible Debentures (SunPower 1.25% Notes):

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, SunPower issued \$200.0 million in principal amount of the SunPower 1.25% Notes. Holders of the SunPower 1.25% Notes may, under certain circumstances at their option, convert the SunPower 1.25% Notes into cash and, if applicable, shares of SunPower class A common stock initially at a conversion rate of 17.6211 shares (equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$56.75 per share), at any time on or prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the maturity date.

Additional Debt and Equity Financing:

In July 2007, SunPower issued and sold, in a public offering, 2.7 million shares of its class A common stock at a price of \$64.50 per share, and issued and sold \$225.0 million aggregate principal amount of 0.75% senior convertible debentures, due in 2027.

As of August 1, 2007, after taking into effect the transactions described above, Cypress's ownership interest in SunPower was approximately 57% of the outstanding shares of SunPower's capital stock, approximately 53% of the outstanding shares of SunPower's capital stock on a fully diluted basis, and approximately 90% of the voting rights of the outstanding shares of SunPower's capital stock.

Acquisition:

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, SunPower completed the acquisition of PowerLight, a privately-held leading provider of large-scale solar power systems for residential, commercial, government and utility customers worldwide. Purchase consideration and future stock-based compensation totaled approximately \$334.4 million. The acquisition will enable SunPower to extend its leadership and participation in more diversified applications and markets, develop the next generation of solar products and solutions that will accelerate solar system cost reductions to compete with retail electric rates without incentives, and simplify and improve customer experience. In June 2007, SunPower changed PowerLight's name to SunPower Corporation, Systems (SP Systems) to capitalize on SunPower's name recognition.

Divestitures:

Silicon Valley Technology Center (SVTC):

In the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we completed the sale of our SVTC business to Semiconductor Technology Services, LLC (STS), for approximately \$53.0 million in cash. SVTC offered start-ups and established companies the opportunity to develop and characterize silicon-based technologies cost effectively using a state-of-the-art manufacturing-like fab environment and semiconductor toolset. We recognized a gain of \$10.6 million from the divestiture.

Image Sensor:

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In the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we completed the sale of the automotive imaging product line and certain assets associated with the consumer imaging product line of our image sensor business unit to Sensata Technologies, Inc. (Sensata) for approximately \$11.0 million in cash. We retained the custom imaging product line of our Image Sensor business unit. We recognized a gain of \$0.2 million from the divestiture.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations****Revenues**

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006
Consumer and Computation Division	\$ 85,461	\$ 75,420	\$ 162,213	\$ 164,628
Data Communications Division	27,398	35,823	59,917	67,846
Memory and Imaging Division	83,381	88,460	168,091	164,660
SunPower	173,766	54,695	316,113	96,653
Other	2,780	10,838	9,304	20,586
Total revenues	\$ 372,786	\$ 265,236	\$ 715,638	\$ 514,373

Consumer and Computation Division:

Revenues from the Consumer and Computation Division increased approximately \$10.0 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2007, or approximately 13%, compared to the same prior-year period. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase of approximately \$18.9 million in sales of our PSoC solutions, driven by new design wins, expansion of our customer base and continued market penetration in a variety of end-market applications. This increase was partially offset by a decrease of approximately \$6.7 million in sales of our general-purpose clock products primarily due to slowing demand in the base-station market, and \$3.9 million in sales of our personal computer (PC) clock products as we divested the product line in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006.

Revenues from the Consumer and Computation Division decreased approximately \$2.4 million in the first half of fiscal 2007, or approximately 1%, compared to the same prior-year period. The decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease of approximately \$12.2 million in sales of our general-purpose clock products primarily due to slowing demand in the base-station market, \$10.2 million in sales of our PC clock products as we divested the product line in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, and \$5.3 million in sales of our USB products primarily due to lower unit sales. The decrease was partially offset by an increase of approximately \$25.2 million in sales of our PSoC solutions, driven by new design wins, expansion of our customer base and continued market penetration in a variety of end-market applications.

Data Communications Division:

Revenues from the Data Communications Division decreased \$8.4 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2007, or 24%, compared to the same prior-year period. The decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease of approximately \$3.1 million in sales of our programmable logic device products as certain of these products were discontinued, and a decrease of approximately \$2.9 million in sales of our specialty memory products primarily due to the continued slowdown in the base-station market.

Revenues from the Data Communications Division decreased \$7.9 million in the first half of fiscal 2007, or 12%, compared to the same prior-year period. The decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease of approximately \$6.0 million in sales of our specialty memory products primarily due to the continued slowdown in the base-station market.

Memory and Imaging Division:

Revenues from the Memory and Imaging Division decreased \$5.1 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2007, or 6%, compared to the same prior-year period. The decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease of approximately \$3.2 million in sales of our pseudo-static random access memory (PSRAM) products as customers made last-time purchases because these products were being discontinued in the second quarter of fiscal 2007, and a decrease of approximately \$3.1 million in sales of our synchronous and asynchronous SRAM products in our memory product division due to decreased demand for networking and communications applications. The decrease was partially offset by an increase of approximately \$2.1 million in sales of our non-volatile memory products.

Revenues from the Memory and Imaging Division increased \$3.4 million in the half quarter of fiscal 2007, or 2%, compared to the same prior-year period. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase of \$5.0 million in sales of our synchronous SRAM products in our memory product division due to increased demand for networking and communications applications, coupled with an increase of approximately

\$4.5 million in sales of our non-volatile memory products. This increase was partially offset by a decrease of approximately \$6.9 million in sales of our PSRAM products as these products were discontinued.

Table of Contents**SunPower:**

Revenues from SunPower increased \$119.1 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2007, or 218%, compared to the same prior-year period. The increase in revenues was attributable to the combination of the addition of approximately \$104.0 million in systems revenues from SP Systems and an increase in components revenues of approximately \$15.1 million. Revenues increased \$219.5 million in the first half of fiscal 2007, or 227%, compared to the same prior-year period. The increase in revenues was attributable to the combination of the addition of approximately \$182.6 million in systems revenues from SP Systems and an increase in components revenues of approximately \$36.9 million.

The increase in components revenues was attributable to the continued increase in the demand for SunPower's solar cells and solar panels and continued increases in unit production and unit shipments of both solar cells and solar panels as SunPower continued to expand its solar manufacturing capacity. During the first three quarters of fiscal 2006, SunPower had three solar cell manufacturing lines in operation with an approximate annual production capacity of 75 megawatts. Since then, SunPower has added a fourth 33 megawatt line during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006 and it expects to commence commercial production in the next three solar cell lines by the end of fiscal 2007.

SunPower recognizes systems revenues related to the fixed price construction contracts on a percent completion basis. The revenue from this business is driven by the performance of its contractual obligations, which is generally driven by timelines for the installation of its solar power systems at customer sites. Accordingly, this could result in fluctuations in SunPower's systems revenues in future periods.

Other:

Revenues from the Other segment decreased \$8.1 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2007, or 74%, compared to the same prior-year period. Revenue decreased \$11.3 million in the first half of fiscal 2007, or 55%, compared to the same prior-year period. The decrease in revenues in both periods was primarily due to the divestiture of our SVTC business in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. SVTC contributed approximately \$7.9 million in revenues in the second quarter of fiscal 2006, and \$14.1 million in revenues in the first half of fiscal 2006 compared to \$6.3 million in the first half of fiscal 2007.

Cost of Revenues

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006
Cost of revenues	\$ 250,038	\$ 151,343	\$ 460,585	\$ 297,068
Gross margin	32.9%	42.9%	35.6%	42.2%

For the three and six months ended July 1, 2007, the decline in gross margin on a consolidated basis compared to the same prior-year periods was primarily attributable to a shift in revenue mix, as SunPower, which typically generates gross margin lower than our semiconductor businesses, continued to make up a larger portion of our consolidated sales. For the three months ended July 1, 2007, SunPower accounted for approximately 47% of our total sales compared with 21% in the same prior-year period. For the six months ended July 1, 2007, SunPower accounted for approximately 44% of our total sales compared with 19% in the same prior-year period. In addition, for the three and six months ended July 1, 2007, our semiconductor gross margin was negatively impacted by the divestiture of our high-margin SVTC business in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 and the absorption of fixed manufacturing costs in our fabrication facilities in the first half of fiscal 2007.

For the three and six months ended July 1, 2007, the decline in gross margin was also negatively impacted by an increase of approximately \$3.5 million and \$7.7 million in stock-based compensation expense, respectively, compared to the same prior-year periods.

Research and Development (R&D) Expenses

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006
R&D Expenses	\$ 42,737	\$ 61,263	\$ 95,107	\$ 123,594
As a percentage of revenues	11.5%	23.1%	13.3%	24.0%

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For the three months ended July 1, 2007, R&D expenses decreased \$18.5 million compared to the same prior-year period. The decrease in R&D expenditures was primarily driven by the cost savings of approximately \$15.4 million, mainly resulting from the divestitures of non-strategic product lines and businesses, including the PC clock product line in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006 and our SVTC business in the first quarter of fiscal 2007, coupled with the termination of certain employees related to process technology development. Stock-based compensation expense was flat period-over-period.

For the six months ended July 1, 2007, R&D expenses decreased \$28.5 million compared to the same prior-year period. The decrease in R&D expenditures was primarily driven by the cost savings of approximately \$24.8 million, mainly resulting from the divestitures of non-strategic product lines and businesses, including the PC clock product line in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006 and our SVTC business in the first quarter of fiscal 2007, coupled with the termination of certain employees related to process technology development. In addition, the decrease in R&D expenses was attributable to a decrease of approximately \$0.6 million in stock-based compensation expense compared to the same prior-year period.

Selling, General and Administrative (SG&A) Expenses

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006
SG&A expenses	\$ 74,712	\$ 43,398	\$ 143,417	\$ 88,153
As a percentage of revenues	20.0%	16.4%	20.0%	17.1%

For the three months ended July 1, 2007, SG&A expenses increased \$31.3 million compared to the same prior-year period. The increase in SG&A expenditures was primarily due to an increase of approximately \$21.1 million in expenses related to SunPower, of which approximately \$9.1 million was related to an increase in stock-based compensation expense and the remaining increase was attributable to the integration of SP Systems acquired in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 and increased headcount and employee-related costs to support the growth of SunPower's business. Excluding SunPower, the increase of \$10.2 million in SG&A expenditures was primarily attributable to an increase of approximately \$3.5 million in professional fees and legal costs, higher employee-related costs of \$3.3 million primarily due to the growth and headcount increase in our sales and marketing function, and an increase of approximately \$3.2 million in stock-based compensation expense.

