



March 2010

Dear Fellow Stockholders,

2009 was a year of recovery for the semiconductor industry and for QuickLogic. After bottoming in Q1, quarterly revenue for our Customer Specific Standard Product, or CSSP, platforms was up more than 200% in Q4. This compares favorably with the Q1 to Q4 aggregate industry growth of 53% reported by the Semiconductor Industry Association, or SIA. CSSP revenue growth was fueled by new designs moving from prototype to the early stages of production with several of our tier-one customers. As we look to the future, we are optimistic this progress marks the beginning of a positive trend for QuickLogic.

Our legacy product business is heavily weighted towards industries that felt the impact of the recession much worse than the overall economy. This business is recovering more slowly, having bottomed out in Q3 2009. We posted a 13% sequential increase in legacy revenue for Q4 2009 and anticipate it will stabilize in 2010. We believe demand from these industry sectors will generally track with anticipated improvements in the world economy. We view the legacy business very positively, providing additional gross margin that supports our CSSPs efforts. Of course, you know that we believe our future lies with driving CSSPs, which we invented and have pioneered, into the marketplace.

In addition to the gross margin support we anticipate enjoying from the rebound in our legacy business, QuickLogic successfully completed a registered direct equity offering last November that raised \$5.5 million in net cash. While we believe the strength of our balance sheet prior to this offering provided us with adequate resources to support our CSSP business model, we elected to increase our cash balance to remove any potential concerns about our financial stability. With new programs scheduled to ramp into production throughout 2010 and the rate of new design opportunities accelerating, it was an ideal opportunity to illustrate our improved positioning with the financial community.

More important than the CSSP revenue growth we enjoyed during the last three quarters of 2009 are the reasons our targeted customers and our ecosystem of industry partners are choosing to incorporate CSSP technology in their products and reference design platforms. We believe this trend indicates not only the desirability of the CSSP design approach, but suggests that our CSSP business model will prove to be durable and expansive for QuickLogic.

QuickLogic coined the term “CSSP” three years ago to describe our unique platform based approach to solving emerging design challenges in the handheld, battery-powered mobile markets. It was evident to us that mobile markets would represent one of the fastest growing and most rapidly evolving sectors in technology. These factors, plus the inherent need to minimize power consumption, provide us with an ideal market opportunity for CSSP technology.

Through the combination of hardened macro functions, proven system blocks, or PSBs, our extremely low power programmable fabric, architecture consulting, and systems integration services, we offer the customers, who are leading the charge in the various mobile markets, a platform based design approach. CSSPs allow them to accelerate new product introductions (time to market) and the flexibility to quickly adapt products to optimize product lifecycles (product variants and new product generations).

For our customers, the benefits of the CSSP design approach are obvious and the results are clear. We are engaged with a number of tier-one customers in our targeted market segments and initiated production shipments with several tier-one market leaders during 2009. We expect this trend to grow as we move through 2010. Less obvious, at this point, is the value of the ecosystem we’ve developed with our industry partners.

When viewed from outside the industry, the alliances we've developed with a number of the leading processor companies in the world may lead some to question why these industry giants would want to team with a company the size of QuickLogic. However, when viewed from the inside, the mutual benefits realized by these large semiconductor companies and their targeted customers become clear. Due to the incredible fixed costs associated with designing and introducing new processor designs and the highly competitive atmosphere that exists in the mobile markets, processors need to be designed with an extremely sharp market focus yet be adaptable enough to address markets that are adjacent to the focus target. In addition to these challenges, processor companies need a vehicle that allows them to very quickly address changing consumer preferences and competitive threats.

To counter these challenges, several of the larger processor and system companies in the world have included QuickLogic CSSP platforms in the reference designs they provide their customers. This benefits QuickLogic in a number of ways. The most readily apparent of these benefits is the significant credibility this association provides to QuickLogic. This credibility has allowed us to engage much more efficiently with some of the largest tier-one customers in the world and do so at a higher level. The more subtle benefit, however, is the leverage advantage we get as the sales forces from some very large semiconductor companies present design ideas to their customers that include QuickLogic CSSP solutions.

At the bottom line, the CSSP operating model is all about leverage – for our partners, our customers and QuickLogic. Two years ago we restructured our operating model to align it with the needs of our CSSP business model. In doing so, we significantly reduced our fixed costs and, at the same time, improved our ability to identify, cultivate and capture opportunities. While the business systems we've developed and deployed are important, it's the team we have assembled that is driving our success. The results we realized during the last three quarters and the trajectory we have established for 2010 is directly attributable to what I believe is a world-class leadership team. A cohesive, focused team capable of driving our CSSP model to significant revenue levels during the coming years.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'E. Thomas Hart', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

E. Thomas Hart
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
QuickLogic Corporation

Safe Harbor Statement Under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995

This stockholder letter contains forward-looking statements based on current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Statements in this letter which express that QuickLogic “believes,” “anticipates,” or “expects,” as well as other statements which are not historical fact, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including but not limited to, expectations for revenue growth. QuickLogic’s actual results may differ from the results described in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ from expectations include, but are not limited to, market acceptance of new and existing products, development and design risks and the impact of competitive products. These and other risk factors are detailed in QuickLogic’s periodic reports and registration statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. QuickLogic expressly disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements found herein to reflect any changes in Company expectations or results or any change in events.

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JANUARY 3, 2010

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number: 000-22671

QUICKLOGIC CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

77-0188504
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

**1277 Orleans Drive
Sunnyvale, CA 94089**

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(408) 990-4000**

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Exchange on which Registered
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
Rights to Purchase Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock	

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

(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Yes No

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller Reporting Company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

The aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 28, 2009, the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was \$41,226,000 based upon the last sales price reported for such date on the Nasdaq Global Market. For purposes of this disclosure, shares of common stock held by persons who hold more than 5% of the outstanding shares of common stock and shares held by executive officers and directors of the registrant have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination is not necessarily conclusive.

At March 8, 2010, the Registrant had 35,141,862 shares of common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Part III of this Form 10-K incorporate information by reference from the Proxy Statement for the Registrant's Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on or about May 4, 2010.

QUICKLOGIC CORPORATION
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EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, that involve risks and uncertainties, as well as assumptions that, if they do not fully materialize or prove incorrect, could cause the business and results of operations of QuickLogic Corporation (“QuickLogic,” the “Company,” “we”, “us” or “our”) to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements include, without limitation, any projections of earnings, revenue or financial items, any statements of the plans, strategies and objectives of management for future operations, any statements concerning proposed new products, any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance, any statements relating to our projected capital expenditures, any statements of belief and any statements of assumptions underlying the foregoing.

The risks, uncertainties and assumptions referred to above that could cause our results to differ materially from the results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those discussed under the heading “Risk Factors” in Item 1A hereto and the risks, uncertainties and assumptions discussed from time to time in our other public filings and public announcements. All forward-looking statements included in this document are based on information available to us as of the date hereof and we assume no obligation to update these forward-looking statements.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

QuickLogic Corporation was founded in 1988 and reincorporated in Delaware in 1999. We develop and market low power customizable semiconductor solutions that enable customers to add new features to, extend battery life in, and improve the visual experience with their mobile, prosumer (PROfessional conSUMER), consumer and enterprise products. We are a fabless semiconductor company that operates in a single industry segment where we design, market and support primarily Customer Specific Standard Products, or CSSPs, and, secondarily, Field Programmable Gate Arrays, or FPGAs, associated design software and programming hardware. Our CSSPs are customized semiconductor solutions created from our new solution platforms including ArcticLink® II, ArcticLink, PolarPro® II, PolarPro, Eclipse™ II and QuickPCI® II (all of which fall into our new product category); our mature products include pASIC® 3, QuickRAM®, Eclipse, and EclipsePlus, as well as royalty revenue, programming hardware and design software; our end-of-life product family includes pASIC 1, pASIC 2, V3, QuickMIPS, QuickPCI and QuickFC.

CSSPs are complete, customer-specific solutions that include a unique combination of our silicon solution platforms, proven system blocks, or PSBs, custom logic and software drivers. All of our solution platforms are standard silicon products and must be programmed to be effective in a system. Our PSBs range from intellectual property, or IP, which improves multimedia content to IP which implements commonly used mobile system interfaces, such as Secure Digital Input Output, or SDIO, or Universal Serial Bus 2.0 On-The-Go, or USB 2.0 OTG, or Mobile Display Digital Interface, or MDDI to IP that accelerates sideloading speeds in mobile devices. We provide complete solutions by first architecting the solution jointly with our customer’s engineering group, selecting the appropriate solution platform and PSBs, providing custom logic, integrating the logic, programming the device, providing software drivers required for the customer’s application, and participating with the customer on-site during integration and testing.

CSSPs, which we pioneered and introduced in the first quarter of 2007, are developed for specific power sensitive applications that have differentiated features in terms of IP, intelligent data processing or connectivity requirements. Target customers value CSSPs for the ability to provide a range of products from a single platform and the flexibility to address specific product requirements or changes. Market leading original equipment

manufacturers, or OEMs, and original design manufacturers, or ODMs, seek to develop product platforms from which several products, or SKUs, can be introduced. For example, Mobile Internet Device, or MID companies may plan to introduce products offering mobile TV, WiMAX, HSxPA, LTE, Bluetooth 2.x + EDR and USB 2.0 OTG. These customers value our ability to provide a range of CSSPs from a single platform design by incorporating different features in the programmable fabric of our solution platforms. Other customers value the flexibility of programmable fabric to address specific hardware-based product requirements. By providing customized solutions for these customers we increase their ability to meet the time-to-market and time-in-market pressures associated with their markets.

iSuppli, a market research company, predicts global semiconductor revenue in 2010 will rise to \$279.7 billion, up 21.5% from \$230.2 billion in 2009. This will mark the first year of double-digit percentage revenue growth for the semiconductor industry since 2006. Consumer products are a strong driver for semiconductor sales, and the needs of the consumer market have a unique set of requirements. One important trend in the consumer market continues to be towards mobile, handheld devices. Not only is the market for mobile, handheld devices large, Pyramid Research predicts that the smartphone segment will capture 37 percent of the worldwide cell phone market by 2014, a leap from 16 percent in 2009. In addition, Pyramid is predicting that more than 1.8 billion smartphones will be sold over the next five years.

Other important industry trends affecting the large market for mobile devices include the use of platforms to enable rapid product proliferation, the need for high bandwidth solutions enabling mobile Internet and streaming video, miniaturization and the need to increase battery life. Another important trend is shrinking product life cycles, which drives a need for faster, lower risk product development. There is intense pressure on the total product cost of these devices, including per unit component costs and non-recurring development costs. As more people experience the advantages of a mobile lifestyle at home, they demand the same advantages in their professional lives, while they are “on the go”, or mobile. Therefore, we believe that these trends toward mobile, handheld products which have a small form factor and maximize battery life will also be evident in other segments such as industrial, medical and military.

Our CSSPs, and the rest of our product offerings, are based on our patented ViaLink® metal-to-metal programmable technology. ViaLink is the foundation of our competitive advantage in providing flexible energy efficient devices and solutions that deliver the high performance, high reliability, IP security and instant-on features that our customers value. In 1991, we introduced our first FPGA products based upon our ViaLink technology. Our ViaLink technology allows us to create devices smaller than our competitors’ products on comparable technology, thereby minimizing silicon area and cost. In addition, our ViaLink technology has lower electrical resistance and capacitance than other programmable technologies and therefore supports low power consumption and higher signal speed. Our architecture uses our ViaLink technology to maximize interconnects at every routing wire intersection, which allows more paths between logic cells, and between the hard-wired logic and logic cell portions of our platforms.

We offer a range of CSSPs built on our ArcticLink II VX, ArcticLink, PolarPro II and PolarPro solution platform families. Our PolarPro programmable architecture built on our low power Eclipse II architecture to provide lower power consumption and a cost effective platform for pure digital applications. During 2008, we introduced the latest addition to the PolarPro solution platform family, called PolarPro II. The PolarPro II solution platform augments the PolarPro family by providing a platform that increases our logic capacity for building CSSPs, and at the same time, further reduces our standby power consumption, reduces our package size, and reduces our manufacturing costs. CSSPs developed using our PolarPro II and PolarPro solution platforms implement PSBs and custom logic in programmable fabric. During 2009, our engineering teams developed multiple CSSPs using the PolarPro II platform for the 3G USB modem segment that entered into production during the fourth quarter of 2009.

We started shipping CSSPs based on our ArcticLink solution platform in 2007, and announced a new ArcticLink II VX solution platform in 2008. During 2009, we announced sampling status for some members of

the ArcticLink II VX solution platforms, ArcticLink and ArcticLink II VX solution platforms combine mixed signal physical layers, hard-wired logic and programmable fabric on one device. Mixed signal capability supports the trend toward high-speed serial connectivity in mobile applications, where designers benefit from lower pin counts, simplified printed circuit board, or PCB, layout, simplified PCB interconnect and reduced signal noise. Adding hard-wired intellectual property enables us to deliver more logic per die area, while the programmable fabric allows us to provide CSSPs that can be rapidly customized to differentiate customer products, add features and reduce system development costs. For example, smartphone companies may plan to introduce products offering mobile TV, WiMAX, HSxPA, LTE, Bluetooth 2.x + EDR and USB 2.0 OTG. These manufacturers value our solution platforms, since the programmable fabric can be used to implement various combinations of these features into a range of their products from a single platform design.

Our CSSPs provide:

- *Complete Flexible Solutions* – we partner with customers to bring their differentiated products to market quickly and to adapt these products to meet quickly changing market conditions;
- *Reduced Design Expense and Risk* – we provide PSBs addressing a range of video, network, storage, intelligent processing and custom logic requirements, along with software drivers, thereby reducing the time and cost of product development;
- *Low Total Cost of Ownership* – CSSPs reduce time-to-market and lower the risk and expense associated with new product development. In platform designs these savings are leveraged over several products. The flexible nature of CSSPs enables new features in existing designs, which can be used to extend time-in-market and delay the cost of new product development. In addition, CSSPs often reduce bill of materials, or BOM, costs by combining the function of several application specific standard products, or ASSPs, into one cost effective device; a simplified BOM also leads to lower PCB costs;
- *Energy Efficiency* – our ViaLink technology is the lowest power consumption full featured programmable logic technology on the market today, allowing the time-to-market and time-in-market advantages of programmable logic for differentiated mobile products;
- *Small Form Factor* – we manufacture single chip solutions in packages as small as 3.5x3.25 millimeters, wafer level, chip scale packaging, or WLCSP, and known good die configurations; and
- *Platform Design Capability* – we partner with customers to develop a range of solutions from a single silicon based platform, enabling these manufacturers to bring several products to market quickly and cost effectively through the use of our programmable fabric.

We are marketing CSSPs to OEMs and ODMs offering differentiated mobile products. Our target mobile markets include:

- *Cellular* – including multimedia and smartphones;
- *Computing* – including Mobile Internet Devices, or MIDs, Smartbooks, Netbooks, Tablets, Ultra Mobile PCs, or UMPCs, industrial personal digital assistants, or PDAs, handheld point-of-sales, or POS, terminals and 3G USB modems, and USB secure authenticated data cards; and
- *Consumer Electronics* – including E-books, portable media players, or PMPs, personal navigation devices, or PNDs, and wireless storage devices.

Examples of how existing and potential customers benefit from CSSPs are:

- *3G USB Modems* – our solutions provide the lowest power interface between a cellular modem and a laptop card slot or USB connector, as well as high performance data transfers between the laptop and the internal memory in the data card;
- *Smartbooks, Netbooks, and E-Books* – to augment the viewing experience improvement with VEE, in 2009 we announced a new PSB, the Display Power Optimizer, or DPO, that offers substantial battery

life savings by actively controlling the display backlight brightness. This is particularly important for consumer products that have large displays that can consume roughly 50% of the entire power budget;

- *Multimedia Phones* – we have been marketing our recently announced Visual Enhancement Engine, or VEE™, a PSB built upon an IP core we licensed, to enable improved user experience when viewing video and Mobile TV, still images, and high resolution graphics. VEE dramatically improves the perceived color, and contrast ratio – even under high ambient light conditions such as bright sunlight;
- *Smartphones* – in addition to the benefits outlined for Multimedia Phones, we have several PSBs targeted at enabling additional, smart connectivity such as BlueTooth 2.x EDR and USB 2.0 OTG, and more power and cost-efficient methods of connecting application processors and cellular baseband devices inside Smartphones;
- *Portable Media Players* – our solutions allow a processor to access and efficiently control a micro hard disk drive, as well as enhancing the consumers viewing experience of the multimedia content with the VEE PSB;
- *Handheld POS Terminals* – our solutions enable high speed connectivity to Wi-Fi and BlueTooth chipsets, storage connectivity, as well as aggregation of multiple Secure Access Modules, or SAMs to the application processor; and
- *Personal Navigation Devices* – our solutions allow the incorporation of the latest storage technology, managed NAND flash memory, and access to the latest high capacity SD cards and SDIO based peripherals.

Our new products are also being designed into applications in our traditional markets, such as data communications, instrumentation and test and military-aerospace, where customers value the low power consumption, instant-on, IP security, reliability and fast time-to-market of our products.

In addition to working directly with our customers, we partner with other companies that are experts in certain technologies to develop additional intellectual property, reference platforms and system software to provide application solutions. For instance, we licensed elements of VEE from Apical Limited, a U.K. company that sells enhanced video image capability. We also work with mobile processor manufacturers, and companies that supply storage, networking or graphics components for embedded systems. The depth of these relationships varies depending on the partner and the dynamics of the end market being targeted, but is typically a co-marketing program that includes joint account calls, promotional activities and/or engineering collaboration and developments, such as reference designs. A good example of this collaboration is the relationship we announced in 2009 with Icera Semiconductor, a fabless semiconductor company that develops soft modem technology for 3G mobile phones and data services.

Our headquarters are located at 1277 Orleans Drive, Sunnyvale, California 94089. We can be reached at (408) 990-4000, and our website address is www.quicklogic.com. Our common stock trades on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol “QUIK”. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to such reports are available, free of charge, on our website home page as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such materials with, or furnish them to, the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. Copies of the materials filed by the Company with the SEC are also available at the Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C., 20549. Information regarding the operation of the Public Reference Room is available by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issues that we file electronically with the SEC are also available on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

Information regarding our corporate governance guidelines, code of conduct and ethics guidelines and the charters of our Audit, Compensation and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees are available free of charge on our website noted above.

Product Technology

Our product technology consists of four major elements.

First, our patented ViaLink metal-to-metal programmable technology is the foundation of our competitive advantage in providing flexible, energy efficient devices and solutions that deliver high performance, high reliability, intellectual property security and instant-on features that our customers value. Unlike other programmable technologies, ViaLink uses metallurgical changes in amorphous silicon to complete connections. In particular, an unprogrammed ViaLink uses amorphous silicon to separate two conductors. When mixed with a metal such as tungsten or titanium, amorphous silicon can be turned into a silicide, which is a good conductor providing very low resistance in a 'closed' ViaLink. During programming, we use an electrical current to create the silicide and selectively 'close' the desired ViaLink connections. Along with the advantages of low leakage and low resistance, this metallurgical change is permanent with 'instant-on' characteristics that are not susceptible to 'single event upsets' or 'brownout' conditions. Also, the fact that the silicide is low resistance means that only a small amount is required and, as a result, our ViaLink connections are very small, which translates into reduced silicon area, low parasitic capacitance and excellent routability, all of which contribute to high performance at low power and low cost relative to SRAM and flash based FPGA technologies. We developed our proprietary programmable logic architecture to take advantage of the unique strengths of the ViaLink technology.

Second, our ArcticLink solution platform combines mixed signal physical layers, hard-wired logic and programmable logic on one device. Mixed signal capability supports the trend toward serial connectivity in mobile applications, where designers benefit from lower pin counts, simplified PCB layout, simplified PCB interconnect and reduced signal noise. Adding hard-wired intellectual property enables us to deliver more logic at lower cost and lower power; while the programmable logic allows us to provide solutions that can be rapidly customized to differentiate products, add features and reduce system development costs. This combination of mixed signal, hard-wired logic and programmable logic enables us to deliver low cost, small form factor solutions that can be customized for particular customer or market requirements while lowering the total cost of ownership. The high routing density and flexibility of our ViaLink technology is critical to the efficient interface between the hard-wired logic and the programmable fabric.

Third, we develop and integrate PSBs which are innovative IP cores, intelligent data processing IP cores, or standard interfaces used in mobile products. We offer:

- *Video PSBs* – such as the VEE, DPO or LCD controller interfaces;
- *Network PSBs* – such as High Speed USB 2.0 OTG, high speed Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitters, or UARTs, to enable Bluetooth 2.x + EDR;
- *Storage PSBs* – such as Secure Digital High Capacity, or SDHC, boot from managed NAND, Hard Disk Drive and high performance compact flash interfaces; and
- *Other PSBs* – such as encryption, unique ID for digital rights management, or DRM, and general purpose interfaces.