For the six months ended July 1, 2007, SG&A expenses increased \$55.3 million compared to the same prior-year period. The increase in SG&A expenditures was primarily due to an increase of \$39.1 million in expenses related to SunPower, of which approximately \$16.1 million was related to an increase in stock-based compensation expense and the remaining increase was related to the integration of SP Systems acquired in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 and increased headcount and employee-related costs to support the growth of SunPower's business. Excluding SunPower, the increase in SG&A expenditures of \$16.2 million was primarily attributable to an increase of approximately \$6.6 million in professional fees and legal costs, higher employee-related costs of \$5.7 million primarily due to the growth and headcount increase in our sales and marketing function and an increased contribution to the employee bonus plans, and an increase of approximately \$3.9 million in stock-based compensation expense.

In-Process Research and Development (IPR&D) Charge

In connection with the acquisition of SP Systems, SunPower recorded an IPR&D charge of \$9.6 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2007, as technological feasibility associated with the IPR&D projects had not been established and no alternative future use existed.

In-process research and development projects related to SP Systems consist of two components: design automation tool and tracking systems and other. In assessing the projects, SunPower considered key characteristics of the technology as well as its future prospects, the rate technology changes in the industry, and various projects' stage of development.

The value of in-process research and development was determined using the income approach method, which calculated the sum of the discounted future cash flows attributable to the projects once commercially viable using a 40% discount rate, which was derived from a weighted-average cost of capital analysis and adjusted to reflect the stage of completion of the projects and the level of risks associated with the projects. The percentage of completion for each project was determined by identifying the research and development expenses invested in the project as a ratio of the total estimated development costs required to bring the project to technical and commercial feasibility. The following table summarizes certain information of each significant project:

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Projects	Stage of Completion	Total Cost Incurred	Total Costs to Complete	Completion Dates
Design automation tool:				
As of January 10, 2007 (acquisition date)	5%	\$ 0.2 million	\$ 2.6 million	December 2010
As of July 1, 2007	30%	\$ 0.8 million	\$ 2.6 million	June 2008
Tracking systems and other:				
As of January 10, 2007 (acquisition date)	30%	\$ 0.2 million	\$ 0.8 million	July 2007
As of July 1, 2007	100%	\$ 0.8 million	\$ 0.8 million	June 2007

Table of Contents**Status of In-Process Research and Development Projects:**

As of July 1, 2007, SunPower has incurred total post-acquisition costs of \$0.6 million related to the design automation tool project and estimates that an additional investment of \$1.8 million will be required to complete the project. SunPower expects to complete the design automation tool project by June 2008, approximately two and a half years earlier than the original estimate.

In June 2007, SunPower has completed the tracking systems project and incurred total project costs of \$0.8 million, of which \$0.6 million was incurred after the acquisition.

Amortization of Acquisition-Related Intangible Assets

For the three months ended July 1, 2007, amortization increased approximately \$5.7 million compared to the corresponding fiscal 2006 period. For the six months ended July 1, 2007, amortization increased approximately \$10.4 million compared to the corresponding fiscal 2006 period. The increase in amortization in both the three and six-month periods was primarily due to the additional intangible assets acquired in the SP Systems acquisition in the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

Impairment of Acquisition-Related Intangible Assets

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, in connection with the acquisition of SP Systems, SunPower recorded \$79.5 million of intangible assets, of which \$15.5 million was related to the PowerLight tradename, the primary branding and product identification for PowerLight. The determination of the fair value and useful life of the tradename was based on SunPower's strategy of continuing to market its systems products and services under the PowerLight brand. In June 2007, SunPower formally changed its branding strategy and consolidated all of its product and service offerings under the SunPower brand moniker and eliminated the use of the PowerLight tradename. As a result, SunPower changed PowerLight's name to SP Systems to capitalize on SunPower's name recognition. Based on the change in branding strategy, SunPower determined that the PowerLight tradename intangible asset was impaired during the second quarter of fiscal 2007 and wrote off the net book value of \$14.1 million related to the intangible asset.

Impairment Loss Related to Synthetic Lease

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we exercised our option to purchase land and buildings previously held under the synthetic lease for \$62.7 million. At the date of termination, we determined that an impairment existed related to the properties and recorded an impairment loss of \$7.0 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. See Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements below for further discussion.

Gain on Divestitures

We completed two divestitures in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 and recognized total gains of \$10.8 million from the sales. We completed one divestiture in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 and recognized a gain of \$6.0 million.

SVTC:

In the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we completed the sale of our SVTC business to Semiconductor Technology Services, LLC (STS), for approximately \$53.0 million in cash, pursuant to an asset purchase agreement dated January 29, 2007. In connection with the transaction, we agreed to provide certain transition services to STS for a limited time following the completion of the sale.

We recorded a gain of \$10.6 million in connection with the sale of SVTC during the first quarter of fiscal 2007. The following table summarizes the components:

(In thousands)	
Cash proceeds from sale	\$ 52,950
Net book value of assets sold to STS	(41,750)
Transaction and other costs	(640)
Gain on disposal of SVTC	\$ 10,560

Assets sold to STS included the following:

(In thousands)

Properties, plant and equipment, net:	
Land and building	\$ 8,050
Equipment	29,773
Other, primarily accounts receivable	3,927
Total assets sold to STS	\$ 41,750

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In conjunction with the SVTC divestiture, we exercised our option to purchase land and buildings previously held under the synthetic lease. Upon the termination of the synthetic lease, we sold one of the buildings and land located in California to STS as part of the SVTC divestiture.

In conjunction with the sale, approximately 85 SVTC employees were either terminated by us or transferred to STS.

Image Sensor:

In the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we completed the sale of the automotive imaging product line and certain assets associated with the consumer imaging product line of our image sensor business unit to Sensata for approximately \$11.0 million in cash, pursuant to an asset purchase agreement dated February 27, 2007. In connection with the transaction, we agreed to provide certain transition services to Sensata for a limited time following the completion of the sale. We retained the custom imaging product line of our image sensor business unit.

We recorded a gain of \$0.2 million in connection with the disposal of the image sensor product lines during the first quarter of fiscal 2007. The following table summarizes the components:

(In thousands)	
Cash proceeds from sale	\$ 11,000
Net book value of assets sold to Sensata	(6,534)
Allocated goodwill	(2,306)
Severance and other benefits	(1,093)
Transaction and other costs	(845)
 Gain on disposal of image sensor product lines	 \$ 222

Assets sold to Sensata included the following:

(In thousands)	
Inventories, net	\$ 1,438
Intangible assets, net	4,581
Other	515
 Total assets sold to Sensata	 \$ 6,534

Intangible assets sold to Sensata included certain purchased technology, patents and non-compete agreements which had been acquired by us in conjunction with previous business combinations.

The image sensor business unit is a reporting unit that includes goodwill acquired by us in conjunction with previous business combinations. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, we included a portion of the goodwill in the carrying amount of the disposed image sensor product lines in determining the gain on disposal. The amount was based on the relative fair values of the image sensor product lines disposed of and the remaining portion of the image sensor business unit that was retained by us.

In conjunction with the sale, approximately 25 employees in the image sensor business unit were transferred to Sensata.

Interest Income

Interest income increased \$3.4 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2007 compared with the second quarter of fiscal 2006. The increase was primarily driven by an increase of approximately \$3.9 million in interest income resulting from higher average cash and investment balances, coupled with higher interest rates. This increase was partially offset by a decrease of \$0.3 million in interest income from the stock purchase assistance plan (SPAP) primarily due to lower outstanding loan balances.

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Interest income increased \$5.9 million in the first half of fiscal 2007 compared with the first half of fiscal 2006. The increase was primarily driven by an increase of approximately \$6.9 million in interest income resulting from higher average cash and investment balances, coupled with higher interest rates. This increase was partially offset by a decrease of \$0.5 million in interest income from the SPAP program primarily due to lower outstanding loan balances.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased approximately \$0.2 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2007 compared with the second quarter of fiscal 2006. The increase in interest expense was primarily attributable to the issuance of the Cypress 1.00% Notes and the SunPower 1.25% Notes during the first quarter of fiscal 2007, which resulted in approximately \$2.1 million in interest expense in the second quarter of fiscal 2007. The increase was partially offset by a decrease of approximately \$1.9 million in interest expense related to the Cypress 1.25% Notes, which were fully redeemed in February 2007.

Interest expense increased approximately \$0.3 million in the first half of fiscal 2007 compared with the first half of fiscal 2006. The increase in interest expense was primarily attributable to the issuance of the Cypress 1.00% Notes and the SunPower 1.25% Notes during the first quarter of fiscal 2007, which resulted in approximately \$2.7 million in interest expense in the first half of fiscal 2007. In addition, the increase was attributable to an increase of \$0.3 million in interest expense related to SunPower's outstanding customer advances. The increase was partially offset by a decrease of approximately \$2.7 million in interest expense related to the Cypress 1.25% Notes, which were fully redeemed in February 2007.

Other Income (Expense), Net

The following table summarizes the components of other income (expense):

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006
Amortization of debt issuance costs	\$ (1,545)	\$ (930)	\$ (2,492)	\$ (1,860)
Write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs			(4,651)	
Gain on sale of SunPower common stock	373,173		373,173	
Gains on investments in equity securities			929	10,027
Investment impairment charges			(601)	(883)
Foreign currency exchange gain (loss)	(551)	(104)	272	42
Changes in fair value of investment held under the deferred compensation plan	(491)	(500)	(645)	383
Other	(757)	(62)	(272)	(125)
Total other income (expense), net	\$ 369,829	\$ (1,596)	\$ 365,713	\$ 7,584

Write-Off of Unamortized Debt Issuance Costs:

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we redeemed all of the Cypress 1.25% Notes. As a result, we wrote off \$4.7 million of related unamortized debt issuance costs.

Gain on Sale of SunPower Common Stock:

During the second quarter of fiscal 2007, Cypress completed the sale of 7.5 million shares of SunPower class A common stock (which were converted from class B common stock). As a result of the transaction, Cypress received total net proceeds of \$437.3 million and recorded a gain of \$373.2 million.

Gain on Investments:

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we sold our equity investments in two public companies and recognized total gains of \$0.9 million.

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During the first quarter of fiscal 2006, we completed the sale of our equity investments in two public companies and recognized total gains of \$7.1 million. In addition, one of the privately-held companies in which we held an equity investment was acquired by a public company, resulting in us receiving shares in the public company. As a result of the transaction, we recognized a gain of \$2.9 million during the first quarter of fiscal 2006.

Table of Contents**Deferred Compensation Plan:**

We have a deferred compensation plan, which provides certain key employees, including our executive management, with the option to defer the receipt of compensation in order to accumulate funds for retirement. We do not make contributions to the deferred compensation plan and we do not guarantee returns on the investments. Participant deferrals and investment gains and losses remain our assets and are subject to claims of general creditors. As of July 1, 2007 and December 31, 2006, deferred compensation plan assets totaled \$22.4 million and \$22.3 million, respectively, and liabilities totaled \$28.1 million and \$25.8 million, respectively.

We account for the deferred compensation plan in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 97-14, Accounting for Deferred Compensation Arrangements Where Amounts Earned Are Held in a Rabbi Trust and Invested. In accordance with EITF Issue No. 97-14, the liabilities are marked to market with the offset being recorded as an operating expense or credit. The assets (excluding the amounts invested in our common stock) are marked to market with the offset being recorded in Other income (expense), net. No entries are recorded for the amounts invested in our common stock because the amounts are accounted for as treasury stock.

All non-cash expense and credits recorded under the deferred compensation plan were included in the following line items in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006
Changes in fair value of assets recorded in:				
Other income (expense), net	\$ (491)	\$ (500)	\$ (645)	\$ 383
Changes in fair value of liabilities recorded in:				
Cost of revenues	(415)	97	(544)	(229)
R&D expense	(479)	112	(628)	(264)
SG&A expense	(365)	86	(478)	(201)
Total expense	\$ (1,750)	\$ (205)	\$ (2,295)	\$ (311)

Income Taxes

Our effective rate of income tax benefit was approximately 1% for both the three and six months ended July 1, 2007 and the effective rate of income tax provision was approximately 14% and 16% for the three and six months ended July 2, 2006, respectively. The tax benefit for the second quarter and first half of fiscal 2007 was primarily attributable to the recognition of certain deferred tax assets and the amortization of a deferred tax liability associated with purchased intangible assets. This was partially offset by non-U.S. taxes on income earned in certain countries that was not offset by current year net operating losses in other countries. During the second quarter of fiscal 2007, Cypress completed the sale of 7.5 million shares of SunPower common stock and recognized a gain of \$373.2 million from the transaction. Alternative minimum tax has been accrued on the taxable portion of the gain remaining after offset by capital loss and net operating loss carryovers.

The tax provision for the second quarter and first half of fiscal 2006 was primarily attributable to non-U.S. taxes on income earned in certain countries that was not offset by current year net operating losses in other countries, partially offset by the amortization of a deferred tax liability associated with purchased intangible assets.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is currently conducting an audit of our federal income tax returns for fiscal 2003 and 2004. In addition, non-U.S. tax authorities are currently conducting tax audits of our subsidiaries in the Philippines and India. As of July 1, 2007, no material adjustments have been proposed by the IRS or other foreign tax authorities. However, the IRS or the foreign tax authorities have not completed their examinations and there can be no assurance that there will be no significant adjustments upon the completion of their reviews.

Minority Interest

Minority interest includes primarily minority interest in SunPower's earnings or losses. The following table presents the minority interest recorded in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006
Total minority interest	\$ 2,039	\$ (1,139)	\$ 1,673	\$ (1,176)
Minority interest related to SunPower	\$ 2,036	\$ (1,140)	\$ 1,667	\$ (1,178)

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As of July 1, 2007 and July 2, 2006, Cypress's ownership interest in SunPower was approximately 59% and 76%, respectively. The decline in Cypress's ownership interest was primarily attributable to:

SunPower's issuance of its common stock in connection with the acquisition of SP Systems in the first quarter of fiscal 2007;

Cypress's sale of SunPower common stock in the second quarter of fiscal 2007; and

Option exercises by SunPower's employees.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table summarizes information regarding our cash and investments, working capital and long-term debt:

(In thousands)	As of	
	July 1, 2007	December 31, 2006
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 985,939	\$ 580,174
Working capital	\$ 1,122,674	\$ 676,789
Long-term debt	\$ 800,000	\$ 598,996

Key Components of Cash Flows:

(In thousands)	Six Months Ended	
	July 1, 2007	July 2, 2006
Net cash flow generated from operating activities	\$ 16,953	\$ 62,466
Net cash flow generated from (used in) investing activities	309,003	(18,734)
Net cash flow generated from financing activities	80,556	228,913
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	861	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 407,373	\$ 272,645

During the six months ended July 1, 2007, net cash generated from operations decreased \$45.5 million compared with the six months ended July 2, 2006. Operating cash flows for the six months ended July 1, 2007 was primarily driven by net income adjusted for the \$373.2 million one-time gain on the sale of SunPower common stock, and certain other non-cash items including depreciation and amortization, gains on investments and divestitures, impairment losses, write-off of debt issuance costs, in-process research and development charge, and stock-based compensation expense. The increase in accounts receivable was primarily due to the increase in sale volumes related to SunPower. The increase in inventories was primarily attributable to the growth at SunPower to support its volume ramp. The increase in other assets was primarily due to additional advances to polysilicon suppliers coupled with higher costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings related to SunPower's construction contracts.

During the six months ended July 1, 2007, net cash generated from investing activities increased \$327.7 million compared with the six months ended July 2, 2006. For the six months ended July 1, 2007, investing activities primarily included: (1) sale of 7.5 million SunPower common shares by Cypress, which generated net proceeds of \$437.3 million, (2) receipt of \$64.0 million in cash from our divestitures, (3) sales and maturities of investments, net of purchases, which generated \$13.4 million in cash, and (4) proceeds of \$12.0 million from the collection of our SPAP loans. These cash inflows were partially offset by: (1) \$123.7 million of property and equipment expenditures (which included \$103.8 million use of cash for SunPower's purchases), and (2) \$98.6 million of cash used in the SP Systems acquisition. During the six months ended

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July 2, 2006, we spent \$66.4 million on the acquisitions of property and equipment (which included \$33.4 million use of cash for SunPower's purchases). These uses of cash were partially offset by proceeds of \$50.6 million from sales and maturities of investments, net of purchases, and proceeds of \$5.6 million from the collection of loans from employees related to the employee stock purchase assistance plan.

During the six months ended July 1, 2007, net cash generated from financing activities decreased \$148.4 million compared with the six months ended July 2, 2006. For the six months ended July 1, 2007, financing activities primarily included: (1) receipt of \$800.0 million in cash from the issuance of the Cypress 1.00% Notes and the SunPower 1.25% Notes, and (2) issuance of common shares under our employee stock plans, which generated \$70.8 million in cash. The cash inflows were partially offset by: (1) repurchases of our common shares under the accelerated share repurchase program, which used \$571.0 million in cash, (2) redemption of the Cypress 1.25% Notes, which resulted in cash payments of approximately \$179.7 million to the note holders, (3) cash payments of approximately \$18.9 million in related debt issuance costs, and (4) purchase of a convertible note hedge and issuance of warrants, which used \$17.0 million in cash. During the six months ended July 2, 2006, cash generated from financing activities included net proceeds of \$197.4 million from SunPower's follow-on public offering of 7.0 million shares of its common stock and approximately \$37.4 million from the issuance of common shares under our employee stock plans, partially offset by \$6.3 million for the repayment of debt.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Contractual Obligations:***Stock Repurchase Program:*

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, our Board of Directors authorized a new stock repurchase program of up to \$300 million. This program is in addition to the accelerated share repurchase program. Stock repurchases under this program may be made through open market and privately negotiated transactions at times and in such amounts as management deems appropriate. The timing and actual number of shares repurchased will depend on a variety of factors including price, corporate and regulatory requirements and other market conditions. The stock repurchase program may be limited or terminated at any time without prior notice. The stock repurchase program terminated all previous repurchase programs. As of July 1, 2007, we have not repurchased any shares under this program.

Convertible Debt Cypress:

At the end of fiscal 2006, we had \$599.0 million of principal amount of the Cypress 1.25% Notes that were due in June 2008. During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we called for redemption of the Cypress 1.25% Notes. Holders had the option to convert the Cypress 1.25% Notes into 55.172 shares of our common stock per \$1,000 principal amount plus \$300 in cash. Alternatively, holders had the option to have their Cypress 1.25% Notes redeemed. Upon redemption, holders received \$1,000 plus accrued interest per \$1,000 principal amount. Any Cypress 1.25% Notes not converted into shares were automatically redeemed. As a result of the redemption, we issued 33.0 million shares of our common stock and paid \$179.7 million in cash to the holders of the Cypress 1.25% Notes.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we issued \$600.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the Cypress 1.00% Notes. The Cypress 1.00% Notes bear interest at a rate of 1.00% per year, payable semiannually in arrears in cash on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning on September 15, 2007. The Cypress 1.00% Notes will mature on September 15, 2009 unless earlier repurchased or converted. The Cypress 1.00% Notes are initially convertible, subject to certain conditions, into cash up to the lesser of the principal amount of the Cypress 1.00% Notes or the conversion value. If the conversion value is greater than \$1,000, then the excess conversion value will be convertible into cash, common stock or a combination of cash and common stock, at Cypress's election. The initial effective conversion price of the Cypress 1.00% Notes is approximately \$23.90 per share, which represents a premium of 26.5% to the closing price of the Cypress common stock on the date of issuance. Holders who convert their Cypress 1.00% Notes in connection with a fundamental change may be entitled to a make-whole premium in the form of an increase in the conversion rate. Additionally, in the event of a fundamental change, holders may require Cypress to purchase all or a portion of their Cypress 1.00% Notes at a purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the fundamental change repurchase date.

In connection with the sale of the Cypress 1.00% Notes, we entered into a separate convertible note hedge transaction. The convertible note hedge transaction is expected to reduce the potential dilution upon conversion of the Cypress 1.00% Notes in the event the market value per share of the Cypress common stock at the time of exercise is greater than the strike price of \$23.90. In addition, we sold warrants to acquire up to approximately 25.1 million shares of the Cypress common stock in a separate warrant transaction. The warrants are to be settled on a net-exercise basis, either in shares of stock or cash, at the Company's election. The potential dilution caused by the warrants is expected to be limited as only the value above the exercise price of \$27.00 could be settled in stock determined using the then fair market value of the Cypress common stock. In conjunction with the convertible note hedge and the warrants, we paid net premiums of approximately \$17.0 million using a portion of the proceeds from the offering of the Cypress 1.00% Notes.

In connection with the offering of the Cypress 1.00% Notes, we entered into an accelerated share repurchase program. Pursuant to the program, we repurchased shares of our common stock in the open market based on the volume weighted-average price of the Cypress common stock, subject to a per-share floor price and cap price, calculated over a period of approximately three months. The accelerated share repurchase program was funded with approximately \$571.0 million of net proceeds from the offering of the Cypress 1.00% Notes. The accelerated share repurchase program was completed in the second quarter of fiscal 2007 and we repurchased a total of 28.9 million shares at an average stock price of \$19.78 under the program.