Lastly, our CSSPs are complete solutions that we develop for target customers who wish to bring differentiated, mobile products to market quickly and cost effectively. We partner with customers to define solutions specific to their requirements, and combine all of the above technologies—one of our PolarPro II, PolarPro, ArcticLink II or ArcticLink solution platforms, PSBs, which are proven logic IP cores, custom logic and software drivers. We then work with these customers to integrate and test CSSPs in their systems. The benefit of providing complete solutions is that we effectively become a virtual extension of our customers' engineering organization.

Industry Background

Consumer Electronic, or CE products are a strong growth market for semiconductor sales, and the needs of this market bring a unique set of requirements. One important trend in this market is toward mobile, handheld devices with wireless capability. Important industry trends affecting the large market for mobile devices include the need for high bandwidth that enables the same user experience consumers are accustomed to on the personal computer, or PC, such as Internet browsing, social networking and streaming video, product miniaturization and the need to increase battery life. Many of these product requirements were driven from the launch and widely publicized success of the Apple iPhone. Furthermore, while there continues to be additional deployments in the network operator infrastructure that supports the bandwidth required for the aforementioned use cases, there are demographical and geographical nuances for specific product features that share this infrastructure. These nuances put a burden on the designers and manufactures of these mobile CE products as they try to tailor multiple products with limited engineering resources. Lastly, the fast pace at which the consumer taste for these features changes exacerbates the development challenges and risk in launching successful products to the marketplace.

Another important trend is shrinking product life cycles, which drives a need for faster, lower risk product development. There is intense pressure on the total bill of materials, or BOM, cost of these devices, including per unit component costs and non-recurring development costs. As more people experience the advantages of a mobile lifestyle at home, they demand the same advantages in their professional lives. Therefore, we believe that these trends toward mobile, handheld products which have a PC-like user experience, small form factor and maximize battery life will also be evident in the computing, industrial, medical and military markets. One such example is the trend of Notebook and Laptop makers to come out with the new, smaller form factor Smartbooks, Netbooks, and Tablets.

These industry trends are shifting the demand among different classes of core silicon. The three main classes of core silicon are:

- Application Specific Standard Products, or ASSPs – ASSPs, other than processors, are fixed function devices designed to address a relatively narrow set of applications. These devices typically integrate a number of common peripherals or functions and the functionality of these devices is fixed prior to wafer fabrication;
- Programmable Logic Devices, or PLDs – PLDs are general purpose devices, which can be used by a variety of electronic systems manufacturers and are customized after purchase for a specific application. FPGAs are a subset of this category which are typically used to implement complex system functions; and
- Application Specific Integrated Circuits, or ASICs – ASICs are custom devices designed and fabricated to meet the needs of one specific application for one end-customer. Structured ASICs, a sub-category of ASICs, provide a limited amount of custom content to broaden the applicability of a device for additional applications.

ASSPs are offered broadly to the market, so it is challenging for a system designer to create differentiated products from these devices alone. Furthermore, in many situations the available ASSPs may not directly implement the desired function, which then requires the system designer to use a combination of ASSPs to achieve the desired result at the expense of increased cost, product size and power consumption. Additionally, as standards evolve or new standards are developed, ASSPs may not be available to implement desired functions.

System designers can customize their products using either programmable logic or ASICs, and the competitive dynamic between these classes of core silicon are well understood. The high development risk and cost and the opportunity cost of an ASIC is incurred to produce custom devices with a very low unit production cost. Suppliers of programmable logic devices, which have lower development risk, development cost and market risk relative to ASICs, have aggressively reduced the unit cost of their products over time, making

programmable logic devices the solution of choice for custom products unless the volume is very high. These cost reduction efforts have significantly increased the volume needed to justify the total cost of an ASIC.

The consumer market, especially the mobile device market, is not well served by mainstream core silicon. Consumer devices incorporate complex, rapidly changing technology, require rapid product proliferation, and have short product life cycles and short development cycles. Therefore, most mobile designers design their products from a base platform, or reference design, provided to them by the vendor of the processor they have selected for their design. To differentiate their products from their competition, OEMs and ODMs, may require some level of customization at either the hardware or software level. Designers have only a few viable options to modify the base platform for their needs. Since mobile system designers require very low power consumption to maximize battery life in their applications, the high power consumption of FPGAs is incompatible with their design goals. Thus, the average mobile system designer is effectively limited to ASSPs and small PLDs, which creates a virtually level playing field among mobile system designers, and makes product proliferation and differentiation extremely hard to achieve. ASICs –with their long development cycles, long lead times and high non-recurring development costs – are only used in very high volume mainstream consumer products.

Aside from the consumer market, however, the traditional military and industrial markets are well served by existing core silicon. Much of this market uses complex ASSPs since price, power and size are not particularly critical design considerations. When there is a strong need for a custom solution in high volume applications, designers turn to an ASIC and, in low to medium volume applications, they use FPGAs. QuickLogic FPGAs have a loyal following in certain segments of these markets, particularly when instant-on, energy efficiency, high reliability or intellectual property security is important. These markets are expected to remain flat, as compared with the predicted growth in our CSSP business in the consumer market.

QuickLogic's Solutions

We market CSSPs to mobile device OEMs and ODMs. CSSPs are complete solutions incorporating our ArcticLink II VX, ArcticLink, PolarPro II or PolarPro solution platforms, packaging, PSBs, custom logic, software drivers, and our architecture consulting. We partner with target customers' in our focus markets to architect and design CSSPs, and integrate and test them in our customers' products. A CSSP is based on our programmable technology, which enables customized designs, low power, flexibility, rapid time-to-market, longer time-in-market and lower total cost of ownership. From a mobile system designer's perspective, a CSSPs function is known and complete, and can consequently be designed into systems with a minimum amount of effort and risk. One of the features of our ViaLink technology is that it is non-volatile, which means that we can program a CSSP in our factory, and then ship it fully configured to a customer. To that customer, our solution looks exactly like a custom ASSP. We are capable of providing complete solutions because of our investment in developing the low power PSBs and software required to implement specific functions. Furthermore, because we are involved with our customers at the definition stage of their product, we are able to architect solutions that typically have more than one PSB, absorbing more functionality traditionally implemented with multiple ASSPs. In cases where our CSSP has multiple PSBs, significant system performance or battery life improvements can be realized by enabling direct data transfers between the PSBs. In some cases, we develop the PSBs and software ourselves and, in other cases, we utilize third parties to develop the mixed signal physical layers, logic and/or software.

We market CSSPs to customers in trouble mode, where they have an immediate need to address, and to customers in growth mode, where CSSPs are used as a platform to develop differentiated mobile products. For example, a 3G USB modem customer in trouble mode needed an immediate change to their system design. This customer was trying to quickly respond to a significant change in the end market requirements for data cards by integrating additional flash memory using an interface that was not included in the main modem chipset. We developed a CSSP using the ArcticLink solution platform that enabled this manufacturer to integrate this new flash memory. The flexible features of our programmable fabric allowed us to develop a complete solution using standard product silicon and allowed our customer to increase their served available market for their devices.

Once this first CSSP was developed, OEMs adopting the CSSP requested changes to the functionality – changes we were able to address in a matter of weeks. During 2009, four unique CSSPs were developed for the 3G USB modem market – something that would be cost and time prohibitive using the ASIC model.

In a growth mode example, a potential smartphone customer selected a PolarPro CSSP, so that they could integrate additional wireless technology into their product, without having to change their base platform. By augmenting their existing platform and processor, they were able to leverage all of their existing developments, software, and architecture expertise while still addressing emerging requirements for multiple wireless radios in a single smartphone.

Our sales cycle for trouble mode opportunities is typically 9 to 12 months, and is typically 9 to 18 months for growth mode opportunities. Growth mode opportunities provide us early interaction with system architects about the challenges they face, which gives us better insight into trends and future needs. This insight has proved invaluable as we define and execute our PSB and solution platform roadmap strategy.

Our ViaLink technology is inherently the lowest power programmable technology used to design programmable logic. As a result, we have focused our product and marketing efforts on the mobile device market, where battery life is critical. The fact that we use our programmable technology to customize these CSSPs provides two advantages over conventional ASSPs that are based on ASIC technology. Foremost is the fact that our CSSPs can be tailored for a specific customer's requirements. Once we have developed PSBs, it is easy to combine PSBs and utilize the remaining programmable logic to provide a unique set of features to a mobile system designer, or to add other functions to the CSSP, such as UARTs, keyboard scanning functions, and SPI ports, which minimizes system size and cost. We are able to develop these CSSPs from a common solution platform, and partner with system designers to implement a range of solutions, or products, that address different geographic and market requirements. Finally, by using programmable technology instead of ASIC technology, we reduce the development time, development risk and total cost of ownership and are able to bring solutions to market far quicker than other custom silicon alternatives.

FPGAs which are based on SRAM or flash technology are not well suited to implementing CSSPs for the mobile device market. These conventional programmable logic architectures consume more power, especially in standby mode, which makes them unsuitable for battery powered devices. They may also require a separate configuration memory, which increases the total size and cost of the solution. Finally, SRAM based programmable logic is not 'instant-on', which significantly complicates system design, increases power consumption and typically results in increased development time, risk and cost.

By using CSSPs, PSBs, in-depth architecture knowledge, and ViaLink as core technologies, we can deliver energy efficient custom solutions that blend the benefits of traditional ASSPs with the flexibility, product proliferation, differentiation and low total cost of ownership advantages of programmable logic.

Our System Solutions Group, or SSG, is our internal group that provides system architecture and design services to create CSSPs for our customers. When a mobile system designer requires a high value, complex solution that is unlike any of the CSSPs that we already offer, it can engage with our SSG to develop a platform or solution that meets its specific needs. For instance, we engaged with a 3G USB modem semiconductor company to create CSSPs that allow for the intelligent transfer of data, which improves the data transfer rate, virtually eliminates the CPU cycles associated with data transfer, and augments the functionality of the semiconductor company's silicon. In this product, the mobile system designer at our partner is the primary source of application knowledge and we provide the complex logic and low power design knowledge. From the customer's perspective, this is very different from the ASIC model since we develop their CSSP on our existing solution platform, which is a standard product with programmable logic, and does not have the high NRE, tooling expense or inventory and development risk associated with ASIC wafer fabrication. In effect, we produce an energy and cost-efficient custom solution with significantly reduced development and debug time, risk and cost.

The QuickLogic Strategy

Our objective is to empower mobile market leaders to achieve mass customization with innovative CSSPs. Market leading companies need to deliver new products quickly and cost effectively. We believe that our patented, proprietary ViaLink technology allows us to deliver customizable, programmable solutions with the lowest power consumption and highest IP security, while meeting system performance and BOM cost requirements. We believe our CSSPs, consisting of our system-level architecture consulting, silicon solution platform, proven and custom system blocks and software drivers, enable OEMs and ODMs to rapidly bring new and differentiated products to market quickly and cost effectively. CSSPs enable energy and cost efficient solutions on design platforms from which a range of products can be introduced.

Extend Technology Leadership

We introduced CSSPs in the first quarter of 2007. We intend to extend our technology leadership by expanding our CSSP capability through the development of additional PSBs with innovative or new functionality, the introduction of new solution platforms, and the introduction of smaller form factor packaging technology.

Our CSSPs are based on combinations of our ArcticLink II VX, ArcticLink, PolarPro II and PolarPro solution platforms, and PSBs. Our design strategy is to combine mixed signal physical layers, hard-wired logic and programmable fabric on one device. Mixed signal capability supports the trend toward serial connectivity in mobile applications, where designers benefit from lower pin counts, simplified PCB layout, simplified PCB interconnect and reduced signal noise. Adding hard-wired intellectual property enables us to deliver more logic in a given die area, while the programmable fabric allows us to provide CSSPs that can be rapidly customized to differentiate products, add features and reduce system development costs. Market leading companies seek to develop product platforms from which several products can be introduced. This combination of mixed signal physical layer, hard-wired logic and programmable fabric enables us to deliver low cost, small form factor solutions that can be customized for particular customer or market requirements.

In March 2009, we announced our ArcticLink II VX4 solution platform, as a follow-on platform to the existing ArcticLink II VX variants, the VX2 and VX3. The VX2 solution platform includes VEE and DPO with programmable fabric, tailored for applications that use a typical RGB type display and a mobile processor with an RGB output to a display. By supporting display resolutions up to WXGA (1366x768), the VX2 can be used in mobile devices such as Smartbooks to extend battery life and enhance visual experience. The VX4 solution platform includes all of the features of VX2, as well as a MDDI client PSB that allows for direct connection to Qualcomm mobile processors and an RGB output to mobile displays.

In 2009, we brought to market a new Wafer Level Chip Scale Package (WLCSP) for the PolarPro II solution platform. Addressing the needs of the mobile space to optimize the I/O per square millimeter of PCB material, this new WLCSP technology eliminates the area overhead of conventional BGA packaging and it is done with a standard die by fabricating an additional metal redistribution layer to re-route the I/O lines from the perimeter bonding pads to an array of balls. It then “bumps” (adds solder balls to) the array, making it ready for OEMs and ODMs to use in conventional surface-mount fabrication processes. The PolarPro II solution platform has been used by our System Solution Group (SSG) as the platform for delivering multiple CSSPs to the 3G USB modem market, providing required functionality in a very small 3.5x3.25mm footprint. The ArcticLink solution platform was initially launched in June 2007, and combines a mixed signal USB physical layer, USB 2.0 OTG and SD/SDIO/CE-ATA in hard wired logic with ViaLink programmable fabric. We continue to develop additional CSSPs from our ArcticLink solution platform, pointing to the inherent value of the programmable fabric in our solution platforms. In July 2009, we announced a CSSP developed in conjunction with Icera Semiconductor for their Espresso 300 3G USB modem reference design. The on-board programmable fabric enables us to address these new CSSP designs without needing to create a new platform.

We began to see revenue from CSSPs using our PolarPro II platforms in 2009 – particularly in the 3G USB modem segment. Our PolarPro and PolarPro II families of solution platforms are low-power, cost effective programmable platforms that we combine with PSBs, custom logic and software drivers to provide pure digital CSSPs to our customers. Our PolarPro II and PolarPro solution platforms are energy efficient and were designed with an architecture that meets the interconnect and system logic requirements of power sensitive and portable applications. We expect CSSPs that do not require any of the high speed serial, mixed signal PHYs, or VEE technology will be architected using the PolarPro II solution platform continuing through 2010.

We also plan to extend our technology leadership by adding high value PSBs for mobile device designs. Our strategy is to bring to market these PSBs and the related software drivers. Several announcements highlight our trend toward value added IP. In March 2008, we announced the VEE, an innovative PSB developed for mobile applications that enables a better user experience through video processing technology that sharpens color and effective contrast ratio while extending battery life. We licensed elements of this IP from Apical Limited, who has been providing video enhancement intellectual property for the digital camera and flat panel display markets.

In 2009 we announced several PSBs, including:

- Mobile Display Digital Interface (MDDI) controller with PHY for directly coupling our VEE technology to Qualcomm mobile processors and displays;
- Display Power Optimizer (DPO) for actively modulating the display backlight in mobile systems to extend battery life, and
- A suite of SuperIO functions including an I2C master for controller sensors, a Pulse Width Modulator (PWM) for controlling LEDs and display backlights, a PS2 interface for controlling mice and touchpads, and a keyboard matrix controller.

We also develop intelligent data processing PSBs and the associated software drivers. Intelligent data processing is the movement of data between peripherals without significant involvement from the application processor. We expect to continue bringing to market additional PSBs in this category of PSBs.

Small form factor is a significant consideration for mobile system designers and we address form factor in three primary ways.

- First, our device is a single chip solution. We are often able to reduce the number of chips in a design BOM by integrating these functions into a CSSP, which saves PCB space and reduces the cost of component interconnect on the board.
- Second, we have invested in advanced package technology, enabling form factors as small as 5x5 millimeters and reduced pin count, which saves space and reduces the cost of interconnect on the PCB. We have also developed less than 2.5x2.25 millimeter wafer level chip scale packaging, which enables lower cost small form factor devices. The programmable nature of our devices allows flexibility in the pin location of chip functions and we work with customers to ensure these are routed cost effectively on their printed circuit board.
- Third, during 2007 we developed the ability to program our solution platforms while they are in wafer form, which allows us to sell programmed, known good die to customers. These customers can either mount the die on their boards or stack them with other chips during the die assembly process.

We intend to continue our investment in advanced package and programmed die technologies to address the form factor needs of the mobile market.

Provide a Range of Offerings

We recognize that our markets require a range of solutions, and we intend to work with market leading companies to combine silicon solution platforms, PSBs, packaging technology and software drivers to meet the

product proliferation, high bandwidth, time-to-market, time-in-market and form factor requirements of mobile device manufacturers. We expect CSSPs to range from devices with mixed signal and visual enhancement capability to devices which reduce BOM costs and simplify PCB layout. We intend to continue to define and implement compelling CSSPs for our target customers.

We have a loyal military, industrial and mobile product customer base that prefers to purchase our silicon products, select and integrate IP and develop software drivers to complete their system designs. We expect to continue to offer silicon devices, IP cores and software design capability to these customers. During 2008, we announced that an additional PolarPro programmable platform, the QL1P1000, was production ready. The QL1P1000 contains one million logic cells and was developed for the industrial and military markets.

Market Leading Customers

As a part of our objective to empower mobile market leaders to achieve mass customization with innovative CSSPs, our business model includes a focused customer strategy in which we target market leading customers, who primarily serve the market for differentiated mobile products. Our belief is that a large majority of our revenue will ultimately come from less than 100 customers as we transition to this business model. We have identified and will continue to identify the customers we want to serve with CSSPs. We are currently in different stages of engagement with a number of these customers. We believe CSSPs, which are customer specific solutions with standard product economics, are resonating with our target customers. These customers value the platform design capability, rapid time-to-market, longer time-in-market and low total cost of ownership available through the use of CSSPs. We expect to expand our partner activities with top tier customers to define new silicon solution platforms and PSBs.

Cost Effective Products

We have changed our new product definition and manufacturing strategies to reduce the cost of our silicon solution platforms to enable their use in high volume, mass customization products. Our PolarPro II and PolarPro solution platforms include an innovative logic cell architecture, which enables us to deliver twice the programmable logic in the same die size. Our ArcticLink II and ArcticLink solution platforms combine mixed signal physical layers and hard-wired logic alongside programmable fabric. Mixed signal capability supports the trend toward serial connectivity in mobile applications, where designers benefit from lower pin counts, PCB layout, simplified PCB interconnect and reduced signal noise. Hard-wired logic is very cost effective and energy efficient and we typically implement sophisticated logic blocks and mixed signal functions in hard-wired logic for these reasons. ArcticLink II and ArcticLink combine cost effective physical layers and hard-wired logic with the flexibility, time-to-market and time-in-market advantages of programmable logic. We have developed small form factor packages, which are less expensive to manufacture and include smaller pin counts. Reduced pin counts result in lower costs associated with our customer's printed circuit board space and routing. Our ability to sell programmed die as CSSPs greatly reduces our costs, allowing us to participate in high volume opportunities. In addition, we have dramatically reduced the time we require to program and test our devices, which has reduced our costs and lowered the capital equipment required to program and test our devices. We expect to continue to invest in silicon solution platforms and manufacturing technologies which make us cost effective for high volume applications.

Strategic Relationships

We partner with intellectual property suppliers, market leaders and key suppliers to expand our served market and speed our time-to-market.

- *Partnering with Intellectual Property Suppliers.* A key element of our strategy is to provide a range of high value PSBs to our customers, from new features such as enhanced video processing to interconnect system blocks that are essential to mobile device applications. We seek to license intellectual property that increases the value we bring to differentiated mobile products or that speeds

our time-to-market with CSSPs. In March 2008, we announced VEE, an innovative PSB developed for mobile applications that enables a better user experience through video processing technology that sharpens color, contrast and resolution while extending battery life. We licensed key portions of this IP from Apical Limited, which has been providing video enhancement intellectual property for the digital camera and flat panel display markets. For our solution platforms with high speed serial or PHY technology, we will continue to license IP from companies that have experience in developing these blocks so that we can reduce our risk and accelerate the time it takes to bring these to market.

- *Partnering with Leading Component Suppliers.* We are developing relationships with top tier suppliers of embedded processors, companies that support the trends toward mobile TV and streaming video, and suppliers of storage components such as micro hard disk drives or flash memory. The lowest power consumption, small form factor and high intellectual property security of our solution platforms are compelling for other component suppliers, who can use our solutions in reference designs or application notes to expand their served markets. In February 2009, we announced that we worked with Icera Inc. on a CSSP design for the 3G USB modem market, and in July 2009, we announced that the same CSSP was being launched on an Icera Inc. reference design. We expect to engage in relationships with other application and mobile processor and component suppliers during 2010. The depth of these relationships varies depending on the partner and the dynamics of the end market being targeted, but is typically a co-marketing program that includes joint account calls, promotional activities and/or engineering collaboration, such as reference designs.
- *Partnering with our Key Suppliers.* As a part of our product strategy, we have formed strategic relationships with Amkor Technology, Inc., Mentor Graphics Corporation, Micron Technology Inc., TowerJazz Semiconductor Ltd. (formerly known as Tower Semiconductor Ltd.), or TowerJazz, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, or TSMC, Unisem (M) Berhard and other companies to expand the range of technology that we embed in our products. These alliances are an essential element of our product strategy and a source of competitive strength going forward. By leveraging the expertise of our partners in programmable logic EDA synthesis tools, intellectual property development, wafer fabrication, package engineering and assembly, we can devote our efforts to the development of targeted, well-defined products and solutions.