Convertible Debt SunPower:

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, SunPower issued \$200.0 million in principal amount of the SunPower 1.25% Notes. Interest on the SunPower 1.25% Notes will be payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing August 15, 2007. The SunPower 1.25% Notes will mature on February 15, 2027. Holders may require SunPower to repurchase all or a portion of their SunPower 1.25% Notes on each of February 15, 2012, February 15, 2017 and February 15, 2022, or if SunPower experiences certain types of corporate transactions constituting a fundamental change. Any repurchase of the SunPower 1.25% Notes pursuant to these

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provisions will be for cash at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the SunPower 1.25% Notes to be repurchased plus accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, SunPower may redeem some or all of the SunPower 1.25% Notes on or after February 15, 2012 for cash at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the SunPower 1.25% Notes to be redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest. Holders of the SunPower 1.25% Notes may, under certain circumstances at their option, convert the SunPower 1.25% Notes into cash and, if applicable, shares of SunPower class A common stock initially at a conversion rate of 17.6211 shares (equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$56.75 per share), at any time on or prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the maturity date.

Lines of Credit:

In September 2003, we entered into a \$50.0 million, 24-month revolving line of credit with a major financial institution. In December 2006, this line of credit was extended to December 2007 and the total amount was decreased to \$30.0 million. Loans made under the line of credit bear interest based upon the Wall Street Journal Prime Rate or LIBOR plus 1.25%. Our obligations under the line of credit are guaranteed and collateralized by the common stock of certain of our business entities other than SunPower. As of July 1, 2007, no amount under this line of credit was outstanding. In connection with certain lease guarantees, we have obtained irrevocable letters of credit totaling approximately \$25.5 million as of July 1, 2007. See *Lease Guarantees* below for further discussion.

In December 2005, SunPower entered into a \$25.0 million three-year revolving credit facility with affiliates of Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and Lehman Brothers, Inc. The facility was collateralized by substantially all of SunPower's assets, including the stock of its foreign subsidiaries. Borrowings under the facility were conditioned upon customary conditions as well as (1) with respect to the first \$10.0 million drawn on the facility, maintenance of cash collateral to the extent of outstanding borrowings (excluding amounts borrowed), and (2) with respect to the remaining \$15.0 million of the facility, satisfaction of a coverage test which was based on the ratio of SunPower's cash flow to capital expenditures. In July 2007, SunPower terminated this line of credit and there were no outstanding borrowings at the termination date.

Lease Obligations:

On June 27, 2003, we entered into a synthetic lease agreement for certain of our U.S. manufacturing and office facilities. The lease agreement required us to purchase the properties or to arrange for the properties to be acquired by a third party at lease expiration, which was June 2008. During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we terminated the lease and exercised our option to purchase the properties for \$62.7 million, using our restricted cash collateral. See *Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements* below for further discussion.

Purchase Obligations:

We have outstanding purchase obligations, which represent principally our open purchase orders for services, software, manufacturing equipment, building improvements and supplies. Purchase obligations are defined as enforceable agreements that are legally binding on us and that specify all significant terms, including quantity, price and timing. As of July 1, 2007, non-cancelable purchase obligations totaled approximately \$143.3 million.

In addition, SunPower has agreements with suppliers of polysilicon, ingots, wafers, solar cells and solar modules. These agreements specify future quantities and pricing of products to be supplied by the vendors for periods up to 13 years and there are certain consequences, such as forfeiture of advanced deposits and liquidation damages relating to previous purchases, in the event that SunPower terminates the arrangements. As of July 1, 2007, total obligations related to such supply agreements were approximately \$2.0 billion.

Customer Advances:

Customer advances relate to advance payments received from SunPower's customers for future purchases of solar power products. As of July 1, 2007, customer advances, including interest on these advances, totaled \$32.6 million.

Capital Resources and Financial Condition:

Our long-term strategy is to maintain a minimum amount of cash and cash equivalents for operational purposes and to invest the remaining amount of our cash in interest-bearing and highly liquid cash equivalents and debt securities. As of July 1, 2007, in addition to \$820.9 million in cash and cash equivalents, we had \$165.0 million invested in short-term investments for a total liquid cash and investment position of \$985.9 million. During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we terminated our synthetic lease and used approximately \$62.7 million of our restricted cash to purchase land and buildings held under the lease.

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As of July 1, 2007, our consolidated cash, cash equivalents and short-term investment balances included approximately \$175.9 million of SunPower's cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, which are not available for general corporate use by Cypress.

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During the second quarter of fiscal 2007, Cypress completed the sale of 7.5 million shares of SunPower class A common stock (converted from class B common stock) and received net proceeds of \$437.3 million from the transaction. As of July 1, 2007, Cypress held 44.5 million shares of SunPower class B common stock. As our financial statements are presented on a consolidated basis, the fair value of Cypress's ownership interest in SunPower is not recorded as an asset in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

We believe that liquidity provided by existing cash, cash equivalents and investments and our borrowing arrangements will provide sufficient capital to meet our requirements for at least the next twelve months. However, should prevailing economic conditions and/or financial, business and other factors beyond our control adversely affect our estimates of our future cash requirements (including our debt obligations), we could be required to fund our cash requirements by alternative financing. There can be no assurance that additional financing, if needed, would be available on terms acceptable to us or at all.

We may choose at any time to raise additional capital or debt to strengthen our financial position, facilitate growth, and provide us with additional flexibility to take advantage of business opportunities that arise.

Lease Guarantees:

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, we entered into a strategic foundry partnership with Grace Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation (Grace), pursuant to which we have transferred certain of our proprietary process technologies to Grace's Shanghai, China facility. In accordance with a foundry agreement executed in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, we purchase wafers from Grace that are produced using these process technologies.

Pursuant to a master lease agreement, Grace has leased from CIT Technologies Corporation (CIT) certain semiconductor manufacturing equipment. In conjunction with the master lease agreement, we have entered into a series of guarantees with CIT for the benefit of Grace (see table below). Under the guarantees, we have agreed to unconditional guarantees to CIT of the rental payments payable by Grace for the leased equipment under the master lease agreement. If Grace fails to pay any of the quarterly rental payments, we will be obligated to pay such outstanding amounts within 10 days of a written demand from CIT. If we fail to pay such amount, interest will accrue at a rate of 9% per annum on any unpaid amounts. To date, we have not made any payments under these guarantees.

Pursuant to the guarantees, we obtained irrevocable letters of credit to secure the rental payments under the guarantees in the event a demand is made by CIT on us. The amount available under the letters of credit will decline according to schedules mutually agreed upon by us and CIT. If we default, CIT will be entitled to draw on the letters of credit.

In connection with the guarantees, we were granted options to purchase a quantity of ordinary shares of Grace equal to 20% of the total rental obligations for the leased equipment.

As of July 1, 2007, we determined that the fair values of the guarantees and the options were not material to our financial statements.

Under the terms of the agreement, the maximum amount of all guaranteed equipment lease obligations will not exceed approximately \$60 million. We are under no obligation to guarantee any future payments on additional equipment leases for the benefit of Grace and will do so only in our sole discretion.

The following table summarizes the terms of the guarantees that have been entered into between us and CIT:

Guarantee	Date of Guarantee	Base Lease Term of Equipment	Total Rental Payments Due per Master Lease	Irrevocable Letters of Credit	Grace Options Granted to Cypress
1	December 2006	36 months, beginning January 2007	\$ 8.4 million	\$ 6.4 million	2.3 million shares
2	February 2007	36 months, beginning March 2007	\$ 10.4 million	\$ 8.0 million	2.8 million shares
3	March 2007	36 months, beginning May 2007	\$ 2.7 million	\$ 2.1 million	0.7 million shares
4	May 2007	36 months, beginning June 2007	\$ 4.7 million	\$ 3.6 million	1.3 million shares
5	June 2007	36 months, beginning July 2007	\$ 7.0 million	\$ 5.4 million	1.9 million shares

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements:

Synthetic Lease:

In June 2003, we entered into a synthetic lease agreement for four facilities located in San Jose, California and one facility located in Bloomington, Minnesota. The synthetic lease required us to purchase the properties from the lessor for \$62.7 million or to arrange for the properties to be acquired by a third party at lease expiration, which was June 2008. The synthetic lease obligation of \$62.7 million was not recorded in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The synthetic lease required monthly payments to the lessor that varied based on LIBOR plus a spread. Such payments totaled approximately \$0.9 million and \$1.7 million for the three and six months ended July 2, 2006, respectively, and \$0.7 million for the three months ended April 1, 2007.

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We were required to evaluate periodically the expected fair value of the properties at the end of the lease term. As we determined that it was estimable and probable that the expected fair value of the properties at the end of the lease term would be less than \$62.7 million, we ratably accrued the impairment loss over the remaining lease term. As of December 31, 2006, the total impairment loss accrual was \$5.7 million. The fair value analysis on the properties was performed by management with the assistance of independent appraisal firms.