Create Innovative, Industry Leading System Architecture and Design Services

We provide system architecture, design services and development tools to our customers.

- *Providing Architecture and Design Services.* These services extend our CSSP customers' technical capabilities and shorten their time-to-market by utilizing our experts in system design, programmable logic design, software drivers and embedded systems as part of their design team. We refer to this team as the System Solution Group (SSG).
- *Developing "Beyond the Silicon" Products.* These value added services for military, industrial and other system manufacturers include power-aware tools that enable customers to minimize power consumption during the early stages of application design; predefined system functions delivered as IP cores; software drivers; reference designs; unique intellectual property optimized for use in QuickLogic's programmable devices; and technical support.

Customers and Markets

A significant portion of our revenue comes from sales to customers located outside of the United States, distributors and key customers. Our largest customer (Honeywell International Inc.) represented 10% of revenue in 2009. Please see Note 12 to our consolidated financial statements for information on our revenue by geography, market segment and key customers.

In the past, there has not been a predictable seasonal pattern to our business. However, we may experience seasonal patterns in the future due to global economic conditions, the overall volatility of the semiconductor industry, and the inherent seasonality of the mobile and consumer markets.

Sales and Technical Support

We sell our products through a network of sales managers, independent sales representatives and point-of-sale distributors in North America, Europe and Asia. In addition to our corporate headquarters in Sunnyvale, we have a regional sales operation in Texas. We also have international sales operations in the United Kingdom, China, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea. Our sales personnel and independent sales representatives are responsible for sales and application support for a given region, focusing on major strategic accounts.

Our customers typically order our products through our distributors. Distributors may also create demand for our devices and solutions, generally focusing on customers who are not directly served by our sales managers. Currently, we have two distributors in North America and a network of 15 distributors throughout Europe and Asia to support our international business. Our distributors work with our regional sales managers in identifying new opportunities for our devices and solutions and providing technical support, along with other value added services.

Backlog

We do not believe that backlog as of any particular date is indicative of future results. A majority of our quarterly shipments are typically booked during the quarter. Our sales are made primarily pursuant to standard purchase orders issued by OEM customers and distributors.

Competition

A number of companies offer products that compete with one or more of our products and solutions. Our existing competitors for CSSPs include: (1) suppliers of ASSPs such as Cypress Semiconductor; (2) suppliers of mobile and/or application processors, such as Texas Instruments Inc.; and (3) suppliers of ASICs, such as eASIC and NEC. Our existing competitors for FPGAs include: (1) suppliers of CPLDs, such as Lattice Semiconductor and Altera; (2) suppliers of FPGAs, particularly Altera, Xilinx and Actel; and (3) and the ASSP competitors noted above. Xilinx and Altera currently dominate the programmable logic market and have substantially greater revenue, market presence and financial resources than Actel, Lattice or us. Xilinx currently dominates the FPGA segment of the market while Altera currently dominates the CPLD segment of the market. ASSPs offer proven functionality which reduces development time, risk and cost, but it is difficult to offer a differentiated product using standard devices, and ASSPs that meet the system design objectives are not always available. Programmable logic may be used to create custom functions that provide product differentiation or make up for deficiencies in available ASSPs. PLDs require more designer input since the designer has to develop and integrate the IP and may have to develop the software to drive the IP. PLDs are more expensive and consume more power than ASSPs or ASICs, but they offer fast time-to-market and are typically reprogrammable. ASICs have a large development cost and risk and a long time to market. As a result ASICs are generally only used for single designs with very high volumes. CSSPs enable custom functions and system designs with fast time-to-market and longer time-in-market since they are customized by us using our solution platforms that contain programmable logic. In addition, because they are complete solutions, they reduce the system development cost and risk. Finally, CSSPs are very energy efficient as result of our ViaLink technology and how we intelligently architect our PSBs, and are suitable for OEMs or ODMs offering mobile differentiated products. As we introduce additional solutions, we will also face competition from standard product manufacturers who are already servicing or who may decide to enter the markets addressed by our solutions. In addition, we expect significant competition in the future from major domestic and international semiconductor suppliers and from suppliers of products based on new or emerging technologies.

Research and Development

Our future success will depend to a large extent on our ability to rapidly develop, enhance and introduce devices and CSSPs that meet emerging industry standards and satisfy changing customer requirements. We have made and expect to continue to make substantial investments in research and development. In the second quarter

of 2008, we established a plan to outsource certain development functions that were previously performed in-house. The change of certain development activities to an on-demand, outsourced model from an in-house, fixed cost model was implemented by the second quarter of 2008, and we sampled the first platform based on this new model in 2009, the ArcticLink II VX2 solution platform.

As of the end of 2009, our research and development staff consisted of 25 employees located in Canada, India and California.

- Our process engineering group develops our proprietary ViaLink wafer manufacturing process, oversees product manufacturing and process development with our third party foundries, and is involved in ongoing process improvements to increase yields and optimize device characteristics.
- Our programmable logic design engineering group develops low power programmable devices and analog circuits targeted for mobile or battery powered embedded systems that can be used in standalone solution platforms such as PolarPro II, or combined with standard functions in solution platforms such as ArcticLink II.
- Our ASSP design engineering group architects and specifies the solution platforms with the mixture of hard-wired logic and programmable fabric. This group then works with third-party design service companies that QuickLogic contracts for device development. By outsourcing device development, QuickLogic has moved to a variable cost model, enabling us to reduce overall R&D spending, while handling several device developments concurrently.
- Our software group develops the design libraries, interface routines and place and route software that allow our system solution group, or SSG and our FPGA customers to use third party design environments to develop designs that are incorporated into our programmable devices.
- Our SSG develops PSBs and associated software drivers, and integrates them with our solution platforms that form the basis of our CSSPs.

Manufacturing

We have close relationships with third party manufacturers for our wafer fabrication, package assembly, testing and programming requirements to help ensure stability in the supply of our products and to allow us to focus our internal efforts on product and solution design and sales.

We currently outsource our wafer manufacturing, primarily to TSMC and TowerJazz. TSMC manufactures our pASIC 3, QuickRAM and certain QuickPCI products using a four-layer metal, 0.35 micron complementary metal oxide semiconductor, or CMOS, process. TSMC also manufactures our Eclipse and other mature products using a five-layer metal, 0.25 micron CMOS process on eight-inch wafers. We purchase products from TSMC, on a purchase order basis.

TowerJazz manufactures our new products, and will manufacture new products currently under development, using a six-layer metal, 0.18 micron CMOS process incorporating our ViaLink technology. We have invested \$21.3 million in TowerJazz as part of TowerJazz's efforts to build and equip their wafer fabrication facility. Our investment guarantees us a portion of their available wafer fabrication capacity at competitive pricing. Our TowerJazz agreement provides for guaranteed capacity availability through at least 2010.

Outsourcing of wafer manufacturing enables us to take advantage of these suppliers' high volume economies of scale. We may establish additional foundry relationships as such arrangements become economically useful or technically necessary.

We outsource our product packaging, testing and programming primarily to Amkor Technology, Inc and Unisem (M) Berhard.

Product Revenue Transition

Our business is in transition, besides the condition of the global economy and competition in semiconductor market, there are two other factors affecting our future growth: expected increased revenue if our CSSP strategy is successful, which we announced in the first quarter of 2007, and an expected decline in revenue from end-of-life products. CSSP revenue is included in our new product revenue. New products contributed revenue of \$2.0 million, or 48% of total revenue, in the fourth quarter of 2009. One customer, purchasing CSSPs in Asia for use in datacard products, accounted for 11% of total revenue in the fourth quarter of 2009. We believe CSSPs will result in significant new product growth and total revenue, but we cannot assure investors when this will occur.

We also expect a decline in revenue from our end-of-life products. We announced the end-of-life of certain products for two primary reasons: (1) certain suppliers decided not to renew their agreements to supply us with wafers. For instance, the supplier of wafers for our pASIC 1 and pASIC 2 devices, which were released to production from 1991 through 1997, decided not to renew our supply agreement, and future sales of these devices are limited to inventories on hand; and (2) we decided to end-of-life QuickMIPS and QuickPCI devices so that we could focus our engineering resources on new products. End-of-life products revenue was insignificant in the fourth quarter of 2009.

In order to maintain or grow our revenue from its current level, we are dependent upon increased revenue from our existing products, especially CSSPs utilizing our ArcticLink II, ArcticLink, and PolarPro II, and PolarPro solution platforms, and the development and marketing of additional new products and solutions.

Employees

As of January 3, 2010, we had a total of 84 employees worldwide. We believe that our future success will depend in part on our continued ability to attract, hire and retain qualified personnel. None of our employees are represented by a labor union and we believe our employee relations are favorable.

Intellectual Property

Our future success and competitive position depend upon our ability to obtain and maintain the proprietary technology used in our principal products. We hold 100 U.S. patents and have five pending applications for additional U.S. patents containing claims covering various aspects of programmable integrated circuits, programmable interconnect structures and programmable metal devices. In Europe and Asia, we have been granted a total of nine patents and have a total of three patent applications pending. Our issued patents expire between 2010 and 2027. We have ten trademarks registered with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

From time to time, we receive letters alleging patent infringement or inviting us to license other parties' patents. We evaluate these requests on a case-by-case basis. Offers such as these may lead to litigation if we reject the opportunity to obtain the license or reject the other party's demands.

Executive Officers and Directors

Our executive officers are appointed by, and serve at the discretion of, our Board of Directors. There are no family relationships among our directors and officers.

The following table sets forth certain information concerning our current executive officers and directors as of March 8, 2010:

Name	Age	Position
E. Thomas Hart	68	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
Andrew J. Pease	59	President
Ajith Dasari	39	Vice President, Worldwide Engineering
Frank G. Ellis	51	Vice President, Worldwide Sales
Brian Faith	35	Vice President, Worldwide Marketing
Ralph S. Marimon	52	Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer
Catriona Meney	48	Vice President, Human Resources and Development
Timothy Saxe	54	Senior Vice President, Engineering and Chief Technology Officer
Michael J. Callahan	74	Director
Michael R. Farese	63	Director
Arturo Krueger	70	Director
Christine Russell	60	Director
Gary H. Tauss	55	Director

E. Thomas Hart has served as our Chairman of the Board since April 2001 and Chief Executive Officer since June 1994. Prior to joining QuickLogic, Mr. Hart was Vice President and General Manager of the Advanced Networks Division at National Semiconductor Corporation, a semiconductor manufacturing company, where he worked from September 1992 to June 1994. Prior to joining National Semiconductor, Mr. Hart was a private consultant from February 1986 to September 1992 with Hart Weston International, a technology-based management consulting firm. Prior experience includes senior level management responsibilities in semiconductor operations, engineering, sales and marketing with several companies including Motorola, Inc., an electronics provider, and National Semiconductor. Mr. Hart holds a B.S.E.E. degree from the University of Washington.

Andrew J. Pease joined QuickLogic in November 2006 and has served as our President since March 30, 2009. Prior to March 2009, Mr. Pease served as our Vice President of Worldwide Sales from November 2006. From July 2003 to June 2006, Mr. Pease was Senior Vice President of Worldwide Sales of Broadcom Corporation, a global leader in semiconductors for wired and wireless communications. From March 2000 to July 2003, Mr. Pease was Vice President of Sales at Synticity, Inc., a company providing software and services to better manage semiconductor production yields and improve design-to-production processes. From 1984 to 1996, Mr. Pease served in a number of sales positions at Advanced Micro Devices, or AMD, a global semiconductor manufacturer, where his last assignment was Group Director, Worldwide Headquarters Sales and Operations. Mr. Pease previously held Vice President of Sales positions at Integrated Systems Inc., an embedded software manufacturer (1996-1997), and Vantis Corporation, a programmable logic subsidiary of AMD (1997-1999). Mr. Pease holds a B.S. degree from the United States Naval Academy and an M.S. in computer science from the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California.

Ajith Dasari joined QuickLogic in July 2002 and has served as our Vice President of Worldwide Engineering since 2006, Senior Director of Engineering since 2005 and Director of Software Development since 2002. Prior to joining QuickLogic Mr. Dasari served in several product development positions from 1994 to 2002, most recently as the senior software manager in the Programmable System Level Integration group at Atmel Corporation, an advanced semiconductor manufacturing company. Prior experience includes a position in software development at Analogy, Inc., a developer of mixed signal simulation tools. Mr. Dasari holds a BSEE degree in electronics and communication from Nagarjuna University in India.

Frank G. Ellis joined QuickLogic in May 2009 as Vice President of Worldwide Sales. From 2007 to 2009, Mr. Ellis was in charge of Sales in North America at Alereon, Inc., a Wireless USB startup. Prior to joining Alereon, Mr. Ellis was VP of Worldwide Sales at Quellan, Inc. Prior experience includes positions in VP of Worldwide Sales, Product Manager and Business Development at Bandspeed, Inc., Trinity Technologies, Inc. and RF Micro Devices. Mr. Ellis holds a B.S.E.E.T. degree in Engineering Technology from the Milwaukee School of Engineering.

Brian Faith joined QuickLogic in June of 1996 and has served as our Vice President of Worldwide Marketing since November 2008. From 2001 through 2008, Mr. Faith served in various marketing positions including Vice President of Solutions Marketing and Senior Director of Marketing. Prior to 2001, Mr. Faith was an Engineering Program Manager, served in a Field Application Engineering role and held various Customer Application Engineering roles, including Customer Application Engineering Manager. Mr. Faith has also served as the Chairperson of the Marketing Committee for the CE-ATA Organization. He holds a B.S.C.E. degree in Computer Engineering from Santa Clara University and also served as Adjunct Lecturer at Santa Clara University for Programmable Logic courses.

Ralph S. Marimon has served as our Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer since November 2008. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Marimon served as Vice President, Finance and Operations, and Chief Financial Officer of Anchor Bay Technologies, Inc., a fabless semiconductor company that designs and produces advanced video processing chips from 2006. From 2005 to 2006, Mr. Marimon was Vice President of Finance and Administration and Chief Financial Officer of Tymphany Corporation, a provider of innovative audio transducers. Prior to that, Mr. Marimon was Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Scientific Technologies, Inc., a provider of automation safeguarding products, from 2004 until 2005. From 1999 to 2003, he served at Com21 Corporation, a global supplier of system solutions for the broadband access market, where he was promoted from Corporate Controller to Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer. Prior to joining Com21 Corporation, Mr. Marimon was at KLA-Tencor Corporation for 11 years in a variety of senior executive financial management positions. Mr. Marimon holds a Masters of Management degree in finance and accounting from Northwestern University and a BA degree in economics from the University of California, Los Angeles.

Catriona Meney joined QuickLogic in September 2003 and has served as our Vice President, Human Resources and Development since October 2006. Prior to joining QuickLogic, Ms. Meney was Vice President, International Human Resources at Ocular Sciences, Inc., a global manufacturer of contact lenses, from September 2001 to June 2002. In October 2000, Ms. Meney relocated to the United States. From May 1984 to October 2000, Ms. Meney held several human resource positions at Standard Life Assurance Co., an international financial services provider, located in Scotland, most recently as their Senior Human Resources Business Partner. Prior experience includes human resource positions at Sun Microsystems BV. Ms. Meney holds a M.A. degree, with honors, from the University of Glasgow in Scotland.

Timothy Saxe joined QuickLogic in May 2001 and has served as our Chief Technology Officer and Senior Vice President, Engineering since August 2006, and Vice President, Engineering since November 2001. From November 2000 to February 2001, Mr. Saxe was Vice President of FLASH Engineering at Actel Corporation, a semiconductor manufacturing company. Mr. Saxe joined GateField Corporation, a design verification tools and services company formerly known as Zycad, in June 1983 and was a founder of their semiconductor manufacturing division in 1993. Mr. Saxe became GateField's Chief Executive Officer in February 1999 and served in that capacity until GateField was acquired by Actel in November 2000. Mr. Saxe holds a B.S.E.E. degree from North Carolina State University, and an M.S.E.E. degree and a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from Stanford University.

Information regarding the backgrounds of our directors is set forth under the caption "Proposal One, Election of Directors" in our Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our CSSP design opportunities may not result in the revenue we expect

We have transitioned from being a broad-based supplier of FPGA devices to being a supplier of CSSPs primarily to the mobile market. We have developed a significant pipeline of design opportunities for CSSPs in our target markets, have brought multiple 3G broadband data card opportunities to revenue, and we are focused on converting additional design opportunities in all of our target markets into revenue. Revenue contributions from new mobile products will be important over the next two to four quarters in order to grow our business, achieve profitability and maintain or increase our cash and cash equivalent balances. Mobile product life cycles are short and we must replace revenue lost at the end of each product life cycle with sales from new design wins.

The generation of revenue from mobile market design opportunities is influenced by a number of factors, such as our ability to supply solutions that meet customers' cost targets and performance requirements, the value and price of our solutions relative to competing solutions, our customers' decisions whether to produce in volume the products utilizing our solution, the timing of our customers' product introduction dates, the market success of our customers' products and general economic conditions. If these design opportunities result in revenue that is later or significantly lower than we expect, our results of operations and financial condition will be adversely affected.

If we fail to successfully develop, introduce and sell CSSPs and new products, or if our CSSP design opportunities do not generate the revenue we expect, we may be unable to compete effectively in the future

The market for differentiated mobile devices is highly competitive and dynamic, with short end market product life cycles and rapid obsolescence of existing products. To compete successfully, we must obtain access to advanced fabrication capacity and dedicate significant resources to specify, design, develop, manufacture and sell new or enhanced CSSPs that provide increasingly higher levels of performance, low power consumption, new features, reliability and/or cost savings to our customers. Due to the short product life cycle of these devices our revenue is subject to fluctuation in a short period of time and our ability to grow our business depends on accelerating our design win activity. We often make significant investments in CSSP and silicon platform development, selling and marketing, long before we generate revenue, if any, from our efforts. The markets we are targeting typically have higher volumes and greater price pressure than our traditional business. In addition, we quote opportunities in anticipation of future cost reductions and may aggressively price products to gain market share. In order to react quickly to opportunities or to obtain favorable wafer prices, we make significant investments in and commitments to purchase inventories and capital equipment before we have firm commitments from customers. Our gross margin and valuation of inventories may be affected by these strategies if, for instance, we generate significant revenue before we are able to reduce our costs or if an opportunity priced to gain market share becomes significant to our quarterly revenue.

We expect our business growth to be driven by CSSPs, and CSSP revenue growth needs to be strong enough to achieve profitability while offsetting expected declines in other parts of our business. The gross margin associated with our CSSPs and new products is generally lower than the gross margin of our mature and end-of-life products, due primarily to the price sensitive nature of the higher volume mobile consumer opportunities that we are pursuing with CSSPs. If our mature product revenue were to decline more quickly than expected, it could have a significant effect on our results of operations and cash flows. Because the product life cycle of mobile products is short, we must replace revenue at the end of a product life cycle with sales from new design opportunities. In addition, sales of our mature product family could decline if competitors replace us in these design opportunities. While we expect revenue and gross profit growth from CSSPs will offset the expected decline in revenue and gross profit from our mature products, there is no assurance whether or when this will occur. In order to grow our revenue from its current level, we are dependent upon increased revenue from our existing products, especially CSSPs based on our ArcticLink and PolarPro solution platforms, and the development of CSSPs, additional new products and solutions.

If (i) we are unable to design, produce and sell new CSSPs that meet design specifications, address customer requirements and generate sufficient revenue and gross profit; (ii) market demand for our CSSPs and other products fails to materialize; (iii) we are unable to obtain adequate fabrication capacity on a timely basis; (iv) we are unable to develop CSSPs or solutions in a timely manner; or (v) our customers do not successfully introduce products incorporating our devices, our revenue and gross margin will be materially harmed, our liquidity and cash flows will be materially affected, we may be required to write-off related inventories and long-lived assets or there may be other adverse effects on our business or the price of our common stock.

Our business could be adversely affected by the current financial crisis

The slowness of the recovery from the 2009 downturn in general worldwide economic conditions may continue to cause a reduction in the consumption of the products that use our devices, cause the cancellation of or delay our customers' introduction of new products using our devices, disrupt supply chains and affect the financial health of our customers or suppliers. As such, the financial crisis may continue to adversely impact our customer and supplier relationships, revenue level, product prices, the value of our inventories and long-lived assets, reserves for excess and obsolete inventory, production capability, collectability of accounts receivable, access to inventory or equipment at suppliers and liquidity, which may materially harm our business. Additionally, our ability to access the capital markets may be severely restricted at a time when we would like, or need to do so, which could have an impact on our flexibility to pursue additional expansion opportunities and maintain our desired level of revenue growth in the future.

We may not have the liquidity to support our future operations and capital requirements

As a result of current revenue and operating expense levels, changes in working capital and interest and debt payments, we will need to generate significantly higher revenue to generate positive cash flow. In addition, our new products such as our ArcticLink and PolarPro solution platforms and products currently under development, have been generating lower gross margin as a percentage of revenue than the rest of our historical business due to the markets that we have targeted and the larger order quantities associated with these applications. Whether we can achieve cash flow levels sufficient to support our operations cannot be accurately predicted, and our investment portfolio is subject to a degree of interest rate and liquidity risk. Unless such cash flow levels are achieved and our investment portfolio remains liquid and its capital is preserved, we may need to borrow additional funds or sell debt or equity securities, or some combination thereof, to provide funding for our operations. Such additional funding source may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. If adequate funds are not available when needed, our financial condition and operating results would be materially and adversely affected and we may not be able to operate our business without significant changes in our operations, or at all.

We may be unable to accurately estimate quarterly revenue, which could adversely affect the trading price of our stock

Due to our relatively long product delivery cycle and the inability of our customers in the rapidly evolving mobile market to confirm product requirements on a timely basis, we may have low visibility to product demand in any given quarter. If our customers cannot provide us with accurate delivery lead times, we may not be able to deliver product to our customers in a timely fashion. Furthermore, our ability to respond to increased demand is limited to inventories on hand or on order, the capacity available at our contract manufacturers and our capacity to program products to customer specifications. If we fail to accurately estimate customer demand, record revenue, or if our available capacity is less than needed to meet customer demand, our results of operations could be harmed and our stock price could materially fluctuate.

We have a limited number of significant customers and limited visibility into the long-term demand for our products from these customers

A few end-customers can represent a significant portion of our total revenue in a given reporting period and the likelihood of this occurring will increase in the future as we target market leading manufacturers of high volume mobile applications. As in the past, future demand from these customers may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter. These customers typically order products with short requested delivery lead times, and do not provide a commitment to purchase product past the period covered by purchase orders, which may be rescheduled or cancelled. In addition, our manufacturing lead times are longer than the delivery lead times requested by these customers, and we make significant purchases of inventory and capital expenditures in anticipation of future demand. If revenue from any significant customer were to decline substantially, we may be unable to offset this decline with increased revenue and gross margin from other customers and we may purchase excess inventories. These factors could severely harm our business.

In addition, we may make a significant investment in long-lived assets for the production of our products based upon historical and expected demand. If demand for our products or gross margin generated from our products does not meet our expectations or if we are unable to collect amounts due from significant customers, we may be required to write-off inventories, provide for uncollectible accounts receivable or incur charges against long-lived assets, which would materially harm our business.

Our future results depend on our relationship with TowerJazz

We have invested approximately \$21.3 million in TowerJazz. In return for our investment, we received equity, prepaid wafer credits, favorable wafer pricing and committed production capacity in TowerJazz's foundry facility. We believe that TowerJazz's long-term operation of this fabrication facility depends on its ability to attract sufficient customer demand, to obtain additional financing, to increase capacity, to obtain the release of grants and approvals for changes in grant programs from the Israeli government's Investment Center and its ability to remain in compliance with the terms of its grant and credit agreements. The current political uncertainty and security situation in the Middle East where TowerJazz's fabrication facility is located, the cyclical nature of the market for foundry manufacturing services, TowerJazz's financial condition, or other factors may adversely impact TowerJazz's business prospects and may discourage future investments in TowerJazz from outside sources. If TowerJazz is unable to obtain adequate financing and increase production output in a timely manner, the value of our investment in TowerJazz may possibly become worthless, our wafer credit from TowerJazz may decline in value or possibly become worthless, and we would have to identify and qualify a substitute supplier to manufacture our products. This could require significant development time, cause product shipment delays, impair long-lived assets and the value of our wafer credits, damage our liquidity and severely harm our business. In addition, TowerJazz is the primary manufacturer of our new products.

The value of our investment in TowerJazz and its corresponding wafer credits may also be adversely affected by a deterioration of conditions in the market for foundry manufacturing services, the market for semiconductor products, TowerJazz's financial health and TowerJazz's ability to remain in compliance with Nasdaq listing standards. As of January 3, 2010, we held 1,344,543 available for sale TowerJazz ordinary shares. TowerJazz's shares from time to time have been trading below \$1.00 during the past 52 weeks, if TowerJazz does not remain in compliance with Nasdaq listing standards, or if TowerJazz's financial position is determined to be significantly impaired, the liquidity of our investment and our ability to utilize the remaining prepaid wafer credits may be adversely affected.

We depend upon third parties to fabricate, assemble, test and program our products, and they may discontinue manufacturing our products, fail to give our products priority, be unable to successfully manufacture our products to meet performance, volume or cost targets, or inaccurately report inventories to us

We contract with third parties to fabricate, assemble, test and program our devices. Our devices are generally fabricated, assembled and programmed by single suppliers, and the loss of a supplier, transfer of

manufacturing to a new location, expiration of a supply agreement or the inability of our suppliers to manufacture our products to meet volume, performance and cost targets could have a material adverse effect on our business. Our relationship with our suppliers could change as a result of a merger or acquisition. If for any reason these suppliers or any other vendor becomes unable or unwilling to continue to provide services of acceptable quality, at acceptable costs and in a timely manner, our ability to operate our business or deliver our products to our customers could be severely impaired. We would have to identify and qualify substitute suppliers, which could be time consuming, difficult and result in unforeseen operational problems, or we could announce an end-of-life program for these products. Alternate suppliers might not be available to fabricate, assemble, test and program our devices or, if available, might be unwilling or unable to offer services on acceptable terms.

In addition, if competition for wafer manufacturing capacity increases, if we need to migrate to more advanced wafer manufacturing technology, or if competition for assembly services increases, we may be required to pay or invest significant amounts to secure access to this capacity. For example, between 2001 and 2002 we invested \$21.3 million in equity and prepaid wafer credits to obtain guaranteed wafer fabrication capacity at TowerJazz Semiconductor until at least December 2010 at favorable prices. If we are unable to renew our Foundry Agreement with TowerJazz, we may experience higher prices for fabrication at TowerJazz as well as longer product lead times. The number of companies that provide these services is limited and some of them have limited operating histories and financial resources. In the event our current suppliers refuse or are unable to continue to provide these services to us, or if we are unable to secure sufficient capacity from our current suppliers on commercially reasonable terms, we may be unable to procure services from alternate suppliers in a timely manner, if at all. Moreover, our reliance on a limited number of suppliers subjects us to reduced control over delivery schedules, quality assurance and costs. This lack of control may cause unforeseen product shortages or may increase our cost to manufacture and test our products, which would adversely affect our operating results and cash flows.

We record a majority of our inventory transactions based on information from our subcontractors. If we do not receive prompt and accurate information from our suppliers, we could be unable to meet our delivery commitments to customers or commit to manufacturing inventories that are not required to meet customer delivery commitments, which could materially harm our business.

We will be unable to compete effectively if we fail to anticipate product opportunities based upon emerging technologies and standards or fail to develop products and solutions that incorporate these technologies and standards in a timely manner

We spend significant time and money designing and developing silicon solution platforms such as ArcticLink and PolarPro and PSBs, such as our VEE, USB, IDE and DPO, or emerging technologies, such as low power programmable logic, advanced process technology or small form factor packaging. We intend to develop additional products and solutions and to adopt new technologies in the future. If system manufacturers adopt alternative standards or technologies, if an industry standard or emerging technology that we have targeted fails to achieve broad market acceptance, if customers choose low power offerings from our competitors, or if we are unable to bring the technologies or solutions to market in a timely and cost-effective manner, we may be unable to generate significant revenue from our research and development efforts. As a result, our business would be materially harmed and we may be required to write-off related inventories and long-lived assets.

Our customers may cancel or change their product plans after we have expended substantial time and resources in the design of their products

Our customers often evaluate our products for six months or more before designing them into their systems, and they may not commence volume shipments for up to an additional six to twelve months, if at all. During this lengthy sales cycle, our potential customers may cancel or change their product plans. Customers may also discontinue products incorporating our devices at any time or they may choose to replace our products with lower

cost semiconductors. In addition, we are working with leading customers in our target markets to define our future products. If customers cancel, reduce or delay product orders from us or choose not to release products that incorporate our devices after we have spent substantial time and resources developing products or assisting customers with their product design, our revenue levels may be less than anticipated and our business could be materially harmed.

If we fail to adequately forecast demand for our products, we may incur product shortages or excess product inventories

Our agreements with certain suppliers require us to provide forecasts of our anticipated manufacturing orders, and place binding manufacturing commitments in advance of receiving purchase orders from our customers. We are limited in our ability to increase or decrease our forecasts under such agreements. Other manufacturers supply us with product on a purchase order basis. The allocation of capacity is determined solely by our suppliers over which we have no direct control. Additionally, we may place orders with our suppliers in advance of customer orders to allow us to quickly respond to changing customer demand or to obtain favorable product costs. Furthermore, we provide our suppliers with equipment which is used to program our products to customer specifications. The programming equipment is manufactured to our specifications and has significant order lead times. These factors may result in product shortages or excess product inventories. Obtaining additional supply in the face of product, programming equipment or capacity shortages may be costly, or not possible, especially in the short term since most of our products and programming equipment are supplied by a single supplier. Our failure to adequately forecast demand for our products could materially harm our business.

Our approach to developing solutions for potential customers involves developing CSSPs for and aligning our roadmap with application processor and flash memory vendors. We have entered into informal partnerships with other parties that involve the development of solutions that interface with their devices or standards. These informal partnerships also may involve joint marketing campaigns and sales calls. If our solutions are not incorporated into customer products, if our partners discontinue production of or integrate our solution into their product offerings, or if the informal partnerships do not grow as expected or if they are significantly reduced or terminated by acquisition or other means, our revenue and gross margin will be materially harmed and we may be required to write-off related inventories and long-lived assets. Fluctuations in our manufacturing processes, yields and quality, especially for new products, may increase our costs.

Difficulties encountered during the complex semiconductor manufacturing process can render a substantial percentage of semiconductor devices nonfunctional. New manufacturing techniques or fluctuations in the manufacturing process may change the performance distribution and yield of our products. We have, in the past, experienced manufacturing runs that have contained substantially reduced or no functioning devices, or that generated devices with below normal performance characteristics. Our reliance on third party suppliers may extend the period of time required to analyze and correct these problems. Once corrected, our customers may be required to redesign or requalify their products. As a result, we may incur substantially higher manufacturing costs, shortages of inventories or reduced customer demand.

Yield fluctuations frequently occur in connection with the manufacture of newly introduced products, with changes in product architecture, with manufacturing at new facilities, on new fabrication processes or in conjunction with new backend manufacturing processes. Newly introduced solutions and products, such as our CSSPs and ArcticLink and PolarPro solution platforms, are often more complex and more difficult to produce, increasing the risk of manufacturing related defects. New manufacturing facilities or processes are often more complex and take a period of time to achieve expected quality levels and manufacturing efficiencies. While we test our products, including our software development tools, they may still contain errors or defects that are found after we have commenced commercial production. Undetected errors or defects may also result from new manufacturing processes or when new intellectual property is incorporated into our products. If our products or software development tools contain undetected or unresolved defects, we may lose market share, experience delays in or loss of market acceptance, reserve or scrap inventories or be required to issue a product recall. In

addition, we would be at risk of product liability litigation if defects in our products were discovered. Although we attempt to limit our liability to end users through disclaimers of special, consequential and indirect damages and similar provisions, we cannot assure you that such limitations of liability will be legally enforceable.

We have a history of losses and cannot assure you that we will again be profitable in the future

We incurred significant losses to date. Our accumulated deficit as of January 3, 2010 was \$157.8 million. We recorded a net loss of \$9.8 million in 2009, \$9.4 million in 2008 and \$11.1 million in 2007, and we may not return to profitability in any future periods.

Our future operating results are likely to fluctuate and therefore may fail to meet expectations, which could cause our stock price to decline

Our operating results have varied widely in the past and are likely to do so in the future. In addition, our past operating results may not be an indicator of future operating results. Our future operating results will depend on many factors and may fail to meet our expectations for a number of reasons, including those set forth in these risk factors. Any failure to meet expectations could cause our stock price to significantly fluctuate or decline.

Factors that could cause our operating results to fluctuate include: (i) successful development and market acceptance of our products and solutions; (ii) our ability to accurately forecast product volumes and mix, and to respond to rapid changes in customer demand; (iii) changes in sales volume or expected sales volume, product mix, average selling prices or production variances that affect gross profit; (iv) the effect of end-of-life programs; (v) a significant change in sales to, or the collectability of accounts receivable from, our largest customers; (vi) our ability to adjust our product features, manufacturing capacity and costs in response to economic and competitive pressures; (vii) our reliance on subcontract manufacturers for product capacity, yield and quality; (viii) our competitors' product portfolio and product pricing policies; (ix) timely implementation of efficient manufacturing technologies; (x) errors in applying or changes in accounting and corporate governance rules; (xi) the issuance of equity compensation awards or changes in the terms of our stock plan or employee stock purchase plan; (xii) mergers or acquisitions; (xiii) the impact of import and export laws and regulations; (xiv) the cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry and general economic, market, political and social conditions in the countries where we sell our products and the related effect on our customers, distributors and suppliers; and (xv) our ability to obtain capital, debt financing and insurance on commercially reasonable terms. Although certain of these factors are out of our immediate control, unless we can anticipate and be prepared with contingency plans that respond to these factors, our business may be materially harmed.

We may encounter periods of industry wide semiconductor oversupply, resulting in pricing pressure, as well as undersupply, resulting in a risk that we could be unable to fulfill our customers' requirements. The semiconductor industry has historically been characterized by wide fluctuations in the demand for, and supply of, its products. These fluctuations have resulted in circumstances when supply of and demand for semiconductors has been widely out of balance. An industry wide semiconductor oversupply could result in severe downward pricing pressure from customers. In a market with undersupply of manufacturing capacity, we would have to compete with larger foundry and assembly customers for limited manufacturing resources. In such an environment, we may be unable to have our products manufactured in a timely manner, at a cost that generates adequate gross profit or in sufficient quantities. Since we outsource all of our manufacturing and generally have a single source of wafer supply, test, assembly and programming for our products, we are particularly vulnerable to such supply shortages and capacity limitations. As a result, we may be unable to fulfill orders and may lose customers. Any future industry wide oversupply or undersupply of semiconductors could materially harm our business.

We may be unable to successfully grow our business if we fail to compete effectively with others to attract and retain key personnel

We believe our future success depends upon our ability to attract and retain highly competent personnel. Our employees are at-will and not subject to employment contracts. Hiring and retaining qualified sales, technical and financial personnel are difficult due to the limited number of qualified professionals, economic conditions and the size of our company. In addition, new hires frequently require extensive training before they achieve desired levels of productivity. Failure to attract, hire, train and retain personnel could materially harm our business.

Problems associated with international business operations could affect our ability to manufacture and sell our products

Most of our products are manufactured outside of the United States at manufacturing facilities operated by our suppliers in Asia, South Asia and the Middle East regions. As a result, these manufacturing operations and new product introductions are subject to risks of political instability.

A significant portion of our total revenue comes from sales to customers located outside the United States. We anticipate that sales to customers located outside the United States will continue to represent a significant portion of our total revenue in future periods. In addition, most of our domestic customers sell their products outside of North America, thereby indirectly exposing us to risks associated with foreign commerce and economic instability. In addition to overseas sales offices, we have significant research and development activities in Canada and India. Accordingly, our operations and revenue are subject to a number of risks associated with foreign commerce, including the following: (i) staffing and managing foreign offices; (ii) managing foreign distributors; (iii) collecting amounts due; (iv) political and economic instability; (v) foreign currency exchange fluctuations; (vi) changes in tax laws, import and export regulations, tariffs and freight rates; (vii) timing and availability of export licenses; (viii) supplying products that meet local environmental regulations; and (ix) inadequate protection of intellectual property rights.

In the past, we have denominated sales of our products to foreign countries exclusively in U.S. dollars. As a result, any increase in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the local currency of a foreign country will increase the price of our products in that country so that our products become relatively more expensive to customers in their local currency. As a result, sales of our products in that foreign country may decline. If the local currency of a foreign country in which we conduct business strengthens against the U.S. dollar, our payroll and other local expenses will be higher, and since sales are transacted in U.S. dollars, would not be offset by any increase in revenue. To the extent any such risks materialize, our business could be materially harmed.

In addition, we incur costs in foreign countries that may be difficult to reduce quickly because of employee related laws and practices in those foreign countries.

Our CSSPs face competition from suppliers of ASSPs, suppliers of integrated application processors, and suppliers of ASICs

We face competition from companies that offer ASSPs such as Cypress Semiconductor and Alcor Micro Corporation. While it is difficult to provide a unique solution through the use of ASSPs, they generally are cost effective standard products and have short lead times. In certain design opportunities, ASSPs can be combined to achieve system design objectives. Manufacturers of integrated application processors often integrate new features when they introduce new products. A system designer could elect the use of an integrated processor that includes the features offered in our CSSPs and/or a widely accepted feature of our CSSPs could be integrated into a competitor's ASSP. Companies such as NEC supply ASICs, which may be purchased for a lower price at higher volumes and typically have greater logic capacity, additional features and higher performance than our products. Our inability to successfully compete in any of the following areas could materially harm our business: (i) the development of new products, CSSPs and advanced manufacturing technologies; (ii) the quality, power

characteristics, performance characteristics, price and availability of devices, programming hardware and software development tools; (iii) the ability to engage with companies that provide synergistic products and services; (iv) the incorporation of industry standards in our products and solutions; (v) the diversity of product offerings available to customers; or (vi) the quality and cost effectiveness of design, development, manufacturing and marketing efforts.

We may engage in manufacturing, distribution or technology agreements that involve numerous risks, including the use of cash, diversion of resources and significant write-offs

We have entered into and, in the future, intend to enter into agreements that involve numerous risks, including the use of significant amounts of our cash; diversion of resources from other development projects or market opportunities; our ability to incorporate licensed technology in our products and solutions; our ability to introduce related products in a cost effective and timely manner; our ability to collect amounts due under these contracts; and market acceptance of related products and solutions. If we fail to recover the cost of these or other assets from the cash flow generated by the related products, our assets will become impaired and our financial results would be harmed.

Restrictive covenants in the indentures and agreements governing our current and future indebtedness could restrict our operating flexibility

The indentures and agreements governing our existing debt, and debt we may incur in the future, contain, or may contain, affirmative and negative covenants that materially limit our ability to take certain actions, including our ability to incur debt, pay dividends and repurchase stock, make certain investments and other payments, enter into certain mergers and consolidations, engage in sale leaseback transactions and encumber and dispose of assets. In addition, our future debt agreements may contain financial covenants and ratios.

The breach of any of these covenants by us or the failure by us to meet any of these ratios or conditions could result in a default under any or all of such indebtedness. If a default occurs under any such indebtedness, all of the outstanding obligations thereunder could become immediately due and payable, which could result in a default under our other outstanding debt and could lead to an acceleration of obligations related to other outstanding debt. The existence of such a default or event of default could also preclude us from borrowing funds under our revolving credit facilities. Our ability to comply with the provisions of the indentures, credit facilities and other agreements governing our outstanding debt and indebtedness we may incur in the future can be affected by events beyond our control and a default under any debt instrument, if not cured or waived, could have a material adverse effect on us.

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

Protection of intellectual property rights is crucial to our business, since that is how we keep others from copying the innovations that are central to our existing and future products. From time to time, we receive letters alleging patent infringement or inviting us to license other parties' patents. We evaluate these requests on a case-by-case basis. These situations may lead to litigation if we reject the offer to obtain the license.

In the past, we have been and we are currently involved in litigation relating to our alleged infringement of third party patents or other intellectual property rights. This type of litigation is expensive and consumes large amounts of management time and attention. Additionally, matters that we initially consider not material to our business could become costly. In addition, if the letters we sometimes receive alleging patent infringement or other similar matters result in litigation that we lose, a court could order us to pay substantial damages and/or royalties, and prohibit us from making, using, selling or importing essential technologies. For these and other reasons, this type of litigation could materially harm our business.

Although 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 have entered into technology license agreements with third parties which give those parties the right to use patents and other technology developed by us and which give us the right to use patents and other technology developed by them. We anticipate that we will continue to enter into these kinds of licensing arrangements in the future; however, it is possible that desirable licenses will not be available to us on commercially reasonable terms. If we lose existing licenses to key technology, or are unable to enter into new licenses that we deem important, our business could be materially harmed.

Because it is critical to our success that we continue to prevent competitors from copying our innovations, we intend to continue to seek patent and trade secret protection for our 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, others may develop technologies that are similar or superior to our technology or design around the patents we own. We also rely on trade secret protection for our technology, in part through confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants and other third parties. However, these parties may breach these agreements and we may not have adequate remedies for any breach. In any case, others may come to know about or determine our trade secrets through a variety of methods. In addition, the laws of certain territories 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.