We were also required to maintain restricted cash or investments to serve as collateral for the synthetic lease. As of December 31, 2006, the balance of restricted cash and accrued interest was \$63.3 million.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we exercised our option to purchase land and buildings under the synthetic lease for \$62.7 million from the lessor. The payment was made using the restricted cash collateral. At the date of termination, we determined that an impairment loss of \$12.7 million existed associated with the properties, representing the difference between the fair value of the properties at the date of termination and the lease obligation. As a result, we recognized an additional impairment loss of \$7.0 million, representing the difference between the total impairment loss of \$12.7 million and the amount previously accrued, in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations and recorded approximately \$50.0 million related to the properties in Property, plant and equipment, net in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet in the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

Equity Option Contracts:

As of December 31, 2006, we had outstanding a series of equity options on our common stock with an initial cost of \$26.0 million that were originally entered into in fiscal 2001. The contracts required physical settlement. Upon expiration of the options, if our stock price was above the threshold price of \$21 per share, we would receive a settlement value totaling \$30.3 million in cash. If our stock price was below the threshold price of \$21 per share, we would receive 1.4 million shares of our common stock. Alternatively, the contracts may be renewed and extended.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, the contracts expired and we did not renew them. Because our stock price was below \$21 per share at the expiration date, we received 1.4 million shares of our common stock.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS No. 159), which permits entities to choose to measure eligible financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are reported in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We will adopt this pronouncement in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 and are currently evaluating the impact of this pronouncement on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157), which clarifies the definition of fair value, establishes guidelines for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures regarding fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 does not require any new fair value measurements and eliminates inconsistencies in guidance found in various prior accounting pronouncements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We will adopt this pronouncement in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 and are currently evaluating the impact of SFAS No. 157 on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In June 2006, the FASB ratified the provisions of EITF Issue No. 06-2, Accounting for Sabbatical Leave and Other Similar Benefits Pursuant to FASB Statement No. 43, Accounting for Compensated Absences (EITF Issue No. 06-2), which requires that compensation expense associated with a sabbatical leave, or other similar benefit arrangement, be accrued over the requisite service period during which an employee earns the benefit. EITF Issue No. 06-2 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 and should be recognized as either a change in accounting principle through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the year of adoption or a change in accounting principle through retrospective application to all prior periods. We adopted this pronouncement in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 and the impact of the adoption was an increase of \$1.8 million in Other current liabilities and a corresponding increase in Accumulated deficit in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. FIN 48 prescribes a comprehensive model for how a

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company should recognize, measure, present, and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that the company has taken or expects to take on a tax return (including a decision whether to file or not to file a return in a particular jurisdiction). FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. We adopted this standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 and the impact of the adoption was an increase in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits of \$3.2 million and a corresponding increase in Accumulated deficit in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. See Note 14 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**Interest and Foreign Currency Exchange Rates**

We are exposed to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. To mitigate these risks, we utilize derivative financial instruments. We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

The fair market value of the Cypress 1.00% Notes is subject to interest rate risk and market risk due to the convertible feature. The fair market value of the Cypress 1.00% Notes will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. In addition, the fair market value of the Cypress 1.00% Notes will increase as the market price of our common stock increases and decrease as the market price falls. The interest and market value changes affect the fair market value of the Cypress 1.00% Notes but do not impact our financial position, cash flows or results of operations due to the fixed nature of the debt obligations. As of July 1, 2007, the estimated fair value of the Cypress 1.00% Notes was approximately \$662.8 million based on quoted market prices. A 10% increase in quoted market prices would increase the estimated fair value of the Cypress 1.00% Notes to approximately \$729.1 million, and a 10% decrease in the quoted market prices would decrease the estimated fair value of the Cypress 1.00% Notes to \$596.5 million.

The majority of our revenues, expenses and capital spending is transacted in U.S. dollars. However, we do enter into transactions in other currencies, primarily the Euro. To protect against reductions in value and the volatility of future cash flows caused by changes in foreign exchange rates, we have established hedging programs. Our hedging programs reduce, but do not always eliminate, the impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements. Our subsidiary SunPower entered into a series of Euro forward and option contracts to hedge forecasted foreign denominated revenues. The total notional amount of these contracts was \$113.4 million as of July 1, 2007. If the forecasted cash flow fails to materialize, SunPower will have to close out the contracts at the then prevailing market rates, resulting in gains or losses. A 10% unfavorable currency movement would result in a loss of approximately \$11.6 million on these contracts.

Investments in Publicly-Traded and Privately-Held Companies

We have investments, including marketable equity securities and warrants, in certain public companies other than SunPower. The marketable equity securities consist of common stock and are classified as available-for-sale investments. They are recorded in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value with unrealized gains or losses reported as a component in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). In addition, our investments include warrants to purchase shares of a public company's common stock. These warrants are classified as derivative instruments and are carried at fair value with the resulting gains or losses recognized in Other income (expense), net in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The fair value of the common stock and warrants is subject to market price volatility. As of July 1, 2007, the fair value of our marketable equity securities was \$15.6 million. A 10% increase in the stock prices of our investments would increase the fair value of our investments by approximately \$1.6 million, and a 10% decrease in the stock prices would decrease the fair value of our investments by approximately \$1.6 million. As of July 1, 2007, the fair value of our warrants classified as derivative instruments was \$2.3 million. A 10% increase in the stock price of the investee would increase the value of our warrants by approximately \$0.2 million, and a 10% decrease in the stock price would decrease the value of our warrants by approximately \$0.2 million.

Our investment portfolio also includes warrants that are not classified as derivative instruments or available-for-sale securities. These warrants are carried at cost and as of July 1, 2007, the carrying value of these warrants was \$1.9 million.

We have investments in several privately-held companies, many of which are start-up or development stages. These investments are inherently risky as the market for the technologies or products they have under development are typically in the early stages and may never materialize. As our equity investments generally do not permit us to exert significant influence or control, these amounts generally represent our cost of the investments, less any adjustments we make when we determine that an investment's net realizable value is less than its carrying cost. As of July 1, 2007, the carrying value of our investments in privately-held companies was \$9.4 million.

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Stock Purchase Assistance Plan (SPAP)

As of July 1, 2007, we had \$22.8 million of principal and cumulative accrued interest relating to loans made to employees and former employees under the shareholder-approved SPAP program. The SPAP program was terminated in the first quarter of fiscal 2002 and no new loans have been granted to employees since the first quarter of fiscal 2002. We made the loans to employees for the purpose of purchasing our common stock. Each loan is evidenced by a full recourse promissory note executed by the employee in favor of Cypress and is secured by a pledge of the shares of our common stock purchased with the proceeds of the loan. In accordance with the program, the Chief Executive Officer and members of the Board of Directors did not participate in this program. As of July 1, 2007, we had an allowance for uncollectible loans of \$8.3 million. In determining the allowance for uncollectible loans, management considered various factors, including a review of borrower demographics (including geographic location and job grade), loan quality and an independent fair value analysis of the loans and the underlying collateral. To date, write-offs have been immaterial.

As of July 1, 2007, the carrying value of the loans exceeded the underlying common stock collateral by \$3.6 million. The carrying value of the loans would exceed the underlying common stock collateral by \$2.1 million if our stock price increased 10%, and by \$5.4 million if our stock price decreased 10%.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the disclosure controls and procedures are met. Additionally, in designing disclosure controls and procedures, our management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible disclosure controls and procedures. The design of any disclosure controls and procedures also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

Based on their evaluation as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and subject to the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no material changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the second quarter of fiscal 2007 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The information required by this item is included in Note 10 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements under Item 1, Part 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We face significant volatility in supply and demand conditions for our products, and this volatility, as well as any failure by us to accurately forecast future supply and demand conditions, could materially and negatively impact our business.

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The semiconductor industry has historically been characterized by wide fluctuations in the demand for, and supply of, semiconductors. Demand for our products depends in large part on the continued growth of various electronics industries that use our products, including:

wireless telecommunications equipment;

computers and computer-related peripherals;

memory and image sensors;

networking equipment;

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consumer electronics, automotive electronics and industrial controls; and

solar power products.

In addition, certain of our products, including USB micro-controllers and clocks, are incorporated into computer and computer-related products, which have historically experienced, and may in the future experience, significant fluctuations in demand. Any downturn or reduction in the growth of these industries could seriously harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We order materials and build our products based primarily on our internal forecasts and secondarily on existing orders, which may be cancelled under many circumstances. Because our markets are volatile and subject to rapid technological and price changes, our forecasts may be wrong causing us to make too many or too few of certain products. Also, our customers frequently place orders requesting product delivery almost immediately after the order is made, which makes forecasting customer demand even more difficult, particularly when supply is abundant. If we experience inadequate demand or a significant shift in the mix of product orders that makes our existing capacity and capability inadequate, our fixed costs per semiconductor produced will increase, which will harm our financial condition and results of operations. Alternatively, if we should experience a sudden increase in demand, we will need to quickly ramp our inventory and/or manufacturing capacity to adequately respond to our customers. If we are unable to ramp our inventory or manufacturing capacity in a timely manner or at all, we risk losing our customers' business, which could have a negative impact on our financial performance and reputation.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations will be seriously harmed if we fail to compete successfully in our highly competitive industry and markets.

The semiconductor industry is intensely competitive. This intense competition results in a difficult operating environment that is marked by erosion of average selling prices over the life of each product and rapid technological change resulting in limited product life cycles. In order to offset selling price decreases, we attempt to decrease the manufacturing costs of our products and to introduce new, higher priced products that incorporate advanced features. If these efforts are not successful or do not occur in a timely manner, or if our newly introduced products do not gain market acceptance, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be seriously harmed.

Our ability to compete successfully in the rapidly evolving semiconductor technology industry depends on many factors, including:

our success in developing new products and manufacturing technologies;

the quality and price of our products;

the diversity of our product line;

the cost effectiveness of our design, development, manufacturing and marketing efforts, especially as compared to our competitors;

our customer service;

our customer satisfaction;

our ability to successfully execute our flexible fab initiative;

the pace at which customers incorporate our products into their systems;

the number, strength and nature of our competitors, the markets they target and the rate of their technological advances;

general economic conditions; and

our access to and the availability of capital.

Although we believe we currently compete effectively in the above areas to the extent they are within our control, given the pace of change in the industry, our current abilities are not a guarantee of future success. If we are unable to compete successfully in this environment, our business, financial condition and results of operations will be seriously harmed.

Our financial results could be adversely impacted if we fail to develop, introduce and sell new products or fail to develop and implement new technologies.

Like many semiconductor companies, which operate in a highly competitive, quickly changing environment marked by rapid obsolescence of existing products, our future success depends on our ability to develop and introduce new products that customers choose to buy. Our new products are important sources of revenue for us. The new products the market requires tend to be increasingly complex, incorporating more functions and operating at faster speeds than old products. Increasing complexity generally requires smaller features on a chip. This makes manufacturing new generation of products substantially more difficult than prior generations. Ultimately, whether we can successfully introduce these and other new products depends on our ability to develop and implement new ways of manufacturing semiconductors.

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If we fail to introduce new product designs in a timely manner or are unable to manufacture products according to the requirements of these designs, or if our customers do not successfully introduce new systems or products incorporating our products, or market demand for our new products does not exist as anticipated, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be seriously harmed.

The complex nature of our manufacturing activities makes us highly susceptible to manufacturing problems and these problems can have a substantial negative impact on us when they occur.

Making semiconductors is a highly complex and precise process, requiring production in a tightly controlled, clean environment. Even very small impurities in our manufacturing materials, defects in the masks used to print circuits on a wafer or other problems in the wafer fabrication process can cause a substantial percentage of wafers to be rejected or numerous chips on each wafer to be non-functional. We and, similarly, our third party foundry partners, may experience problems in achieving an acceptable success rate in the manufacture of wafers and the likelihood of facing such difficulties is higher in connection with the transition to new manufacturing methods. The interruption of wafer fabrication or the failure to achieve acceptable manufacturing yields at any of our facilities, or the facilities of our third-party foundry partners, would seriously harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may also experience manufacturing problems in our assembly and test operations and in the introduction of new packaging materials.

In addition, the manufacturing of SunPower's solar cells is a highly complex process. Minor deviations in the manufacturing process can cause substantial decreases in yield and in some cases, cause production to be suspended or yield no output. SunPower has from time to time experienced lower than anticipated manufacturing yields. This often occurs during the production of new products or the installation and start-up of new process technologies or equipment. For example, SunPower recently acquired equipment for a fourth cell production line and purchased a building to house its second solar cell manufacturing facility. As SunPower expands its manufacturing capacity and brings additional lines or facilities into production, it may experience lower yields initially as is typical with any new equipment or process. SunPower also expects to experience lower yields initially as it migrates its manufacturing processes to thinner wafers. If SunPower does not achieve planned yields, its product costs could increase, and product availability would decrease resulting in lower revenues than expected.

Problems in the performance or availability of other companies we hire to perform certain manufacturing and transport tasks could seriously harm our financial performance.

A high percentage of our products are currently fabricated in our manufacturing facilities located in Texas, Minnesota and the Philippines. However, we also increasingly rely on independent contractors to manufacture some of our products. If market demand for our products exceeds our internal manufacturing capacity and available capacity from our foundry partners, we may seek additional foundry manufacturing arrangements. A shortage in foundry manufacturing capacity, which is more likely to occur at times of increasing demand, could hinder our ability to meet demand for our products and therefore adversely affect our operating results. In addition, greater demand for wafers produced by any such foundries without an offsetting increase in foundry capacity raises the likelihood of potential wafer price increases.

While a high percentage of our products are assembled, packaged and tested at our manufacturing facility located in the Philippines, we rely on independent subcontractors to assemble, package and test the balance of our products. We cannot be certain that these subcontractors will continue to assemble, package and test products for us on acceptable economic and quality terms or at all and it might be difficult for us to find alternatives if they do not do so.

We also rely on independent carriers and freight haulers to move our products between manufacturing plants and our customers. Transport or delivery problems due to their error or because of unforeseen interruptions in their business due to factors such as strikes, political instability, terrorism, natural disasters or accidents could seriously harm our business, financial condition and results of operations and ultimately impact our relationship with our customers.

SunPower is currently facing an industry-wide shortage of polysilicon. The prices that SunPower pays for polysilicon have increased recently, and SunPower expects these price increases to continue, which may constrain revenue growth and decrease gross margins and profitability. In addition, an inability to secure adequate polysilicon supplies could severely hurt operations and result in a significant decrease in SunPower's and Cypress' revenues and profits.

Polysilicon is an essential raw material in SunPower's production of photovoltaic, or solar, cells and also in the solar cells and modules used by its SP Systems business to produce solar power systems. There is currently an industry-wide shortage of polysilicon, which has resulted in significant price increases. SunPower expects that the average price of polysilicon will continue to increase. Increases in polysilicon prices in the past have increased SunPower's manufacturing costs and may impact its manufacturing costs and net income in the future. As demand for solar cells has increased, many of SunPower's principal competitors have announced plans to add additional manufacturing capacity. As this manufacturing capacity becomes operational, it will increase the demand for polysilicon and further exacerbate the current shortage. Polysilicon

is also used in the semiconductor industry generally and any increase in demand from that sector will compound the shortage. The production of polysilicon is capital intensive and adding

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additional capacity requires significant lead time. While SunPower is aware that several new facilities for the manufacture of polysilicon are under construction, it does not believe that the supply imbalance will be remedied in the near term. SunPower expects that polysilicon demand will continue to outstrip supply throughout 2007 and potentially for a longer period.

Although SunPower has contracted with vendors for what it believes will be an adequate supply of silicon ingots through 2007, SunPower's estimates regarding its supply needs may not be correct and its purchase orders and contracts may be cancelled by its suppliers. The volume and pricing associated with these purchase orders and contracts may be changed by its suppliers based on market conditions. SunPower's purchase orders are generally non-binding in nature. If SunPower's suppliers were to cancel its purchase orders or change the volume or pricing associated with these purchase orders and/or contracts, SunPower may be unable to meet customer demand for its products, which could cause SunPower to lose customers, market share and revenue. This would have a material negative impact on SunPower's business and operating results. If SunPower's manufacturing yields decrease significantly, it adds manufacturing capacity faster than currently planned or its suppliers cancel or fail to deliver, SunPower may not have made adequate provision for its polysilicon needs for the balance of the year. In addition, SunPower currently purchases polysilicon and makes advances to suppliers to secure future polysilicon supply, which adversely affects its liquidity. These advances may in the future take the form of equity issuances, which would result in additional dilution to SunPower's stockholders, including Cypress.

The inability to obtain sufficient polysilicon, ingots or wafers at commercially reasonable prices or at all would adversely affect SunPower's ability to meet existing and future customer demand for its products and could cause SunPower to make fewer shipments, lose customers and market share and generate lower than anticipated revenue, thereby seriously harming SunPower's and Cypress' business, financial condition and results of operations.

SunPower will continue to be dependent on a limited number of third-party suppliers for key components for its products, which could prevent it from delivering products to its customers within required timeframes, which could result in installation delays, cancellations, liquidated damages and loss of market share.

In addition to SunPower's reliance on a small number of suppliers for its solar cells and panels, SunPower's newly acquired SP Systems business relies on a limited number of third party suppliers for key components for its solar power systems, some of whom are competitors of SunPower. If certain of our competitors who are currently supplying solar panels to SP Systems were to terminate or reduce their supply commitments, SP Systems would be unable to meet customer demand which would adversely impact SunPower's and Cypress' financial results.

If SunPower fails to develop or maintain its relationships with these or its other suppliers, SunPower may be unable to manufacture its products or its products may be available only at a higher cost or after a long delay. To the extent the processes that SunPower's suppliers use to manufacture components are proprietary, SunPower may be unable to obtain comparable components from alternative suppliers. The failure of a supplier to supply components in a timely manner, or to supply components that meet SunPower's quality, quantity and cost requirements, could impair SunPower's ability to manufacture its products or decrease their costs. If SunPower cannot obtain substitute materials on a timely basis or on acceptable terms, SunPower could be prevented from delivering its products to its customers within required timeframes, which could result in installation delays, cancellations, liquidated damages and loss of market share, any of which could have a material adverse effect on SunPower's and Cypress' business and results of operations.

A limited number of SunPower's customers comprise a significant portion of its revenues and those customers do not have long-term agreements, and thus any decrease in revenue from cancellations by these customers could have an adverse effect on SunPower.

Even though SunPower's customer base is expected to increase and its revenue streams to diversify as a result of its acquisition of SP Systems in the first quarter of fiscal 2007, a large portion of SunPower's net revenues will likely continue to depend on sales to a limited number of customers as well as the ability of those customers to sell solar power products that incorporate SunPower's solar cells and panels. Furthermore, SP Systems directly competes, as a distributor of solar panels and systems, with many of SunPower's customers. For example, both Conergy AG and Solon AG, two of SunPower's largest customers, actively compete with SP Systems' business in the large-scale solar power plant market. SunPower's customer relationships have been developed over a short period of time. SunPower cannot be certain that these customers will generate significant revenue in the future or if these customer relationships will continue to develop in light of the SP Systems acquisition. If SunPower's relationships with its other customers do not continue to develop, it may not be able to expand its customer base or maintain or increase its revenues.

Furthermore, SunPower does not have long-term agreements with customers, but instead operates on a purchase order basis. Although SunPower believes that cancellations on its purchase orders to date have been insignificant, its customers may cancel or reschedule purchase orders with SunPower on relatively short notice. SunPower relies upon a limited number of customers for a substantial portion of its revenues. Accordingly, cancellations or rescheduling of customer orders could result in the delay or loss of anticipated sales without allowing SunPower sufficient time to reduce, or delay the incurrence of, its corresponding inventory and operating expenses. In addition, changes in forecasts or the

timing of orders from these or other customers expose SunPower to the risks of inventory shortages or excess inventory. The loss or significant rescheduling of sales to any of SunPower's customers could have a significant negative impact on SunPower's and Cypress' business.

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If the market for solar power products takes longer to develop than SunPower anticipates or does not develop at all, or if SunPower fails to compete successfully in the solar power market, its revenue and profitability could be adversely affected.

The market for solar power products manufactured by SunPower is emerging and rapidly evolving. If solar power technology proves unsuitable for widespread commercial deployment or if demand for SunPower's products or solar power products generally fails to develop sufficiently or at all, SunPower's revenues and profitability could be adversely affected. In addition, demand for solar power products in the markets and geographic regions SunPower targets may develop more slowly than it anticipates or not at all. Many factors will influence the adoption of solar power technology as well as SunPower's ability to compete in the solar power products market, including:

cost effectiveness of solar power technologies as compared with conventional and non-solar alternative energy technologies;

performance and reliability of solar power products as compared with conventional and non-solar alternative energy products;

success in developing new products and manufacturing technologies;

ability to continue to ramp SunPower's manufacturing capacities;

the quality and price of SunPower's products;

the availability of the raw materials, including polysilicon, used in the production of solar cell products;

the number and nature of SunPower's competitors and general economic conditions;

access to and the availability of capital;

success of alternative power generation technologies;

fluctuations in economic and market conditions which impact the viability of conventional and non-solar alternative energy sources, such as increases or decreases in the prices of oil and other fossil fuels;

the possibility of future product failures and the warranty implications thereof;

availability of, and dependence on, subsidies and other incentives provided by various governmental agencies; and

existing or future regulations and policies that may present additional technical, economic or regulatory barriers.

Although SunPower expects the acquisition of SP Systems to be beneficial, such benefits may not be realized because of integration difficulties or other challenges.

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During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, SunPower completed the acquisition of SP Systems, a privately-held leading provider of large-scale solar power systems. SP Systems has global operations that will need to be integrated successfully in order for SunPower to realize the benefits anticipated from the acquisition. Realizing these benefits will require the integration of technology, operations and personnel of SunPower and SP Systems into a single organization. SunPower expects the integration to be a complex, time-consuming and expensive process that, even with proper planning and implementation, could cause significant disruption. The challenges that SunPower may face include, but are not limited to, the following:

consolidating operations, including rationalizing corporate information technology and administrative infrastructures;

management gaining sufficient experience with technologies and markets in which the SP Systems business is involved, which may be necessary to successfully operate and integrate the business;

implementing and monitoring SP Systems' revenue recognition policy on a percent completion basis;

coordinating sales and marketing efforts between the two companies;

overcoming any perceived adverse changes in business focus or model;

realizing synergies necessary to meet SunPower's long-term margin targets, given SP Systems' historical margins;

coordinating and harmonizing research and development activities to accelerate introduction of new products and technologies with reduced cost;

preserving customer, supplier, distribution and other important relationships of SunPower and SP Systems and resolving any potential conflicts that may arise;

retaining key employees and maintaining employee morale;

addressing differences in the business cultures of SunPower and SP Systems;

coordinating and combining operations, relationships and facilities outside of the United States, which may be subject to additional constraints imposed by geographic distance, local laws and regulations; and

creating a consolidated internal control over financial reporting structure so that SunPower and its independent auditors can report on the effectiveness of SunPower's internal controls over financial reporting.