Our business is subject to the risks of earthquakes, other catastrophic events and business interruptions for which we may maintain limited insurance

Our operations and the operations of our suppliers are vulnerable to interruption by fire, earthquake, power loss, flood, terrorist acts and other catastrophic events beyond our control. In particular, our headquarters are located near earthquake fault lines in the San Francisco Bay Area. In addition, we rely on certain suppliers to manufacture our products and would not be able to qualify an alternate supplier of our products for several quarters. Our suppliers often hold significant quantities of our inventories which, in the event of a disaster, could be destroyed. In addition, our business processes and systems are vulnerable to computer viruses, break-ins and similar disruptions from unauthorized tampering. Any catastrophic event, such as an earthquake or other natural disaster, the failure of our computer systems, war or acts of terrorism, could significantly impair our ability to maintain our records, pay our suppliers, or design, manufacture or ship our products. The occurrence of any of these events could also affect our customers, distributors and suppliers and produce similar disruptive effects upon their business. If there is an earthquake or other catastrophic event near our headquarters, our customers' facilities, our distributors' facilities or our suppliers' facilities, our business could be seriously harmed.

We do not have a detailed disaster recovery plan. In addition, we do not maintain sufficient business interruption and other insurance policies to compensate us for all losses that may occur. Any losses or damages incurred by us as a result of a catastrophic event or any other significant uninsured loss could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our principal stockholders have significant voting power and may vote for actions that may not be in the best interests of our other stockholders

Our officers, directors and principal stockholders together control a significant portion of our outstanding common stock. As a result, these stockholders, if they act together, will be able to significantly influence our operations, affairs and all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. This concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control and might affect the market price of our common stock. This concentration of ownership may not be in the best interest of our other stockholders.

Our Shareholder Rights Plan, Certificate of Incorporation, Bylaws and Delaware law contain provisions that could discourage a takeover that is beneficial to stockholders

Our Shareholder Rights Plan as well as provisions of our Certificate of Incorporation, our Bylaws and Delaware law could make it difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so would be beneficial to our stockholders.

If we do not maintain compliance with the listing requirement of the Nasdaq Global Market, our common stock could be delisted, which could, among other things, reduce the price of our common stock and the levels of liquidity available to our stockholders

We are listed on the Nasdaq Global Market and our securities could be delisted in the future if we do not continue to meet the specific quantitative standards of the Nasdaq Global Market. Should we be delisted from the Nasdaq Global Market, we may be eligible for listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market, subject to meeting specific quantitative standards. If our Common Stock becomes ineligible for listing on either the Nasdaq Global Market or the Nasdaq Capital Market, and is thereafter traded only on the over-the-counter market, our stockholders' abilities to purchase and sell our Common Stock could be less orderly and efficient and more costly. Furthermore, a delisting of our Common Stock could have a materially adverse impact on our business operations by damaging our general business reputation, impairing our ability to obtain additional capital, reducing the incentives that equity ownership is intended to provide to our employees, and causing a loss of confidence by investors, suppliers and employees. As a result of the negative impact on the liquidity of our Common Stock and on our business, a delisting would also likely decrease the market price of our Common Stock and increase the volatility of our stock price.

The market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly and could lead to securities litigation

Stock prices for many companies in the technology and emerging growth sectors have experienced wide fluctuations that have often been unrelated to the operating performance of such companies. In the past, securities class action litigation has often been brought against a company following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. In the future, we may be the subject of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention.

Changes to existing accounting pronouncements or taxation rules or practices may cause adverse revenue fluctuations, affect our reported financial results or how we conduct our business

Generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, are promulgated by, and are subject to the interpretation of the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, and the SEC. New accounting pronouncements or taxation rules and varying interpretations of accounting pronouncements or taxation rules have occurred and may occur in the future. Any future changes in accounting pronouncements or taxation rules or practices may have a significant effect on how we report our results and may even affect our reporting of transactions completed before the change is effective. In addition, a review of existing or prior accounting practices may result in a change in previously reported amounts. This change to existing rules, future changes, if any, or the questioning of current practices may adversely affect our reported financial results, our ability to remain listed on the Nasdaq Global Market, or the way we conduct our business and subject us to regulatory inquiries or litigation.

Compliance with regulations related to corporate governance and public disclosure may result in additional expenses

Federal securities laws, rules and regulations, as well as Nasdaq rules and regulations, require companies to maintain extensive corporate governance measures, impose comprehensive reporting and disclosure requirements, set strict independence and financial expertise standards for audit and other committee members and impose civil and criminal penalties for companies and their chief executive officers, chief financial officers

and directors for securities law violations. These laws, rules and regulations have increased and will continue to increase the scope, complexity and cost of our corporate governance, reporting and disclosure practices, which could harm our results of operations and divert management's attention from business operations. We are committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and public disclosure. If our efforts to comply with new or changed laws, regulations and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies due to ambiguities related to practice, our reputation may be harmed and the market price of our common stock could be affected.

While we believe that we currently have adequate internal control procedures in place, we are still exposed to potential risks from legislation requiring companies to evaluate controls under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

As of December 2009, we have evaluated our internal control systems in order to allow management to report on our internal control over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We performed the system and process evaluation and testing required in an effort to comply with the management certification of Section 404. While we believe that our internal control procedures are adequate and we intend to continue to fully comply with the requirements relating to internal control and all other aspects of Section 404, our controls necessary for continued compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act may not operate effectively at all times and may result in a material control disclosure. The identification of a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting, if any, could indicate a lack of proper controls to generate accurate consolidated financial statements. Furthermore, we cannot be certain as to the outcome of future evaluations, testing and remediation actions or the impact of the same on our operations. If we are not able to remain in compliance with the requirements of Section 404, we might be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities, such as the SEC or the Nasdaq Global Market. Any such action could adversely affect our financial results and the market price of our common stock.

We have implemented import and export control procedures to comply with United States regulations but we are still exposed to potential risks from import and export activity

Our products, solutions, technology and software are subject to import and export control laws and regulations which, in some instances, may impose restrictions on business activities, or otherwise require licenses or other authorizations from agencies such as the U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. Department of the Treasury. These restrictions may impact deliveries to customers or limit development and manufacturing alternatives. We have import and export licensing and compliance procedures in place for purposes of conducting our business consistent with U.S. and applicable international laws and regulations, and we periodically review these procedures to maintain compliance with the requirements relating to import and export regulations. If we are not able to remain in compliance with import and export regulations, we might be subject to investigation, sanctions or penalties by regulatory authorities. Such penalties can include civil, criminal or administrative remedies such as loss of export privileges. We cannot be certain as to the outcome of an evaluation, investigation, inquiry or other action or the impact of these items on our operations. Any such action could adversely affect our financial results and the market price of our common stock.

The Company, our directors and management have been named parties to lawsuits and may be subject to future litigation, which could result in an unfavorable outcome and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and the trading price for our securities

The Company and certain of our directors and officers are named in a lawsuit relating to the initial public offering laddering litigation. We may become the subject of other private or government actions in the future. Litigation may be time consuming, expensive and disruptive to normal business operations and the outcome of litigation is difficult to predict. Any expenses associated with litigation or the outcome relating to any such actions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and the trading price for our securities.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our principal administrative, sales, marketing, research and development and final testing facility is located in a building of approximately 42,600 square feet in Sunnyvale, California. This facility is leased through December 2012. We have subleased approximately 8,000 square feet of this facility through December 2012. Our research and development facility in Toronto, Canada, consisting of approximately 2,059 square feet, is leased through February 2013. We lease a 4,500 square foot facility in Bangalore, India for the purpose of software development. This facility is leased through November 2013. We also lease office space in Hong Kong, China; Taipei, Taiwan; and London, England. We believe that our existing facilities are adequate for our current needs.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation

On October 26, 2001, a putative securities class action was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against certain investment banks that underwrote QuickLogic's initial public offering, QuickLogic and some of QuickLogic's officers and directors. The complaint alleges excessive and undisclosed commissions in connection with the allocation of shares of common stock in QuickLogic's initial and secondary public offerings and artificially high prices through "tie-in" arrangements which required the underwriters' customers to buy shares in the aftermarket at pre-determined prices in violation of the federal securities laws. Plaintiffs seek an unspecified amount of damages on behalf of persons who purchased QuickLogic's stock pursuant to the registration statements between October 14, 1999 and December 6, 2000. Various plaintiffs have filed similar actions asserting virtually identical allegations against over 300 other public companies, their underwriters, and their officers and directors arising out of each company's public offering. These actions, including the action against QuickLogic, have been coordinated for pretrial purposes and captioned *In re Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation, 21 MC 92*, or IPO Securities Litigation.

In June 2004, a stipulation of settlement and release of claims against the issuer defendants, including QuickLogic, was submitted to the court for approval. On August 31, 2005, the Court preliminarily approved the settlement. In December 2006, the appellate Court overturned the certification of classes in the six test cases that were selected by the underwriter defendants and plaintiffs in the coordinated proceedings. Because class certification was a condition of the settlement, it was unlikely that the settlement would receive final Court approval. On June 25, 2007, the Court entered an order terminating the proposed settlement based upon a stipulation among the parties to the settlement. Plaintiffs have filed amended master allegations and amended complaints, in the six test cases. On March 26, 2008, the Court denied the defendants' motion to dismiss the amended complaints.

On October 5, 2009, the Court issued an opinion and order granting final approval of the settlement, plan of allocation and class certification. Under the terms of the settlement, the insurers are responsible for paying the full amount of settlement share allocated to the Company, and the Company bears no financial liability. The Company, as well as the officer and director defendants who were previously dismissed from the action pursuant to tolling agreements, have received complete dismissals from the case. Certain objectors have appealed the Court's final order to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. The Company did not accrue any amounts related to the proposed settlement because it was not reasonably estimable.

Patent Infringement Litigation

On August 31, 2009, Xpoint Technologies, Inc., served the Company with a complaint for patent infringement. The complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware against the Company and a number of other defendant companies in the mobile phone market. The complaint alleges wrongful manufacturing, using, selling or offering to sell of products that infringe patent number 5,913,028 (the " '028 Patent") pertaining to a direct data-delivery system and method for program-controlled, direct transfer of data along a bus or data pathway between peer input/output devices in a data-processing apparatus or network. Plaintiff seeks a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining defendants from further infringement of the claims of the patent, an unspecified amount of damages to compensate for defendants' infringement and treble damages based on defendants' copying and willful infringement of the '028 Patent. On September 21, 2009, Plaintiff served the Company with an Amended Complaint for Patent Infringement. On December 18, 2009, the Company answered the Amended Complaint and filed counterclaims. Plaintiff answered the Company's counterclaims on January 8, 2010. The Company believes it has meritorious defenses and intends to defend the action vigorously.

No estimate can be made of the possible loss or possible range of loss associated with the resolution of these contingencies and, accordingly, the Company has not recorded a liability.

From time to time, the Company is involved in legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, including but not limited to intellectual property infringement and collection matters. Absolute assurance cannot be given that third party assertions will be resolved without costly litigation in a manner that is not adverse to the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows or without requiring royalty or other payments in the future which may adversely impact gross profit.

ITEM 4. RESERVED

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our common stock has been traded on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol "QUIK" since October 15, 1999, the date of our initial public offering. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing sales prices for our common stock, as reported on the Nasdaq Global Market:

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Fiscal Year Ending January 3, 2010:		
First Quarter (through March 29, 2009)	\$1.67	\$0.57
Second Quarter (through June 28, 2009)	\$1.85	\$1.25
Third Quarter (through September 27, 2009)	\$1.64	\$1.10
Fourth Quarter (through January 3, 2010)	\$3.24	\$1.46
Fiscal Year Ending December 28, 2008:		
First Quarter (through March 30, 2008)	\$3.41	\$2.55
Second Quarter (through June 29, 2008)	\$3.13	\$1.69
Third Quarter (through September 28, 2008)	\$1.75	\$1.02
Fourth Quarter (through December 28, 2008)	\$1.11	\$0.51

Stockholders

The closing price of our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market was \$2.70 per share on March 8, 2010. As of March 8, 2010, there were 35,141,862 shares of common stock outstanding that were held of record by 243 stockholders. The actual number of stockholders is greater than this number of holders of record since this number does not include stockholders whose shares are held in trust by other entities.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid any dividends on our capital stock. We currently expect to retain future earnings, if any, for use in the operation and expansion of our business and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The information required by this item regarding equity compensation plans is incorporated by reference to the information set forth in Part III Item 12 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Shelf Registration

On August 21, 2009, the Company filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3, which was declared effective on September 2, 2009. On November 17, 2009, the Company issued 4,305,929 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 3,229,446 shares of common stock in a registered direct offering under the shelf registration statement. The common stock and warrants were issued in units (the "Units"), with each Unit consisting of (i) one share of common stock and (ii) a warrant to purchase 0.75 of a share of common stock, at a negotiated purchase price of \$1.45 per Unit. The Company received net proceeds from the offering of \$5.5 million, net of placement agent's fees and other offering expenses of \$0.8 million. Under the shelf registration statement, the Company has the ability to raise up to an additional \$23.7 million through September 1, 2012. There can be no assurance that such capital will be available on terms acceptable to the Company.

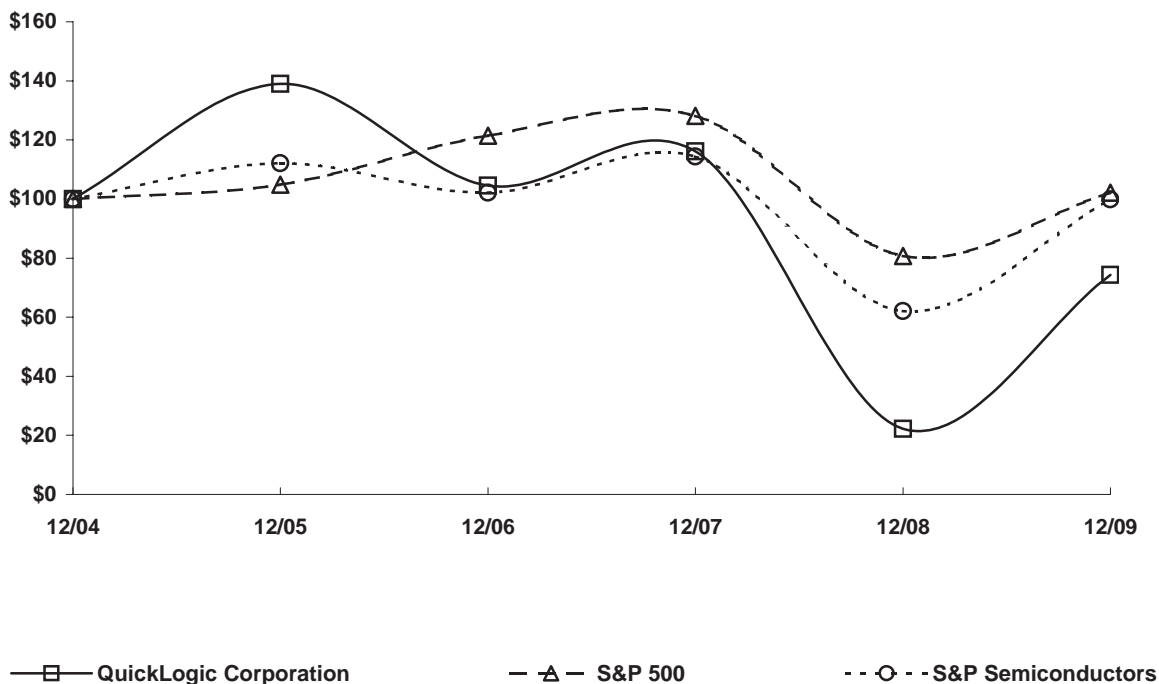
Stock Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative total return to stockholders of our common stock from December 31, 2004 to December 31, 2009 to the cumulative total return over such period of (i) the S&P 500 Index and (ii) the S&P Semiconductors Index. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2004 in QuickLogic's common stock and in each of the other two indices and the reinvestment of all dividends, if any, through December 31, 2009.

The information contained in the Performance Graph shall not be deemed to be "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the SEC, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent that QuickLogic specifically incorporates it by reference into any such filing. The graph is presented in accordance with SEC requirements. Stockholders are cautioned against drawing any conclusions from the data contained therein, as past results are not necessarily indicative of future performance.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among QuickLogic Corporation, The S&P 500 Index
And The S&P Semiconductors Index



* \$100 invested on 12/31/04 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends. Fiscal year ending December 31.

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

	Fiscal Years				
	2009	2008	2007	2006 ⁽¹⁾	2005
	(in thousands, except per share amount)				
Statement of Operations:					
Revenue	\$15,074	\$31,910	\$34,417	\$34,924	\$48,259
Cost of revenue	7,715	14,941	19,410	17,739	18,124
Long-lived asset impairment ⁽²⁾	150	1,545	—	—	—
Gross profit	7,209	15,424	15,007	17,185	30,135
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	6,203	8,185	9,517	9,303	9,648
Selling, general and administrative	10,617	14,049	17,163	18,062	16,855
Long-lived asset impairment ⁽²⁾	—	468	—	—	—
Restructuring costs ⁽⁴⁾	59	502	—	—	—
Income (loss) from operations	(9,670)	(7,780)	(11,673)	(10,180)	3,632
Write-down of investment in TowerJazz Semiconductor Ltd. ⁽³⁾	—	(1,398)	—	—	(1,466)
Interest expense	(93)	(225)	(280)	(329)	(189)
Interest income and other, net	(54)	(6)	894	1,366	542
Income (loss) before income taxes	(9,817)	(9,409)	(11,059)	(9,143)	2,519
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(63)	(54)	75	71	169
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ (9,754)</u>	<u>\$ (9,355)</u>	<u>\$ (11,134)</u>	<u>\$ (9,214)</u>	<u>\$ 2,350</u>
Net income (loss) per share:					
Basic	<u>\$ (0.32)</u>	<u>\$ (0.32)</u>	<u>\$ (0.38)</u>	<u>\$ (0.32)</u>	<u>\$ 0.09</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ (0.32)</u>	<u>\$ (0.32)</u>	<u>\$ (0.38)</u>	<u>\$ (0.32)</u>	<u>\$ 0.08</u>
Weighted average shares:					
Basic	<u>30,739</u>	<u>29,653</u>	<u>29,041</u>	<u>28,485</u>	<u>26,954</u>
Diluted	<u>30,739</u>	<u>29,653</u>	<u>29,041</u>	<u>28,485</u>	<u>28,039</u>

	January 3, 2010	December 28, 2008	December 30, 2007	December 31, 2006	January 1, 2006
		(in thousands)			
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$18,195	\$19,376	\$20,868	\$24,621	\$28,283
Working capital	18,097	17,407	22,279	28,699	34,043
Total assets	27,601	28,426	41,424	50,235	54,996
Long-term obligations, excluding current portion	264	—	2,527	1,618	2,571
Total stockholders' equity	21,259	21,862	29,018	37,368	42,237

- (1) The Company adopted the provisions to record stock-based compensation beginning fiscal year 2006. See Notes 2 and 11 in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K.
- (2) Long-lived asset impairment in 2009 consisted of a \$150,000 non-cash charge relating to the write-down of the carrying value of the TowerJazz prepaid wafer credit. Long-lived asset impairment of \$2.0 million in 2008 consisted of non-cash charges relating to the write-down of the carrying value of (i) the TowerJazz prepaid wafer credit of about \$1.3 million; (ii) the equipment used in the production of a particular silicon device of \$199,000 and (iii) unutilized EDA licenses of \$468,000.
- (3) Write-down of marketable securities consisted of non-cash charges of \$1.4 million and \$1.5 million in 2008 and 2005, respectively, for the write-down of our equity investment in TowerJazz Semiconductor Ltd. to fair value.
- (4) Restructuring costs of \$59,000 and \$502,000 in 2009 and 2008, respectively, consisted of additional severance benefits relating to the restructuring costs recorded in the second quarter of 2008.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, as well as information contained in "Risk Factors" in Item 1A and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. We intend that these forward-looking statements be subject to the safe harbors created by those provisions. Forward-looking statements are generally written in the future tense and/or are preceded by words such as "will," "may," "should," "forecast," "could," "expect," "suggest," "believe," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," or other similar words. Forward-looking statements include statements regarding (1) the conversion of our design opportunities into revenue, (2) our revenue levels, including the commercial success of our Customer Specific Standard Products, or CSSPs, and new products, (3) the effects of the worldwide economic downturn, (4) our liquidity, (5) our gross profit and breakeven revenue level and factors that affect gross profit and the breakeven revenue level, (6) our level of operating expenses, (7) our research and development efforts, (8) our partners and suppliers and (9) industry trends.

The forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report involve a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside of our control. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from projected results include, but are not limited to, risks associated with (i) the conversion of CSSP design opportunities into revenue, (ii) the commercial and technical success of our CSSPs and new products such as ArcticLink®, ArcticLink II, PolarPro®, and PolarPro II and our successful introduction of products and CSSPs incorporating emerging technologies or standards, (iii) the adverse affects of the current financial crisis, (iv) the liquidity required to support our future operating and capital requirements, (v) our ability to accurately estimate quarterly revenue, (vi) our dependence on our relationship with TowerJazz, and (vii) our dependence upon single suppliers to fabricate and assemble our products. Although we believe that the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report are reasonable, any of the assumptions could be inaccurate, and therefore there can be no assurance that such statements will be accurate. The risks, uncertainties and assumptions referred to above that could cause our results to differ materially from the results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A hereto and the risks, uncertainties and assumptions discussed from time to time in our other public filings and public announcements. All forward-looking statements included in this document are based on information available to us as of the date hereof. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included herein, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that the results or conditions described in such statements or our objectives and plans will be achieved. Furthermore, past performance in operations and share price is not necessarily indicative of future performance. We disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Overview

QuickLogic Corporation was founded in 1988 and reincorporated in Delaware in 1999. We develop and market low power customizable semiconductor solutions that enable customers to add new differentiated features to, extend battery life in, and improve visual experience with their mobile, prosumer (derived from the term "professional consumer"), consumer and enterprise products. We are a fabless semiconductor company that operates in a single industry segment where we design, market and support primarily Customer Specific Standard Products, or CSSPs, and, secondarily, Field Programmable Gate Arrays, or FPGAs, associated design software and programming hardware. Our CSSPs are customized semiconductor solutions created from our new solution platforms including ArcticLink® II, ArcticLink, PolarPro® II, PolarPro, Eclipse™ II and QuickPCI® II (all of which fall into our new product category); our mature products include pASIC® 3, QuickRAM®, Eclipse, and

EclipsePlus, as well as royalty revenue, programming hardware and design software; our end-of-life product family includes pASIC 1, pASIC 2, V3, QuickMIPS, QuickPCI and QuickFC.

We are marketing CSSPs to OEMs and ODMs that are offering differentiated mobile products. The market for differentiated mobile devices is highly competitive and dynamic, with short end market product life cycles and rapid obsolescence of existing products.

Our target mobile markets include:

- *Cellular* – including multimedia and smartphones;
- *Computing* – including Mobile Internet Devices, or MIDs, Netbooks, Smartbooks, Tablets, Ultra Mobile PCs, or UMPCs, industrial personal digital assistants, or PDAs, handheld point-of-sales, or POS, terminals and 3G USB modems, USB secure authenticated data cards; and
- *Consumer Electronics* – including E-Books, portable media players, or PMPs, personal navigation devices, or PNDs, and wireless hard disk drives or wireless storage devices.

In addition to working directly with our customers, we partner with other companies with expertise in certain technologies to develop additional intellectual property, reference platforms and system software to provide application solutions. We also work with mobile processor manufacturers and companies that supply storage, networking or graphics components for embedded systems. The depth of these relationships varies depending on the partner and the dynamics of the end market being targeted, but is typically a co-marketing program that includes joint account calls, promotional activities and/or engineering collaboration and developments, such as reference designs.

During the third quarter of 2009, we received from our manufacturing partners the latest in our family of VEE-enabled solution platforms – ArcticLink II VX2 and VX4. The engineering validation was completed for the VX2 platform, and the Company subsequently released engineering samples for lead customers. The VX4 is in the final stages of engineering validation and we expect to release engineering samples during the first quarter of 2010. CSSPs delivered from the VX2 and VX4 solution platforms will specifically address the power consumption and battery life issues associated with the market trend for larger, higher resolution displays in mobile products. iSuppli, a market research company, predicts global semiconductor revenue in 2010 will rise to \$279.7 billion, up 21.5% from \$230.2 billion in 2009. This will mark the first year of double-digit percentage revenue growth for the semiconductor industry since 2006. Moreover, consumer products are a strong driver for semiconductor sales. Moreover, the needs of the consumer market have a unique set of requirements. One important trend in the consumer market continues to be towards mobile, handheld devices.

Trends in the rapidly growing sub-segments of the consumer market in which we participate include:

- **Mobile, Handheld Devices:** Pyramid Research predicts that the smartphone segment will capture 37 percent of the worldwide cell phone market by 2014, a leap from 16 percent in 2009. In fact, Pyramid is predicting more than 1.8 billion smartphones will be sold over the next five years. In fact, the Smartphone segment is predicted to be one of the higher growth segments during the current economic downturn.
- **Netbook/Smartbook/Tablet Category:** The Information Network, a research analyst company, predicts shipments of the combined netbook and smartbook category will more than quadruple by 2012, rising to 96 million units, up from 23.5 million in 2009. This segment is largely driven by the desire for a consumer platform that combines the mobile computing and internet experience of notebooks with the day-long battery life of multimedia and smartphones. During the third quarter of 2009, we announced the availability of a CSSP containing our Visual Enhancement Engine, or VEE, technology tailored to Intel Atom-based netbooks that enabled reduced display backlight, delivering longer battery life to the consumer. Also in the third quarter of 2009, we announced a series of new PSBs targeted at

augmenting the functionality of ARM-based processors in smartbooks including an I2C master controller, a pulse width modulator (PWM), a PS2 controller, and a low-power matrix keyboard controller. These new PSBs will be used by QuickLogic to deliver CSSPs for Smartbooks and Tablets. VEE specifically addresses the power consumption issues associated with the large displays used in the high growth Smartbook and Tablet segments.

- **USB-Based 3G Modem:** Consumer demand for USB –based 3G modems (data cards) are expected to reach nearly 67 million units in 2010, according to the market research firm ABI Research. These data cards enable consumers to connect their notebook, netbook, smartbook or PC to the cellular network as a broadband Internet connection. A market trend in USB-Based 3G modems is for operators to allow consumers to plug microSD memory cards into the modem. To help Icera Semiconductor quickly address this industry trend, QuickLogic developed multiple CSSPs that enable either microSD or High Speed USB, or both for adopters of Icera’s 3G USB modem reference designs. Underlying industry trends affecting the large market for mobile devices include the use of platforms to enable rapid product proliferation, the need for high bandwidth solutions enabling mobile Internet and streaming video, miniaturization and the need to increase battery life. Another important trend is shrinking product life cycles, which drives a need for faster, lower risk product development. There is intense pressure on the total product cost of these devices, including per unit component costs and non-recurring development costs. As more people experience the advantages of a mobile lifestyle at home, they demand the same advantages in their professional lives, and while they are “on the go”, or mobile. Therefore, we believe that these trends toward mobile, handheld products which have a small form factor and maximize battery life will also be evident in other segments such as industrial, medical and military. We have transitioned from being a broad-based supplier of FPGA devices to being a supplier of CSSPs primarily to the mobile market. Besides the global economic condition and competition in the semiconductor market, there are two other factors affecting our future growth: the rate at which we can increase revenue through the success of our CSSP strategy and an expected decline in revenue from end-of-life products. CSSP revenue is included in our new product revenue. In 2009, our CSSP revenue contributed roughly 63% of the total new product revenue. We believe that continued execution of our CSSP strategy will result in significant new product and total revenue growth.

As a cash conservation measure while our new CSSP production wins ramp, we implemented a salary reduction plan for the second half of 2009. As a result, except for our CEO who took a 20% reduction, all executives and most of our other employees took a 10% reduction in cash based compensation. In lieu of cash based compensation, participating employees received grants of restricted stock units in July 2009 representing 10%, and in the case of our CEO, 20%, of each employee’s salary for the remainder of the year. In connection with the Company’s cash conservation program, each of our directors received a grant of fully vested RSUs in lieu of cash compensation equal to 20% of his/her base compensation payable for each of the third and fourth quarters of fiscal year 2009.

During the second quarter of 2008, we implemented a new operating model to spur the transition from being a FPGA to a CSSP supplier. We have reduced and refocused our internal fixed design budget to leverage and manage the vast external design resources available in the world today as variable costs. Leveraging this model has allowed us to respond to a broader array of opportunities, shortened our time to solution, lowered aggregate engineering costs and provided us with the flexibility necessary to better manage operating costs.

We expect our business growth to be driven by CSSPs, and our CSSP revenue growth needs to be strong enough to achieve profitability while we continue to invest in the development, sales and marketing of our new silicon solution platforms, PSBs, and CSSPs. The gross margin associated with our CSSPs and new products is generally lower than the gross margin of our mature and end-of-life products, due primarily to the price sensitive nature of the higher volume mobile consumer opportunities that we are pursuing with CSSPs.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The methods, estimates and judgments we use in applying our most critical accounting policies have a significant impact on the results we report in our consolidated financial statements. The SEC has defined critical accounting policies as those that are most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and require us to make our most difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Based on this definition, our critical policies include revenue recognition including sales returns and allowances, valuation of inventories including identification of excess quantities and product obsolescence, allowance for doubtful accounts, valuation of investments, valuation of long-lived assets, measurement of stock-based compensation, accounting for income taxes, and estimating accrued liabilities. We believe that we apply judgments and estimates in a consistent manner and that such consistent application results in consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes that fairly represent all periods presented. However, any factual errors or errors in these judgments and estimates may have a material impact on our financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

We supply standard products which must be programmed before they can be used in an application. Our products may be programmed by us, distributors, end-customers or third parties. Once programmed, our parts cannot be erased and, therefore, programmed parts are only useful to a specific customer.

We recognize revenue as products are shipped if evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured and product returns are reasonably estimable. Revenue is recognized upon shipment of both programmed and unprogrammed parts to OEM customers, provided that legal title and risk of ownership have transferred.

Prior to the first quarter of 2009, our agreements with distributors allowed for price adjustments and, in the case of unprogrammed parts, certain rights of return on unsold inventories. During the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, we renegotiated our agreements with our distributors. Under the new agreements, post shipment price adjustments such as Ship from Stock and Debits, or SSD, have been eliminated and parts held by the distributor may be returned for quality reasons only under our standard warranty policy. Revenue was recognized upon the shipment of programmed and unprogrammed parts to distributors throughout most of 2009.

Software revenue from sales of design tools is recognized when persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, delivery of the software has occurred, no significant Company obligations with regard to implementation or integration remain, the fee is fixed or determinable and collection is reasonably assured. Software revenue amounted to less than one percent of the Company's revenue for fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007.

Valuation of Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of standard cost or net realizable value. Standard cost approximates actual cost on a first-in, first-out basis. We routinely evaluate quantities and values of our inventories in light of current market conditions and market trends and record reserves for quantities in excess of demand and product obsolescence. The evaluation may take into consideration historic usage, expected demand, anticipated sales price, the stage in the product life cycle of our customers' products, new product development schedules, the effect new products might have on the sale of existing products, product obsolescence, customer design activity, customer concentrations, product merchantability and other factors. Market conditions are subject to change. Actual consumption of inventories could differ from forecasted demand and this difference could have a material impact on our gross margin and inventory balances based on additional provisions for excess or obsolete inventories or a benefit from inventories previously written down.

Our semiconductor products have historically had an unusually long product life cycle and obsolescence has not been a significant factor in the valuation of inventories. However, as we pursue opportunities in the mobile

market and continue to develop new products, we believe our product life cycle will be shorter and increase the potential for obsolescence. We also regularly review the cost of inventories against estimated market value and record a lower of cost or market reserve for inventories that have a cost in excess of estimated market value, which could have a material impact on our gross margin and inventory balances based on additional write-downs to net realizable value or a benefit from inventories previously written down.

Estimating Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We estimate uncollectible accounts receivable at each reporting period, which could have a material effect on our reported accounts receivable balance and operating expenses. Specifically, we analyze our aging of accounts receivable taking into consideration our bad debt history, customer payment history, customer concentration, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Valuation of Investments

At January 3, 2010, we held 1,344,543 available-for-sale TowerJazz ordinary shares valued at approximately \$1.3 million, of which approximately \$868,000 was recorded as a short-term investment. Our investment is marked to market on our balance sheet at the end of each reporting period with the change in unrealized market value reflected in our consolidated statement of comprehensive income. If the market value of the available-for-sale shares changes during a reporting period, we increase or decrease the value of the shares and record a corresponding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the equity section of the balance sheets. If the market value of the shares were to decline below the carrying value and if the decline is determined to be “other than temporary,” we would record a write-down of marketable securities as a charge to our statement of operations and reduce the carrying value of the shares.

The TowerJazz shares which we purchased in 2001 and 2002 were obtained at an average price of \$12.84 per share and \$5.46 per share, respectively. We wrote down the cost of these shares due to declines in their market value that we determined to be “other than temporary” by \$15.1 million between 2001 and 2008. This determination included factors such as market value and the period of time that the market value had been below the carrying value. In 2009, we marked to market and recorded an unrealized gain of \$1.1 million in 2009 based on the quoted market price of the stock on the last day of the reporting period. After this revaluation of our investment in TowerJazz, the carrying value of the TowerJazz ordinary shares was \$0.97 per share as of the end of 2009.

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets

We assess whether the value of identifiable intangibles and long-lived assets, including property and equipment and prepaid wafer credits, has been impaired annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. Factors we consider important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- significant under-performance relative to historical or projected future revenue and operating results;
- significant changes in expected demand for the related products;
- significant changes in the manner of our use of or the expected cash flow from the assets;
- significant changes in the strategy for our overall business; and
- significant negative economic events or trends affecting our business.

Our assessment of possible impairment is based on our ability to recover the carrying value of an asset or asset group from their expected future pre-tax cash flows, undiscounted and without interest charges, of the

related operations. If these cash flows are less than the carrying value of the asset or asset group, we recognize an impairment loss for the difference between estimated fair value and carrying value, and the carrying value of the related assets is reduced by this difference. The measurement of impairment requires management to estimate future cash flows and the fair value of long-lived assets.

Stock-Based Compensation

We account for stock-based compensation under the provisions of the amended authoritative guidance and related interpretations which require the measurement and recognition of expense related to the fair value of stock-based compensation awards. The fair value of stock-based compensation awards is measured at the grant date and re-measured upon modification, as appropriate. Determining the appropriate fair value model and calculating the fair value of stock-based awards at the date of grant require judgment. We use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of employee stock options and rights to purchase shares under the Company's 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, or ESPP, consistent with the provisions of the amended authoritative guidance. This fair value is expensed on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award. Using the Black-Scholes pricing model requires us to develop highly subjective assumptions including the expected term of awards, expected volatility of our stock, expected risk-free interest rate and expected dividend rate over the term of the award. Our expected term of awards is based primarily on our historical experience with similar grants. Our expected stock price volatility for both stock options and ESPP shares is based on the historic volatility of our stock, using the daily average of the opening and closing prices and measured using historical data appropriate for the expected term. The risk-free interest rate assumption approximates the risk-free interest rate of a Treasury Constant Maturity bond with a maturity approximately equal to the expected term of the stock option or ESPP shares. In addition to the assumptions used in the Black-Scholes pricing model, the amended authoritative guidance requires that we recognize compensation expense only for awards ultimately expected to vest; therefore we are required to develop an estimate of the historical pre-vest forfeiture experience and apply this to all stock-based awards. The fair value of restricted stock awards, or RSAs, and restricted stock units, or RSUs is based on the closing price of our common stock on the date of grant. RSA and RSU awards which vest with service are expensed over the requisite service period. RSA and RSU awards which are expected to vest based on the achievement of a performance goal are expensed over the estimated vesting period. We regularly review the assumptions used to compute the fair value of our stock-based awards and we revise our assumptions as appropriate. In the event that assumptions used to compute the fair value of our stock-based awards are later determined to be inaccurate or if we change our assumptions significantly in future periods, stock-based compensation expense and our results of operations could be materially impacted. See Note 11 of our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for Income Taxes

As part of the process of preparing our financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves estimating our actual current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from different tax and accounting treatment of items, such as deferred revenue, allowance for doubtful accounts, the impact of equity awards, depreciation and amortization and employee related accruals. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included on our balance sheets. We must then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and to the extent we believe that recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance in a period, we must include an expense within the tax provision in the statement of operations.

Significant management judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes, our deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets. Our deferred tax assets, consisting primarily of net operating loss carryforwards, amounted to \$55.4 million as of the end of 2009. We have also recorded a valuation allowance of \$55.3 million as of the end of 2009 due to uncertainties related to our ability to utilize our deferred tax assets before they expire. The valuation allowance is based on the

uncertainty of our estimates of taxable income and the period over which we expect to recover our deferred tax assets. These carryforwards, if not utilized to offset future taxable income and income taxes payable, will expire beginning in 2010 for federal and state purposes.

Estimating Accrued Liabilities

We review our accounts payable and accrued liabilities at the end of each reporting period and accrue liabilities as appropriate. During this analysis, we consider items such as manufacturing activity, commitments made to or the level of activity with vendors, payroll and other employee-related commitments, historic spending, budgeted spending and anticipated changes in the cost of services.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth the percentage of revenue for certain items in our statements of operations for the periods indicated:

	Fiscal Years		
	2009	2008	2007
Statement of Operations:			
Revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenue	51.2	46.8	56.4
Long-lived asset impairment	1.0	4.8	—
Gross profit	47.8	48.4	43.6
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	41.2	25.7	27.7
Selling, general and administrative	70.4	44.1	49.9
Long-lived asset impairment	—	1.5	—
Restructuring costs	0.4	1.6	—
Loss from operations	(64.2)	(24.5)	(34.0)
Write-down of investment in TowerJazz Semiconductor Ltd.	—	(4.4)	—
Interest expense	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.8)
Interest income and other (expense), net	(0.4)	—	2.6
Loss before income taxes	(65.2)	(29.6)	(32.2)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(0.4)	(0.3)	0.2
Net loss	<u>(64.8)%</u>	<u>(29.3)%</u>	<u>(32.4)%</u>

	Fiscal Years		
	2009	2008	2007
Revenue by product family⁽¹⁾ (in thousands):			
New products	\$ 4,877	\$ 8,108	\$ 6,347
Mature products	9,565	17,115	16,585
End-of-life products	632	6,687	11,485
Total revenue	<u>\$15,074</u>	<u>\$31,910</u>	<u>\$34,417</u>

⁽¹⁾ New products include ArcticLink, PolarPro, Eclipse II and QuickPCI II products. Mature products include pASIC 3, QuickRAM, Eclipse, QuickDSP and QuickFC products, as well as royalty revenue, programming hardware and design software. End-of-life products include pASIC 1, pASIC 2, V3, QuickMIPS and QuickPCI products.

Comparison of Fiscal Years 2009 and 2008

Revenue. The table below sets forth the changes in revenue for the fiscal year 2009 as compared to the fiscal year 2008 (in thousands, except percentage data):

	Fiscal Years				Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009		2008			
	Amount	% of Total Revenues	Amount	% of Total Revenues		
New products	\$ 4,877	32%	\$ 8,108	25%	\$ (3,231)	(40)%
Mature products	9,565	63	17,115	54	(7,550)	(44)
End-of-life products	632	5	6,687	21	(6,055)	(91)
Total revenue	<u>\$15,074</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$31,910</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$(16,836)</u>	<u>(53)%</u>

The decline in revenue was due to declines in both our new and mature product lines. The decline in new product revenue was caused by the expected end of life by a personal navigation device, or PND, customer and by delays in new product production ramp-up with several major customers. The decline in mature product revenue primarily resulted from the general economic slowdown, which caused lower customer demand for pASIC 3 and QuickRAM products. One of our U.S. customers, purchasing primarily pASIC 3 devices, accounted for 10% and 17% of total revenue in the fiscal years of 2009 and 2008, respectively.

In order to grow our revenue from its current level, we are dependent upon increased revenue from our existing new products; especially revenue from CSSPs designed using our ArcticLink, ArcticLink II, PolarPro and PolarPro II solution platforms and the development of additional new products and CSSPs.

We continue to seek to expand our revenue, including the pursuit of high volume sales opportunities in the consumer market segment, by providing CSSPs incorporating intellectual property such as boot from managed NAND or industry standard interfaces such as USB 2.0 OTG, SDIO and integrated drive electronics, or IDE, PS2, I2C, SPI, PWM and keyboard controllers. Our industry is characterized by intense price competition and by lower margins as order volumes increase. While winning large volume sales opportunities will increase our revenue, we believe these opportunities may decrease our gross profit as a percentage of revenue.

Gross Profit. The table below sets forth the changes in gross profit for the fiscal year 2009 as compared to the fiscal year 2008 (in thousands, except percentage data):

	Fiscal Years				Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009		2008			
	Amount	% of Total Revenues	Amount	% of Total Revenues		
Revenue	\$15,074	100%	\$31,910	100%	\$(16,836)	(53)%
Cost of revenue	7,715	52	14,941	47	(7,226)	(48)
Long-lived asset impairment	150	1	1,545	5	(1,395)	(90)
Gross Profit	<u>\$ 7,209</u>	<u>47%</u>	<u>\$15,424</u>	<u>48%</u>	<u>\$(8,215)</u>	<u>(53)%</u>

The decline in gross profit was mainly due to the decline in revenue in 2009 as compared to 2008. The gross profit decline during 2009 was partially offset by the decrease in long-lived asset impairment charge in 2009 as compared to 2008; a change in product mix towards mature products which carry higher gross margins than new products; a reduction of excess and obsolescence provisions in 2009 as compared to 2008; and a change to favorable purchase price variances in 2009 from unfavorable purchase price variances in 2008. The sale of previously reserved inventories reduced our cost of revenue by \$399,000 and \$611,000 in 2009 and 2008,

respectively. The utilization of TowerJazz prepaid wafer credit increased our cost of revenue by \$157,000 and \$206,000 in 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Our semiconductor products have historically had a long product life cycle and obsolescence has not been a significant factor in the valuation of inventories. However, as we pursue opportunities in the mobile market and continue to develop new CSSPs and products, we believe our product life cycle will be shorter and increase the potential for obsolescence. We also regularly review the cost of inventories against estimated market value and record a lower of cost or market reserve for inventories that have a cost in excess of estimated market value, which could have a material impact on our gross margin and inventory balances based on additional write-downs to net realizable value or a benefit from inventories previously written down.

Operating Expenses. The table below sets forth the changes in operating expenses for the fiscal year 2009 as compared to the fiscal year 2008 (in thousands, except percentage data):

	Fiscal Years				Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009		2008			
	Amount	% of Total Revenues	Amount	% of Total Revenues		
R&D expense	\$ 6,203	41%	\$ 8,185	26%	\$(1,982)	(24)%
SG&A expense	10,617	70	14,049	44	(3,432)	(24)
Long-lived asset impairment	—	—	468	1	(468)	(100)
Restructuring costs	59	—	502	2	(443)	(88)
Total operating expenses	<u>\$16,879</u>	<u>111%</u>	<u>\$23,204</u>	<u>73%</u>	<u>\$(6,325)</u>	<u>(27)%</u>

Research and Development Expense. Our research and development expenses consist primarily of personnel, overhead and other costs associated with engineering process improvements, programmable logic design, CSSP design and software development. Research and development expense was \$6.2 million and \$8.2 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively, which represented 41.2% and 25.7% of revenue for those periods. The decrease in R&D expenses results primarily from measures undertaken in the third quarter of 2008 to change certain development activities to an on-demand, outsourced model from an in-house, fixed cost model. As a result of this decision, our research and development staffing in Toronto, Canada was reduced during the third quarter of 2008. The \$2.0 million decrease in R&D expenses in 2009 as compared to 2008 is attributable primarily to a \$1.3 million or 43% decrease in compensation expenses due to reduced headcount; a \$708,000 or 35% decrease in expense allocations to R&D such as facilities and other corporate costs, a \$173,000 or 25% decrease in depreciation; offset by an increase of \$131,000 or 11% in outside services. The increase in stock based compensation expense was due to the issuance of RSUs to employees in lieu of 10% of their cash compensation.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense. Our selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel and related overhead costs for sales, marketing, finance, administration, human resources and general management. Selling, general and administrative, or SG&A, expense was \$10.6 million and \$14.0 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively, which represented 70.4% and 44.1% of revenue for those periods. The \$3.4 million decrease in SG&A expenses in 2009 as compared to 2008 resulted from our effort to realign resources with our expected revenue outlook and was primarily due to a \$1.6 million or 24% decrease in cash compensation expenses as a result of headcount reductions; a \$1.5 million or 40% decrease in outside services such as consulting, temporary help and legal, a \$259,000 or 28% decrease in travel and entertainment expenses, and a \$248,000 or 14% decrease in occupancy costs including rent, utilities and insurance expenses. The increase in stock based compensation expense was due to the issuance of RSUs to employees in lieu of 10% of their cash compensation.

Long-Lived Assets Impairment. During 2009, we wrote down the carrying value of TowerJazz prepaid wafer credit by \$150,000. In the second quarter of 2008, we recorded a \$468,000 long-lived asset impairment charge to

operating expenses as a result of our decision to outsource design implementation activity, which resulted in unutilized EDA software licenses.

Restructuring Costs. In the second quarter of 2008, we reduced our worldwide headcount by approximately 30% in order to: lower fixed cost; enable a lower break-even revenue level and optimal profitability scaling with revenue growth; provide greater headroom for discretionary costs, resulting in the agility to pursue new product market opportunities; conserve cash by reducing operating expenses; and enable a quicker return to profitability. In connection with this decision, we recorded a \$452,000 restructuring charge for employee severance benefits in the second quarter of 2008. In the fourth quarter of 2008 and the fourth quarter of 2009, we recorded additional charges of \$50,000 and \$59,000 respectively, related to severance benefits paid to terminated employees. The remaining benefits of \$113,000 are expected to be paid by the end of first quarter of fiscal 2010.

Interest and Other Income (Expense), net. The table below sets forth the changes in Interest and Other Income (Expense), net, for 2009 as compared to 2008:

	<u>Fiscal Years</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	(in thousands)	
Write-down of investment in TowerJazz Semiconductor Ltd.	\$ —	\$(1,398)
Interest expense	(93)	(225)
Interest income and other, net	(54)	(6)
	<u>\$(147)</u>	<u>\$(1,629)</u>

In 2008, we determined that our investment in TowerJazz had suffered a decline in value that was “other than temporary.” This determination included factors such as market value and the period of time that the market value has been below the carrying value. Accordingly, we recorded a write-down of \$1.4 million in 2008 based on the quoted market price of the stock on the last day of the reporting period. As a result of this write-down, the carrying value of the TowerJazz ordinary shares was \$0.13 per share as of the end of 2008. There were no write-downs of marketable securities in 2009.

The decrease in interest expense is due primarily to the reduction of our average debt obligation to \$2.6 million in 2009 from \$3.9 million in 2008. The decrease in interest income is due primarily to the drop in investment yields between 2008 and 2009.

We conduct a portion of our research and development activities in Canada and India and we have sales and marketing activities in various countries outside of the United States. Most of these international expenses are incurred in local currency. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in interest income and other, net, as they occur. We do not use derivative financial instruments to hedge our exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency and, therefore, our results of operations are and will continue to be susceptible to fluctuations in foreign exchange gains or losses.

Provision for (Benefit from) Income Taxes. The table below sets forth the changes in Provision for (Benefit from) Income Taxes for 2009 as compared to 2008:

	<u>Fiscal Years</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	(in thousands)	
Income tax provision (benefit)	\$(63)	\$(54)

The income tax benefits for 2009 and 2008 are primarily for our foreign operations which are cost-plus entities offset by the monetization of prior year federal research credits. As of the end of 2009, our ability to utilize our income tax loss carryforwards in future periods is uncertain and, accordingly, we have recorded a full

valuation allowance against the related US tax benefit. We will continue to assess the realizability of deferred tax assets in future periods.

As of the end of 2009, we had net operating loss carryforwards for federal and state tax purposes of approximately \$100.5 million and \$40.4 million, respectively. These carryforwards, if not utilized to offset future taxable income and income taxes payable, will expire beginning in 2010 for federal and state purposes.

Stock-Based Compensation. For 2009 and 2008, stock-based compensation totaled \$2.4 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, and was included in the statement of operations as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Fiscal Years</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Cost of revenue	\$ 280	\$ 267
Research and development	576	517
Selling, general and administrative	<u>1,528</u>	<u>1,557</u>
Total costs and expenses	<u>\$2,384</u>	<u>\$2,341</u>

In 2009 and 2008, we granted RSUs in lieu of cash compensation. Total stock-based compensation related to RSUs was \$490,000 and \$570,000 in 2009 and 2008, respectively. We issued net shares for the vested RSUs, withholding shares in settlement of employee tax withholding obligations.

The amount of stock-based compensation included in inventories at the end of 2009, 2008 and 2007 was not material and there was no tax effect on the financial statements for all periods presented.

Comparison of Fiscal Years 2008 and 2007

Revenue. Our revenue for 2008 was \$31.9 million, representing a decline of approximately \$2.5 million, or 7%, from revenue of \$34.4 million in 2007. The decline in revenue was primarily due to a decrease in demand for end of life products which declined \$4.8 million as compared to 2007. This decline was offset by the increase in revenue for our mature products and new products. Revenue for mature products increased by \$530,000 primarily due to higher customer demand for our pASIC 3 products. New product revenue also increased by \$1.8 million, primarily due to the higher customer demand for our PolarPro and ArcticLink products. This increase was partially offset by the lower demand for Eclipse II products.

Our decision to end-of-life our pASIC 1, pASIC 2 and V3 products has been driven by our suppliers. Our foundry agreement with the supplier that fabricated our pASIC 1 and pASIC 2 products expired at the end of 2005, and we announced an end-of-life for these products in 2004. In January 2007, we announced the end-of-life for our V3 products, primarily due to the loss of manufacturing capacity for these products, and asked our customers to take delivery of lifetime buy orders before the end of 2007. We announced additional end-of-life products in 2007 as a result of our decision to focus on customers in the handheld mobile and military markets. In the second quarter of 2007, we announced the end-of-life of our QuickPCI products, due to assembly capacity considerations and asked customers to take delivery of lifetime buy orders before the end of 2007. In the fourth quarter of 2007, we announced the end-of-life of our QuickMIPS products, due to a small customer base and asked customers to take delivery of these products between now and the first half of 2008.

The following is a breakdown of end-of-life product revenue (in thousands). Due to the nature of end-of-life purchases, revenue levels from these products could fluctuate significantly on a sequential basis.

	Fiscal Years	
	2008	2007
pASIC 1 and pASIC 2	\$ 849	\$ 2,028
V3	1,394	4,214
QuickPCI	3,271	4,150
QuickMIPS	1,173	1,093
Total end-of-life revenue	<u>\$6,687</u>	<u>\$11,485</u>

In order to maintain or grow our revenue from its current level, we are dependent upon increased revenue from our existing products, especially revenue from CSSPs designed using our ArcticLink and PolarPro solution platforms and the development of additional new products and CSSPs.

We continue to seek to expand our revenue, including the pursuit of high volume sales opportunities in the consumer market segment, by providing CSSPs incorporating intellectual property such as boot from managed NAND or industry standard interfaces such as USB 2.0 OTG, SDIO and IDE. Our industry is characterized by intense price competition and by lower prices as order volumes increase. While winning large volume sales opportunities will increase our revenue, we believe these opportunities may decrease our average selling price and gross profit as a percentage of revenue.

Gross Profit. Gross profit was \$15.4 million and \$15.0 million in 2008 and 2007, respectively, which was 48.4% and 43.6% of revenue for those periods. The \$417,000 increase in gross profit in 2008 was primarily due to decreased inventory related charges of \$1.9 million for excess quantities and lower of cost or market, which was partially offset by the \$1.5 million impairment charge for long lived assets in 2008. The sale of previously reserved inventories reduced our cost of revenue by \$611,000 and \$1.3 million in 2008 and 2007, respectively. The utilization of TowerJazz prepaid wafer credit increased our cost of revenue by \$206,000 in 2008 and \$560,000 in 2007.

Research and Development Expense. Research and development expense was \$8.2 million and \$9.5 million in 2008 and 2007, respectively, which represented 25.7% and 27.7% of revenue for those periods. The decrease in expense of approximately \$1.3 million was primarily due to savings associated with the operational realignment that we undertook in 2008. This change reduced the compensation cost by \$1.2 million, equipment and supplies by \$450,000 and depreciation by \$272,000 offset by an increase in outside services changes of \$558,000.

In the second quarter of 2008, we established a plan to outsource certain development functions that were previously performed in-house. The change of certain development activities to an on-demand, outsourced model from an in-house, fixed cost model was implemented by the second quarter of 2008. As a result of this decision, our research and development staffing in Toronto, Canada was reduced. We also reduced other development expenses in the quarter as we realigned resources throughout the Company with our expected revenue outlook. We retained our core competencies and do not expect this change to have a material adverse impact on our product introduction schedules for 2009. We believe this realignment of resources will lower our development expense per project, lower fixed costs, reduce our cash consumption and lower our break-even revenue level, enable a more rapid return to profitability and profit scalability, and allow room for discretionary spending in response to market demands.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense. Selling, general and administrative, or SG&A, expense was \$14.0 million and \$17.2 million in 2008 and 2007, respectively, which represented 44.1% and 49.9% of revenue for those periods. The decrease of \$3.2 million in SG&A expense was primarily due to a decrease in

compensation expenses of \$ 1.5 million and a \$1.7 million decrease in outside services such as consulting, temporary help and legal. The decrease in compensation expense was mainly due to the issuance of restricted stock units (RSUs) in lieu of cash during the second quarter of 2008.

Long-Lived Assets Impairment. In the second quarter of 2008, we recorded a \$468,000 long-lived asset impairment charge to operating expenses as a result of our decision to outsource design implementation activity, which resulted in unutilized EDA software licenses.

Restructuring Costs. In the second quarter of 2008, we reduced our worldwide headcount by approximately 30% in order to: lower fixed cost; enable a lower break-even revenue level and optimal profitability scaling with revenue growth; provide greater headroom for discretionary costs, resulting in the agility to pursue new product market opportunities; conserve cash by reducing operating expenses; and enable a quicker return to profitability. In connection with this decision, we recorded a \$452,000 restructuring charge for employee severance benefits in the second quarter of 2008; these benefits were paid by the end of fiscal 2009. In the fourth quarter of 2008, we recorded an additional \$50,000 charge related to severance benefits paid to terminated employees.

Write-down of Marketable Securities. In 2008, we determined that our investment in TowerJazz had suffered a decline in value that was “other than temporary.” This determination included factors such as market value and the period of time that the market value has been below the carrying value. Accordingly, we recorded a write-down of \$1.4 million in 2008 based on the quoted market price of the stock on the last day of the reporting period. As a result of this write-down, the carrying value of the TowerJazz ordinary shares was \$0.13 per share as of the end of 2008.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased to \$225,000 in 2008 as compared to \$280,000 in 2007. This \$55,000 decrease was primarily due to lower average outstanding debt and capital lease balances and lower interest rates.

Interest Income and Other, Net. Interest income and other, net, consists primarily of interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and other tax expense. Interest income and other, net, decreased to an expense of \$6,000 in 2008 as compared to income of \$894,000 in 2007. The \$900,000 decrease in interest income and other, net is primarily due to lower interest income received as a result of lower average cash balances and lower interest rates.

Provision for (Benefit from) Income Taxes. We recorded a benefit from income taxes of \$54,000 in 2008 and a provision for income taxes of \$75,000 in 2007. The benefit from income taxes in 2008 is due primarily to a domestic tax benefit from refundable research and development tax credits net of income taxes on foreign operations. The provision for income taxes in 2007 consists primarily of income taxes on foreign operations. Our ability to utilize our income tax loss carryforwards in future periods is uncertain and, accordingly, we recorded a full valuation allowance against the related tax benefits. We will continue to assess the realizability of deferred tax assets in future periods. Effective January 1, 2007, we adopted Accounting for Uncertain Tax Positions. We did not recognize a material additional liability for unrecognized income tax benefits as a result of the implementation of Accounting for Uncertain Tax Positions.

As of the end of 2008, we had net operating loss carryforwards for federal and state tax purposes of approximately \$100 million and \$35.8 million, respectively. These carryforwards, if not utilized to offset future taxable income and income taxes payable, will expire beginning in 2010 for federal and state purposes.

Stock-Based Compensation. For 2008 and 2007, stock-based compensation totaled \$2.3 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, and was included in the statement of operations as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal Years	
	2008	2007
Cost of revenue	\$ 267	\$ 229
Research and development	517	376
Selling, general and administrative	1,557	1,099
Total costs and expenses	<u>\$2,341</u>	<u>\$1,704</u>

During the second quarter of 2008, we granted fully vested RSUs in lieu of cash compensation. Total stock-based compensation related to RSUs was \$570,000 for the second quarter of 2008. We issued net shares for these vested awards, withholding shares in settlement of employee tax withholding obligations.

The amount of stock-based compensation included in inventories at the end of 2008 and 2007 was not material and there was no tax effect on the financial statements for all periods presented.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have financed our operating losses and capital investments through sales of common stock, private equity investments, capital and operating leases, bank line of credit and cash flow from operations. As of January 3, 2010, our principal sources of liquidity consisted of our cash and cash equivalents of \$18.2 million, available credit under our revolving line of credit with Silicon Valley Bank of \$4.0 million, and our investment in TowerJazz with a market value of approximately \$1.3 million. As of January 3, 2010, there is no material difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the debt outstanding under the Company’s line of credit and capital leasing arrangements. The borrowing under the Company’s line of credit is subject to maintaining a tangible net worth of at least \$11 million, unrestricted cash or cash equivalent balance of at least \$8 million and a quick ratio of 2 to 1.

On August 21, 2009, the Company filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3, which was declared effective on September 2, 2009. On November 17, 2009, the Company issued 4,305,929 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 3,229,446 shares of common stock in a registered direct offering under the shelf registration statement. The common stock and warrants were issued in units (the “Units”), with each Unit consisting of (i) one share of common stock and (ii) a warrant to purchase 0.75 of a share of common stock, at a negotiated purchase price of \$1.45 per Unit. The Company received net proceeds from the offering of \$5.5 million, net of placement agent’s fees and other offering expenses of \$0.8 million. Under the shelf registration statement, the Company has the ability to raise up to an additional \$23.7 million through September 1, 2012. There can be no assurance that such capital will be available on terms acceptable to the Company.

Most of our cash and cash equivalents were invested in a US Treasury money market fund rated AAAm/ Aaa. Our interest-bearing debt consisted of \$2.0 million of revolving debt outstanding from Silicon Valley Bank and \$0.5 million outstanding under capital leases (see Note 6 of the Condensed Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements). The term of the revolving debt facility runs until June 2010. Upon each advance, the Company can elect a variable interest rate, which is the greater of six percent or the prime rate plus one percent, or a fixed rate which is the LIBOR plus 3.50%. We were in compliance with all loan covenants as of the end of the current reporting period. Our investment in TowerJazz had a market value of approximately \$1.3 million as of January 3, 2010. We intend to hold 450,000 of these shares, valued at \$437,000 as of the end of 2009 in order to obtain preferred wafer pricing from TowerJazz.

Net Cash from Operating Activities

In 2009, net cash used for operating activities was \$5.7 million and resulted from a net loss of \$9.8 million, which included \$5.3 million of non-cash charges. These non-cash charges included write-downs of inventories in the amount of \$418,000 to reflect excess quantities, depreciation and amortization of our long-lived assets of \$1.8 million, stock-based compensation of \$2.4 million, long-lived asset impairment of \$150,000, and a utilization of TowerJazz prepaid wafer credits of \$443,000. In addition, changes in working capital accounts used cash of \$1.2 million as a result of a decrease in deferred income and royalty revenue of \$274,000, increased inventories of \$637,000, a decrease in accrued liabilities of \$437,000 and an increase in accounts receivable of \$711,000. These cash uses were partially offset by a decrease in other assets of \$413,000 and an increase in accounts payable of \$456,000 due to the timing of expenditures and purchase of inventories at the end of 2009.

In 2008, net cash provided by operating activities was \$1.1 million and resulted from a net loss of \$9.4 million, which included \$10.0 million of non-cash charges. These non-cash charges included write-downs of inventories in the amount of \$1.6 million to reflect excess quantities, depreciation and amortization of our long-lived assets of \$2.2 million, stock-based compensation of \$2.3 million, long-lived asset impairment of \$2.0 million, write-down of marketable securities of \$1.4 million and a decrease in TowerJazz prepaid wafer credits of \$360,000. In addition, changes in working capital accounts provided cash of \$431,000 as a result of a decrease in deferred income and royalty revenue of \$665,000, decreased inventories of \$2.3 million, a decrease in accrued liabilities of \$691,000 and a decrease in accounts payable of \$2.1 million due to the timing of expenditures and purchase of inventories at the end of 2008. These cash uses were partially offset by a decrease in other assets of \$829,000 and accounts receivable of \$844,000.

In 2007, net cash used for operating activities was \$2.7 million and resulted from a net loss of \$11.1 million, which included \$10.0 million of non-cash charges. These non-cash charges included write-downs of inventories, primarily for excess quantities, in the amount of \$3.9 million, depreciation and amortization of our long-lived assets of \$2.9 million, stock-based compensation of \$1.7 million and a decrease in TowerJazz prepaid wafer credits of \$1.1 million. In addition, changes in working capital accounts used cash of \$1.6 million as a result of a decrease in deferred income and royalty revenue of \$1.2 million, increased inventories of \$647,000 due to the purchase of new product wafers for future orders at potentially high volume customers, a decrease in accrued liabilities of \$234,000 and a decrease in accounts payable of \$233,000 due to the timing of expenditures and purchase of inventories at the end of 2007. These cash uses were partially offset by a decrease in other assets of \$753,000.

Net Cash from Investing Activities

In 2009, 2008 and 2007, net cash used for investing activities was \$124,000, \$530,000 and \$2.2 million, respectively, as a result of capital expenditures made primarily to acquire software used in the development and production of our products and solutions. Capital expenditures, which are largely driven by the development of new products and manufacturing levels, are projected to be approximately \$493,000 during fiscal year 2010.