SunPower may not be able to successfully integrate the operations of SP Systems in a timely manner, or at all. In addition, SunPower may not realize the anticipated benefits and synergies of the acquisition to the extent or when anticipated. Even if the integration of SunPower and SP Systems' operations, products and personnel is successful, it may place a significant burden on SunPower's management resources. The diversion of management's attention and any difficulties encountered in the transition and integration process could harm SunPower's business, financial condition and operating results.

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SunPower intends to recognize most of their revenues generated from SP Systems on a percent completion basis and upon the achievement of contractual milestone, so any delay or cancellation of a project could adversely affect SunPower's and Cypress' results of operations.

SP Systems, which was acquired by SunPower in the first quarter of fiscal 2007, recognizes revenue on a percent completion basis and, as a result, the revenue from this business is driven by the performance of its contractual obligations, which is generally driven by timelines for the installation of its solar power systems at customer sites. SunPower intends to recognize revenue from projects of the SP Systems business on a similar basis. As a consequence, SunPower will delay the recognition of revenue from sales of cells and panels to SP Systems until SP Systems recognizes revenue. This could result in unpredictability of SunPower's revenue.

As with any project-related business, there is the potential for delays within any particular customer project. Variation of project timelines and estimates may impact SunPower's ability to recognize revenue in a particular period. In addition, certain customer contracts may include payment milestones due at specified points during a project. Because SunPower's SP Systems business usually must invest substantial time and incur significant expense in advance of achieving milestones and the receipt of payment, failure to achieve such milestones could adversely affect SunPower's and Cypress' business and results of operations.

Any guidance that we may provide about our business or expected future results may prove to differ from actual results.

From time to time we have shared our views in press releases or SEC filings, on public conference calls and in other contexts about current business conditions and our expectations as to potential future results. Correctly identifying the key factors affecting business conditions and predicting future events is inherently an uncertain process. Our analyses and forecasts have in the past and, given the complexity and volatility of our business, will likely in the future, prove to be incorrect. We offer no assurance that such predictions or analyses will ultimately be accurate, and investors should treat any such predictions or analyses with appropriate caution.

In addition, we consolidate SunPower's financial results in the results of operations we report to the public in press releases and our SEC filings. SunPower's financial performance may be affected by a number of factors, including, but not limited to:

the average selling price of its solar cells and modules;

the availability and pricing of raw materials, particularly polysilicon;

the rate and cost at which it is able to expand its manufacturing capacity to meet customer demand;

timing, availability and changes in government incentive programs;

unplanned additional expenses such as manufacturing failures, defects or downtime;

the loss of one or more key customers or the significant reduction or postponement of orders from these customers;

foreign currency fluctuations, particularly in the Euro or Philippine peso;

currency fluctuations and the effect of its currency hedging activities;

changes in the relative sales mix of its component and system businesses;

the availability, pricing and timeliness of delivery of other products, such as inverters, necessary for its solar power products to function;

its ability to successfully integrate and reap the benefits of the SP Systems acquisition;

decreases in the overall average selling prices of its solar power products and imaging detectors; and

increases or decreases in electric rates due to fossil fuel prices.

Any analysis or forecast that we make which ultimately proves to be inaccurate may adversely affect our stock price.

The trading price for our common stock has been and may continue to be volatile and can be affected by the trading price of SunPower class A common stock and/or speculation about the possibility of future actions we might take in connection with our SunPower holdings.

The trading price of our common stock has been and will likely continue to be volatile due to various factors, some of which are beyond our control, including:

quarterly variations in our results of operations or those of our competitors;

announcements by us or our competitors of acquisitions, new products, significant contracts, commercial relationships or capital commitments;

perceptions of general market conditions in the semiconductor industry;

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

any major change in our board or management;

changes in governmental regulations or in the status of our regulatory compliance;

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recommendations by securities analysts or changes in earnings estimates concerning us;

announcements about our earnings that are not in line with analyst expectations;

announcements by our competitors of their earnings that are not in line with analyst expectations;

short sales, hedging and other derivative transactions on shares of our common stock;

economic conditions and growth expectations in the markets in which our customers participate; and

general economic conditions.

In addition, the implied market value of the shares of class B common stock of SunPower we hold has, since SunPower's initial public offering, been significant relative to the total value of our outstanding common stock. As a result, the trading price of our common stock has been and likely will continue to be affected by several factors related to SunPower, including:

the trading price for SunPower class A common stock; and

actions taken or statements made by us, SunPower or others concerning the potential separation of SunPower from us, including, but not limited to, spin-off, split-off or sale.

Further, the stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. These broad market and industry factors may seriously harm the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. In the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against these companies. This litigation, if instituted against us, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources.

We may be unable to protect our intellectual property rights adequately and may face significant expenses as a result of ongoing or future litigation.

Protection of our intellectual property rights is essential to keeping others from copying the innovations that are central to our existing and future products. The process of seeking patent protection can be long and expensive and we cannot be certain that any currently pending or future applications will actually result in issued patents, or that, even if patents are issued, they will be of sufficient scope or strength to provide meaningful protection or any commercial advantage to us. Furthermore, our flexible fab initiative requires us to enter into technology transfer agreements with external foundry partners, providing third party access to our manufacturing intellectual property and resulting in additional risk to our intellectual property. In some cases, these technology transfer and/or license agreements are with foreign companies and subject our intellectual property to foreign countries which may afford less protection and/or result in increased costs to enforce such agreements. We anticipate that we will continue to enter into these kinds of licensing arrangements in the future. Consequently, we may become involved in litigation to enforce our patents or other intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets and know-how, to determine the validity or scope of the proprietary rights of others or to defend against claims of invalidity. We are also from time to time involved in litigation relating to alleged infringement by us of others' patents or other intellectual property rights. Such litigation, if and when instituted against us, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources.

Intellectual property litigation is frequently expensive to both the winning party and the losing party and could take up significant amounts of management's time and attention. In addition, if we lose such a lawsuit, a court could find that our intellectual property rights are invalid, enabling our competitors to use our technology, or require us to pay substantial damages and/or royalties or prohibit us from using essential technologies. For these and other reasons, this type of litigation could seriously harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Also, although in certain instances we may seek to obtain a license under a third party's intellectual property rights in order to bring an end to certain claims or actions asserted against us, we may not be able to obtain such a license on reasonable terms or at all.

We also rely on trade secret protection for our technology, in part through confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants and third parties. However, these parties may breach these agreements and we may not have adequate remedies for any breach. In addition, the laws of certain countries in which we develop, manufacture or sell our products may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States.

Unfavorable outcome of litigation or investigations pending against us could materially impact our business.

We are currently a party to various legal proceedings, claims, disputes, litigation and investigations. For example, the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice (DOJ) is currently conducting an investigation into possible antitrust violations in the static random access memories (SRAM) industry. In addition, in connection with the DOJ investigation, we are defendants in purported consumer class action lawsuits alleging claims under the Sherman Antitrust Act, state antitrust laws, unfair competition laws, and unjust enrichment. Our financial results could be materially and adversely impacted by unfavorable outcomes to any of these or other pending or future litigation or investigation. There can be no assurances as to the outcome of any litigation or investigation. Although management believes it has meritorious defenses to each of these matters and intends to vigorously defend itself, such litigation,

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investigations and other claims are subject to inherent uncertainties and management's view of these matters may change in the future. There exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on our financial position and the results of operations for the period in which the effect of an unfavorable final outcome becomes probable and reasonably estimable.

Unfavorable outcome of examinations of our tax returns by tax authorities could have a material impact on our results of operations and financial position.

Our tax returns are subject to examination by various tax authorities in countries in which we operate. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is currently conducting an audit of our federal income tax returns for fiscal 2003 and 2004. During fiscal 2006, non-U.S. tax authorities commenced tax audits of our subsidiaries in the Philippines and India. As of July 1, 2007, no material adjustments have been proposed by the IRS or other foreign tax authorities. However, the IRS and the other foreign tax authorities have not completed their examinations. If significant adjustments result from the conclusion of the examinations, our results of operations and financial position could be materially impacted.

We face additional problems and uncertainties associated with international operations that could seriously harm us.

International revenues historically accounted for a significant portion of our total revenues. Our manufacturing, assembly and test operations located in the Philippines, as well as our international sales offices and design centers, face risks frequently associated with foreign operations including:

currency exchange fluctuations;

the devaluation of local currencies;

political instability;

labor issues;

changes in local economic conditions;

import and export controls;

potential shortage of electric power supply; and

changes in tax laws, tariffs and freight rates.

To the extent any such risks materialize, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be seriously harmed.

We compete with others to attract and retain key personnel, and any loss of, or inability to attract, such personnel would harm us.

To a greater degree than most non-technology companies, we depend on the efforts and abilities of certain key members of management and other technical personnel. Our future success depends, in part, upon our ability to retain such personnel and to attract and retain other highly qualified personnel, particularly product and process engineers. We compete for these individuals with other companies, academic institutions, government entities and other organizations. Competition for such personnel is intense and we may not be successful in hiring or retaining new or existing qualified personnel. If we lose existing qualified personnel or are unable to hire new qualified personnel, as needed, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be seriously harmed.

We are subject to many different environmental, health and safety laws, regulations and directives, and compliance with them may be costly.

We are subject to many different international, federal, state and local governmental laws and regulations related to, among other things, the storage, use, discharge and disposal of toxic, volatile or otherwise hazardous chemicals used in our manufacturing process and the health and safety of our employees. Compliance with these regulations can be costly. We cannot assure you that we have been, or will be at all times in complete compliance with such laws and regulations. If we violate or fail to comply with these laws and regulations, we could be fined or otherwise sanctioned by the regulators. Under certain environmental laws, we could be held responsible, without regard to fault, for all of the costs relating to any contamination at our or our predecessors' past or present facilities and at third party waste disposal sites. We could also be held liable for any and all consequences arising out of human exposure to such substances or other environmental damage.

Over the last several years, there has been increased public awareness of the potentially negative environmental impact of semiconductor manufacturing operations. This attention and other factors may lead to changes in environmental regulations that could force us to purchase additional equipment or comply with other potentially costly requirements. If we fail to control the use of, or to adequately restrict the discharge of, hazardous substances under present or future regulations, we could face substantial liability or suspension of our manufacturing operations, which could seriously harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face increasing complexity in our product design as we adjust to new and future requirements relating to the materials composition of our products, including the restrictions on lead and other hazardous substances that apply to specified electronic products put on the market in the European Union (Restriction on the Use of Hazardous Substances Directive 2002/95/EC, also known

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as the RoHS Directive) and similar legislation in China and California. Other countries, including at the federal and state levels in the United States, are also considering laws and regulations similar to the RoHS Directive. Certain electronic products that we maintain in inventory may be rendered obsolete if not in compliance with the RoHS Directive or similar laws and regulations, which could negatively impact our ability to generate revenue from those products. Our customers and other companies in the supply chain may require us to certify that our products are RoHS compliant. Although we cannot predict the ultimate impact of any such new laws and regulations, they will likely result in additional costs or decreased revenue, and could require that we redesign or change how we manufacture our products.

Our operations and financial results could be severely harmed by certain natural disasters.

Our headquarters in California, manufacturing facilities in the Philippines and some of our major vendors' facilities are located near major earthquake faults or are subject to seasonal typhoons. We have not been able to maintain insurance coverage at reasonable costs. Instead, we rely on self-insurance and preventative/safety measures. If a major earthquake or other natural disaster occurs, we may need to spend significant amounts to repair or replace our facilities and equipment and we could suffer damages that could seriously harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The failure to integrate our business and technologies with those of companies that we or SunPower have recently acquired, or that we or SunPower may acquire in the future, could adversely affect our financial results.

We and SunPower have made acquisitions and pursued other strategic relationships in the past and may pursue additional acquisitions in the future. If we or SunPower fail to integrate these businesses successfully, our financial results may be seriously harmed. Integrating these businesses, people, products and services with our existing business could be expensive, time-consuming and a strain on our resources. Specific issues that we and SunPower face with regard to prior and future acquisitions include:

integrating acquired technology or products;

integrating acquired products into our manufacturing facilities;

integrating different accounting policies and methodologies;

assimilating and retaining the personnel of the acquired companies;

coordinating and integrating geographically dispersed operations;

our ability to retain customers of the acquired company;

the potential disruption of our and our suppliers' ongoing business and distraction of management;

the maintenance of brand recognition of acquired businesses;

the failure to successfully develop acquired in-process technology, resulting in the impairment of amounts currently capitalized as intangible assets;

unanticipated expenses related to technology integration;

the development and maintenance of uniform standards, corporate cultures, controls, procedures and policies;

the impairment of relationships with employees and customers as a result of any integration of new management personnel; and

the potential unknown liabilities associated with acquired businesses.

We may incur losses in connection with loans made under our stock purchase assistance plan.

We have outstanding loans, consisting of principal and cumulative accrued interest, to employees and former employees under our stockholder-approved 2001 employee stock purchase assistance plan. We made the loans to employees for the purpose of purchasing our common stock. Each loan is evidenced by a full recourse promissory note executed by the employee in favor of Cypress and is secured by a pledge of the shares of our common stock purchased with the proceeds of the loan. We have an allowance for uncollectible loans. In determining the allowance for uncollectible loans, management considered various factors, including a review of borrower demographics (including geographic location and job grade), loan quality and an independent fair value analysis of the loans and the underlying collateral. While the loans are secured by the shares of our stock purchased with the loan proceeds, the value of this collateral would be adversely affected if our stock price declined significantly.

Our results of operations may be adversely affected if a significant amount of these loans were not repaid. If our stock price were to decrease, our employees would bear greater repayment risk, which would create greater exposure for non-payment. We are further exposed with respect to former employees, who represent a greater risk of non-payment.

We maintain self-insurance for certain indemnities we have made to our officers and directors.

Our certificate of incorporation, by-laws and indemnification agreements require us to indemnify our officers and directors for certain liabilities that may arise in the course of their service to us. We self-insure with respect to these indemnifiable claims. If we were required to pay a significant amount on account of these liabilities for which we self-insure, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be seriously harmed.

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As a result of the offering of the convertible debt, we will have a significant amount of debt. Our substantial indebtedness could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to meet our payment obligations.

As a result of the \$600.0 million Cypress 1.00% Notes and the \$200.0 million SunPower 1.25% Notes offering completed in the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we have significant indebtedness and substantial debt service requirements. Our ability to meet our payment and other obligations under our indebtedness depends on our ability to generate significant cash flow in the future. This, to some extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative and regulatory factors as well as other factors that are beyond our control. There is no assurance that our business will generate cash flow from operations, or that future borrowings will be available to us under our existing or any amended credit facilities or otherwise, in an amount sufficient to enable us to meet our payment obligations under our indebtedness and to fund other liquidity needs. If we are not able to generate sufficient cash flow to service our debt obligations, we may need to refinance or restructure our debt, sell assets, reduce or delay capital investments, or seek to raise additional capital. If we are unable to implement one or more of these alternatives, we may not be able to meet our payment obligations under the Cypress 1.00% Notes and the SunPower 1.25% Notes.

Any modification of the accounting guidelines for convertible debt could result in higher interest expense related to Cypress's and SunPower's convertible debt, which could materially impact our results of operations and earnings per share.

In July 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) approved the preparation of a FASB Staff Position on the accounting for convertible debt instruments with terms similar to our recently issued Cypress 1.00% Notes and SunPower 1.25% Notes. The FASB is considering a requirement to allocate a portion of the debt to the embedded conversion feature, thereby creating an original issue discount on the carrying value of the debt portion of the instrument. This original issue discount would subsequently be amortized as interest expense over the term of the instrument, resulting in an increase to our reported interest expense. This could materially impact our results of operations and earnings per share.

Our certificate of incorporation and by-laws include anti-takeover provisions that may enable our management to resist an unwelcome takeover attempt by a third party.

Our organizational documents and Delaware law contain provisions that might discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company or a change in our management. Our Board of Directors may also choose to adopt further anti-takeover measures without stockholder approval. The existence and adoption of these provisions could adversely affect the voting power of holders of common stock and limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock.

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

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table sets forth information with respect to repurchases of our common stock made during the second quarter of fiscal 2007:

Periods	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced programs	Total dollar value
				of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or the programs
April 2, 2007 - April 29, 2007	3,062,948	\$ 19.78	3,062,948	\$ 312,057,939
April 30, 2007 - May 27, 2007		\$		\$ 312,057,939
May 28, 2007 - July 1, 2007	609,433	\$ 19.78	609,433	\$ 300,000,000
Total	3,672,381	\$ 19.78	3,672,381	

Accelerated Share Repurchase Program:

In connection with the sale of the Cypress 1.00% Notes in the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we entered into an agreement relating to an accelerated share repurchase program under which we would repurchase shares of our common stock in the open market. The exact number of the shares repurchased was determined based on the volume weighted-average price of common stock, subject to a per-share floor price and cap price, calculated over a period of approximately three months. The accelerated share repurchase program was funded with approximately \$571 million of net proceeds from the offering of the Cypress 1.00% Notes. During the second quarter of fiscal 2007, we completed the program and repurchased a total of 28.9 million shares at an average price of \$19.78. Of the total shares repurchased, 25.2 million shares were repurchased in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 and 3.7 million shares were repurchased in the second quarter of fiscal 2007.

Stock Repurchase Program:

In the first quarter of fiscal 2007, our Board of Directors authorized a new stock repurchase program of up to \$300 million. This program is in addition to the accelerated share repurchase program described above. All previous repurchase programs have been terminated as a result of this new program. Stock repurchases under the new program may be made through open market and privately negotiated transactions at times and in such amounts as management deems appropriate. The timing and actual number of shares repurchased will depend on a variety of factors including price, corporate and regulatory requirements and other market conditions. The new stock repurchase program may be limited or terminated at any time without prior notice. As of July 1, 2007, \$300 million remained outstanding under this program.

Table of Contents**ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES**

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION**Quarterly Executive Incentive Payments**

On August 8, 2007, Cypress's Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors (the Compensation Committee) approved the incentive payments to our executive officers for the second quarter of fiscal 2007. These payments were earned in accordance with the terms of our Key Employee Bonus Plan (the KEBP) and the Performance Profit Sharing Plan (the PPSP).

The payments were determined based upon the financial performance of Cypress and each executive's performance. The performance measures under the KEBP include our earnings per share as well as individual strategic, operational and financial goals established for each executive, and the performance measures under the PPSP include our earnings per share and the individual's percentage of success in achieving certain quarterly goals. The following table sets forth the cash payments to our Named Executive Officers (as determined in our Proxy Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 30, 2007) under the KEBP and the PPSP in the second quarter of fiscal 2007:

Named Executive Officers	KEBP	PPSP
T.J. Rodgers, President and Chief Executive Officer	\$ 174,809	\$ 4,668
Christopher Seams, Executive Vice President, Sales, Marketing and Operations	\$ 45,566	\$ 2,431
Brad W. Buss, Executive Vice President, Finance and Administration and Chief Financial Officer	\$ 43,233	\$ 2,307
Paul Keswick, Executive Vice President, New Product Development	\$ 39,299	\$ 2,097
Norman Taffe, Executive Vice President, Consumer and Computation Division	\$ 37,659	\$ 2,009

Additionally, the Compensation Committee authorized quarterly incentive payments under the KEBP and PPSP, totaling \$161,274 and \$9,377, respectively, to five other senior executive officers who are not Named Executive Officers.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS**Exhibit**

Number	Description
4.1	Registration Rights Agreement dated March 13, 2007 by and between Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Lehman Brothers Inc. and Cypress Semiconductor Corporation.
10.1	Guaranty dated May 15, 2007 by and between Grace Semiconductor USA, Inc., CIT Technologies Corporation and Cypress Semiconductor Corporation.
10.2	Guaranty dated June 15, 2007 by and between Grace Semiconductor USA, Inc., CIT Technologies Corporation and Cypress Semiconductor Corporation.
10.3	Cypress Semiconductor Corporation 1994 Stock Plan, as Amended and Restated on May 11, 2007.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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SIGNATURES

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

CYPRESS SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION

Date: August 10, 2007

By: /s/ Brad W. Buss
Brad W. Buss
Executive Vice President, Finance and Administration
and Chief Financial Officer

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EXHIBIT INDEX

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32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.