Net Cash from Financing Activities

In 2009, net cash provided by financing activities was \$4.6 million, resulting from payments of \$9.0 million under the terms of our debt and capital lease obligations, partially offset by \$8.0 million in proceeds from the revolving line of credit and \$5.6 million of proceeds related to the issuance of common shares under the Private Stock Offering and to employees under the equity plans.

In 2008, net cash used for financing activities was \$2.1 million, resulting from payments of \$4.3 million under the terms of our debt and capital lease obligations, partially offset by \$2.0 million in proceeds from the revolving line of credit and \$208,000 of proceeds related to the issuance of common shares to employees under the equity plans.

In 2007, net cash provided by financing activities was \$1.2 million. The primary source of these funds was \$2.1 million in proceeds from borrowings under our equipment line of credit and \$1.5 million of proceeds related to the issuance of common shares to employees under our equity plans, partially offset by scheduled repayments of \$2.4 million under the terms of our debt and capital lease obligations.

We require substantial cash to fund our business, particularly to finance our operations, to acquire property and equipment, the repayment of debt and for working capital requirements. Our future liquidity will depend on many factors such as these, as well as our level of revenue and gross profit, especially in the current economic environment, market acceptance of our existing and new products, the decline in revenue under end-of-life programs, wafer purchase commitments, the amount and timing of research and development expenditures, the timing of new product introductions, production volumes, the quality of our products, sales and marketing efforts, the capital preservation and liquidity of our investment portfolio, our ability to obtain debt financing and to remain in compliance with the terms of our credit facilities, our ability to raise funds from the sale of TowerJazz shares and shares of our capital stock, the exercise of employee stock options and participation in our employee stock purchase plan, and other factors related to the uncertainties of the industry and global economics. However, we believe that our existing cash resources will be sufficient to fund operations, capital expenditures, and provide adequate working capital for at least the next twelve months. As our liquidity is affected by many factors as mentioned above and as discussed in our “Risk Factors” section, there can be no assurance that we will not seek additional capital during the next twelve months or that such capital will be available on terms acceptable to us. After the next twelve months, our cash requirements will depend on many factors, including our level of revenue and gross profit, the market acceptance of our new products, the levels at which we maintain inventories and accounts receivable, costs of securing access to adequate manufacturing capacity, new product development efforts, capital expenditures and the level of our operating expenses.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of the end of 2009 and the effect such obligations and commitments are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flows in future fiscal periods (in thousands):

	Payments Due by Period			
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	More than 3 Years
<i>Contractual cash obligations:</i>				
Operating leases	\$1,515	\$ 514	\$ 961	\$ 40
Wafer purchases ⁽¹⁾	2,759	2,759	—	—
Other purchase commitments	1,541	1,441	100	—
<i>Total contractual cash obligations</i>	<u>5,815</u>	<u>4,714</u>	<u>1,061</u>	<u>40</u>
<i>Other commercial commitments⁽²⁾:</i>				
Revolving line of credit	2,000	2,000	—	—
Capital lease obligations	513	249	264	—
<i>Total commercial commitments</i>	<u>2,513</u>	<u>2,249</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>—</u>
Total contractual obligations and commercial commitments ⁽³⁾	<u>\$8,328</u>	<u>\$6,963</u>	<u>\$1,325</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>

- (1) Certain of our wafer manufacturers require us to forecast wafer starts several months in advance. We are committed to take delivery of and pay for a portion of forecasted wafer volume. Wafer purchase commitments of \$2.8 million include both firm purchase commitments and a portion of our forecasted wafer starts as of the end of 2009.
- (2) Other commercial commitments are included as liabilities on our balance sheets as of the end of 2009.
- (3) Does not include unrecognized tax benefits of \$(70,000) as of the end of 2009. See Note 8.

Concentration of Suppliers

We depend on a limited number of contract manufacturers, subcontractors, and suppliers for wafer fabrication, assembly, programming and test of our devices, and for the supply of programming equipment, and these services are typically provided by one supplier for each of our devices. We generally purchase these single or limited source services through standard purchase orders or under our agreement with TowerJazz. Because we rely on independent subcontractors to perform these services, we cannot directly control product delivery schedules, costs or quality levels. Our future success also depends on the financial viability of our independent subcontractors. These subcontract manufacturers produce products for other companies and we must place orders in advance of expected delivery. As a result, we have only a limited ability to react to fluctuations in demand for our products, which could cause us to have an excess or a shortage of inventories of a particular product, and our ability to respond to changes in demand is limited by these suppliers' ability to provide products with the quantity, quality, cost and timeliness that we require. The decision not to provide these services to us or the inability to supply these services to us, such as in the case of a natural or financial disaster, would have a significant impact on our business. Increased demand from other companies could result in these subcontract manufacturers allocating available capacity to customers that are larger or have long-term supply contracts in place and we may be unable to obtain adequate foundry and other capacity at acceptable prices, or we may experience delays or interruption in supply. Additionally, volatility of economic, market, social and political conditions in countries where these suppliers operate may be unpredictable and could result in a reduction in product revenue or increase our cost of revenue and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not maintain any off-balance sheet partnerships, arrangements or other relationships with unconsolidated entities or others, often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which are established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the FASB issued updated guidance related to fair value measurements and disclosures, which requires a reporting entity to disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and to describe the reasons for the transfers. In addition, in the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs, or Level 3, a reporting entity should disclose separately information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements (that is, on a gross basis rather than one net number). The updated guidance also requires that an entity should provide fair value measurement disclosures for each class of assets and liabilities and disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements for Level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurements. The updated guidance is effective for interim or annual financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the roll forward activity in Level 3 fair value measurements, which are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010 and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not expect adoption of the updated guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations or financial conditions.

In June 2009, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (Codification). The Codification became the single source for all authoritative GAAP recognized by the FASB to be applied for financial statements issued for periods ending after September 15, 2009. The Codification did not change GAAP and did not have an effect on our financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to market rate risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our investment portfolio and variable rate debt. We do not use derivative financial instruments to manage our interest rate risk. We are adverse to principal loss and ensure the safety and preservation of invested funds by limiting default, market risk and reinvestment risk. Our investment portfolio is generally comprised of investments that meet high credit quality standards and have active secondary and resale markets. Since these securities are subject to interest rate risk, they could decline in value if interest rates fluctuate or if the liquidity of the investment portfolio were to change. Due to the short duration and conservative nature of our investment portfolio, we do not anticipate any material loss with respect to our investment portfolio. A 10% move in interest rates as of the end of 2009 would have an immaterial effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

All of our sales and cost of manufacturing are transacted in U.S. dollars. We conduct a portion of our research and development activities in Canada and India and have sales and marketing offices in several locations outside of the United States. We use the U.S. dollar as our functional currency. Most of the costs incurred at these international locations are in local currency. If these local currencies strengthen against the U.S. dollar, our payroll and other local expenses will be higher than we currently anticipate. Since our sales are transacted in U.S. dollars, this negative impact on expenses would not be offset by any positive effect on revenue. Operating expenses denominated in foreign currencies were approximately 18%, 24% and 25% of total operating expenses in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. A majority of these foreign expenses were incurred in Canada. A currency exchange rate fluctuation of 10% would have caused our operating expenses to change by approximately \$310,000 in 2009.

Equity Price Risk

Our exposure to equity price risk for changes in market value relates primarily to our investment in TowerJazz Semiconductor Ltd., or TowerJazz. TowerJazz's ordinary shares trade on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol "TSEM". Since these securities are publicly traded on the open market, they are subject to market fluctuations. Temporary market fluctuations are reflected by increasing or decreasing the presented value of the related securities and recording "accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" in the equity section of the balance sheet. An "other than temporary" decline in market value is reflected by decreasing the carrying value of the related securities and recording a charge to operating expenses in the income statement. We wrote down the value of the TowerJazz shares due to an "other than temporary" decline in their market value by \$15.1 million between 2001 and 2008. The determination that the decline in market value was "other than temporary" included factors such as the then current market value and the period of time that the market value had been below the carrying value in each of the respective periods. In 2009, we marked to market and recorded an unrealized gain of \$1.1 million in 2009 based on the quoted market price of the stock on the last day of the reporting period. As a result, the carrying value of the TowerJazz ordinary shares was \$0.97 per share as of the end of 2009.

There have been no changes since the end of the last fiscal year, in the risk exposures described above or the management of such exposures and there are no expected changes going forward.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of QuickLogic Corporation:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of QuickLogic Corporation and its subsidiaries at January 3, 2010 and December 28, 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 3, 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed under Item 15 (a) (2) present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 3, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, appearing under item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

San Jose, California
March 12, 2010

QUICKLOGIC CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Fiscal Years		
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	(in thousands, except per share amount)		
Statement of Operations:			
Revenue	\$15,074	\$31,910	\$ 34,417
Cost of revenue	7,715	14,941	19,410
Long-lived asset impairment	150	1,545	—
Gross profit	<u>7,209</u>	<u>15,424</u>	<u>15,007</u>
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	6,203	8,185	9,517
Selling, general and administrative	10,617	14,049	17,163
Long-lived asset impairment	—	468	—
Restructuring costs	59	502	—
Loss from operations	<u>(9,670)</u>	<u>(7,780)</u>	<u>(11,673)</u>
Write-down of investment in TowerJazz Semiconductor Ltd.	—	(1,398)	—
Interest expense	(93)	(225)	(280)
Interest income and other (expense), net	<u>(54)</u>	<u>(6)</u>	<u>894</u>
Loss before income taxes	(9,817)	(9,409)	(11,059)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	<u>(63)</u>	<u>(54)</u>	<u>75</u>
Net loss	<u><u>\$ (9,754)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (9,355)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (11,134)</u></u>
Net loss per share:			
Basic	<u><u>\$ (0.32)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (0.32)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (0.38)</u></u>
Diluted	<u><u>\$ (0.32)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (0.32)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (0.38)</u></u>
Weighted average shares:			
Basic	<u><u>30,739</u></u>	<u><u>29,653</u></u>	<u><u>29,041</u></u>
Diluted	<u><u>30,739</u></u>	<u><u>29,653</u></u>	<u><u>29,041</u></u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

QUICKLOGIC CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except par value amount)

	<u>January 3, 2010</u>	<u>December 28, 2008</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,195	\$ 19,376
Short-term investment in TowerJazz Semiconductor Ltd.	868	116
Accounts receivable, net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$10	2,457	1,746
Inventories	2,119	1,900
Other current assets	536	833
Total current assets	<u>24,175</u>	<u>23,971</u>
Property and equipment, net	2,693	3,493
Investment in TowerJazz Semiconductor Ltd.	437	59
Other assets	296	903
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$ 27,601</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 28,426</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Revolving line of credit	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
Trade payables	2,721	1,992
Accrued liabilities	1,108	1,537
Deferred income on shipments to distributors	—	282
Current portion of capital lease obligations	249	753
Total current liabilities	<u>6,078</u>	<u>6,564</u>
Long-term liabilities:		
Capital lease obligations, less current portion	264	—
Total liabilities	<u>6,342</u>	<u>6,564</u>
Commitments and contingencies (see Notes 15 and 16)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 10,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 100,000 shares authorized; 35,042 and 29,909 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	35	30
Additional paid-in capital	177,862	169,846
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,130	—
Accumulated deficit	<u>(157,768)</u>	<u>(148,014)</u>
Total stockholders' equity	<u>21,259</u>	<u>21,862</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u><u>\$ 27,601</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 28,426</u></u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

QUICKLOGIC CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(in thousands)

	Common Stock at Par Value		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance at December 31, 2006	28,680	\$ 29	\$164,138	\$ 726	\$(127,525)	\$ 37,368
Common stock issued under stock plans and employee stock purchase plans	710	—	1,456	—	—	1,456
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	(376)	—	(376)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	1,704	—	—	1,704
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(11,134)	(11,134)
Balance at December 30, 2007	29,390	29	167,298	350	(138,659)	29,018
Common stock issued under stock plans and employee stock purchase plans	519	1	207	—	—	208
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	(350)	—	(350)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	2,341	—	—	2,341
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(9,355)	(9,355)
Balance at December 28, 2008	29,909	30	169,846	—	(148,014)	21,862
Common stock issued under stock plans and employee stock purchase plans	827	1	166	—	—	167
Common stock issued under Private Stock Offering, net of issuance costs and warrants	4,306	4	3,431	—	—	3,435
Issuance of common stock warrants	—	—	2,035	—	—	2,035
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	1,130	—	1,130
Stock-based compensation	—	—	2,384	—	—	2,384
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(9,754)	(9,754)
Balance at January 3, 2010	<u>35,042</u>	<u>\$ 35</u>	<u>\$177,862</u>	<u>\$1,130</u>	<u>\$(157,768)</u>	<u>\$ 21,259</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

QUICKLOGIC CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Fiscal Years		
	2009	2008	2007
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (9,754)	\$ (9,355)	\$ (11,134)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,750	2,214	2,946
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	—	—	(95)
Stock-based compensation	2,384	2,341	1,704
Utilization of wafer credits from TowerJazz Semiconductor Ltd.	443	360	1,083
Write-down of inventories	418	1,598	3,941
Write-down of marketable securities	—	1,398	—
Long-lived asset impairment	150	2,013	—
Write-off of equipment	111	57	168
Bad debt expense	—	44	235
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(711)	844	(30)
Inventories	(637)	2,272	(647)
Other assets	413	829	753
Trade payables	456	(2,158)	(233)
Accrued liabilities	(437)	(691)	(234)
Deferred income and royalty revenue	(274)	(665)	(1,165)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	(5,688)	1,101	(2,708)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures for property and equipment	(124)	(530)	(2,290)
Proceeds from sale of equipment	—	—	95
Net cash used for investing activities	(124)	(530)	(2,195)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Payment of debt and capital lease obligations	(9,006)	(4,271)	(2,378)
Proceeds from debt obligations	8,000	2,000	2,072
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	6,411	208	1,456
Placement agent fees and other issuance costs	(774)	—	—
Net cash used for financing activities	4,631	(2,063)	1,150
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,181)	(1,492)	(3,753)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	19,376	20,868	24,621
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$18,195	\$19,376	\$ 20,868
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Interest paid	\$ 90	\$ 235	\$ 288
Income taxes paid	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 175
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities :			
Capital lease obligation to finance capital expenditures and related maintenance	\$ 513	\$ —	\$ 1,420
Purchase of equipment included in accounts payable	\$ 273	\$ —	\$ —

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

QUICKLOGIC CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(in thousands)

	Fiscal Years		
	2009	2008	2007
Net loss	\$(9,754)	\$(9,355)	\$(11,134)
Other comprehensive gain (loss), net of tax:			
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale investments	1,130	(350)	(376)
Total comprehensive loss	\$(8,624)	\$(9,705)	\$(11,510)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE 1—THE COMPANY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

QuickLogic Corporation, referenced herein as QuickLogic or the Company, was founded in 1988 and reincorporated in Delaware in 1999. The Company develops and markets low power programmable solutions that enable customers to add differentiated features and capabilities to their mobile, consumer and industrial products. The Company is a fabless semiconductor company that operates in a single industry segment where it designs, markets and supports Customer Specific Standard Products, or CSSPs, Field Programmable Gate Arrays, or FPGAs, application solutions, associated design software and programming hardware.

QuickLogic Corporation's fiscal year ends on the Sunday closest to December 31. The fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007 ended on January 3, 2010, December 28, 2008 and December 30, 2007, respectively. Beginning with fiscal year 2006, the Company changed its reporting convention to utilize the actual closing dates for all periods presented in its consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. This change had no impact on the Company's financial position, results of operation or cash flows for any of the periods presented.

Liquidity

We have financed our operations and capital investments through sales of common stock, private equity investments, capital and operating leases, bank lines of credit and cash flows from operations. As of January 3, 2010, our principal sources of liquidity consisted of our cash and cash equivalents of \$18.2 million, available credit under our revolving line of credit with Silicon Valley Bank of \$4.0 million, which expires June 30, 2010, and our investment in TowerJazz with a fair value of approximately \$1.3 million.

The Company anticipates that its existing cash resources will fund operations, finance purchases of capital equipment and provide adequate working capital for the next twelve months. The Company's liquidity is affected by many factors including, among others, the level of revenue and gross profit as a result of the cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry and the current global economic crisis, the conversion of design opportunities into revenue, market acceptance of existing and new products including CSSPs based on our ArcticLink™ and PolarPro® solution platforms, fluctuations in revenue as a result of product end-of-life, fluctuations in revenue as a result of the stage in the product life cycle of its customers' products, costs of securing access to and availability of adequate manufacturing capacity, levels of inventories, wafer purchase commitments, customer credit terms, the amount and timing of research and development expenditures, the timing of new product introductions, production volumes, product quality, sales and marketing efforts, the value and liquidity of its investment portfolio, the amount and financing arrangements for purchases of capital equipment, changes in operating assets and liabilities, the ability to obtain or renew debt financing and to remain in compliance with the terms of existing credit facilities, the ability to raise funds from the sale of shares of TowerJazz Semiconductor Ltd., or TowerJazz, and equity in the Company, the issuance and exercise of stock options and participation in the Company's employee stock purchase plan, and other factors related to the uncertainties of the industry and global economics. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that events in the future will not require the Company to seek additional capital or, if so required, that such capital will be available on terms acceptable to the Company.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of QuickLogic Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries, QuickLogic International, Inc., QuickLogic Canada Company, QuickLogic Kabushiki Kaisha and QuickLogic Software (India) Private Ltd.

Foreign Currency

The functional currency of the Company's non-U.S. operations is the U.S. dollar. Accordingly, all monetary assets and liabilities of these foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars at current period-end exchange

rates and non-monetary assets and related elements of expense are translated using historical rates of exchange. Income and expense elements are translated to U.S. dollars using average exchange rates in effect during the period. Gains and losses from the foreign currency transactions of these subsidiaries are recorded as interest income and other, net in the statement of operations.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates, particularly in relation to revenue recognition, the allowance for doubtful accounts, sales returns, valuation of investments, valuation of long-lived assets, valuation of inventories including identification of excess quantities, market value and obsolescence, measurement of stock-based compensation awards, accounting for income taxes and estimating accrued liabilities.

Concentration of Risk

The Company's accounts receivable are denominated in U.S. dollars and are derived primarily from sales to customers located in North America, Europe and Asia Pacific. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and generally does not require collateral. See Note 12 for information regarding concentrations associated with accounts receivable. The Company's investment in TowerJazz is subject to equity risk. See Note 4 for information regarding the Company's investment in TowerJazz Semiconductor Ltd.

NOTE 2—SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash Equivalents

All highly liquid investments purchased with a remaining maturity of ninety days or less are considered cash equivalents. The Company's investment portfolio included in cash equivalents is generally comprised of investments that meet high credit quality standards. The Company's investment portfolio consists of money market funds, which are precluded from investing in auction rate securities. These funds invest in U.S. government obligations and repurchase agreements secured by U.S. Treasury obligations and U.S. government agency obligations. The fair value of this portfolio is based on market prices for securities with active secondary and resale markets.

Fair Value

The guidance for the fair value option for financial assets and financial liabilities provides companies the irrevocable option to measure many financial assets and liabilities at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings or equity. The Company has not elected to measure any financial assets or liabilities at fair value that were not previously required to be measured at fair value. The Company adopted the authoritative guidance with respect to the Company's non-financial assets and liabilities on December 29, 2008, and the adoption did not have an effect on its consolidated financial statements. See Note 7.

Foreign Currency Transactions

All of the Company's sales and cost of manufacturing are transacted in U.S. dollars. The Company conducts a portion of its research and development activities in Canada and India and has sales and marketing activities in various countries outside of the United States. Most of these international expenses are incurred in local currency. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses, which are not significant, are included in interest income and other, net, as they occur. Operating expenses denominated in foreign currencies were approximately 18%,

24% and 25% of total operating expenses in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The Company incurred a majority of these foreign currency expenses in Canada. The Company has not used derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency and, therefore, is susceptible to fluctuations in foreign exchange gains or losses in its results of operations in future reporting periods.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of standard cost or net realizable value. Standard cost approximates actual cost on a first-in, first-out basis. The Company routinely evaluates quantities and values of its inventories in light of current market conditions and market trends and records reserves for quantities in excess of demand and product obsolescence. The evaluation, which inherently involves judgments as to assumptions about expected future demand and the impact of market conditions on these assumptions, takes into consideration historic usage, expected demand, anticipated sales price, the stage in the product life cycle of its customers' products, new product development schedules, the effect new products might have on the sale of existing products, product obsolescence, customer design activity, customer concentrations, product merchantability and other factors. Market conditions are subject to change. Actual consumption of inventories could differ from forecasted demand, and this difference could have a material impact on the Company's gross margin and inventory balances based on additional provisions for excess or obsolete inventories or a benefit from inventories previously written down.

The Company's semiconductor products have historically had an unusually long product life cycle and obsolescence has not been a significant factor in the valuation of inventories. However, as the Company pursues opportunities in the mobile market and continues to develop new CSSPs and products, the Company believes its product life cycle will be shorter and increase the potential for obsolescence. The Company also regularly reviews the cost of inventories against estimated market value and records a lower of cost or market reserve for inventories that have a cost in excess of estimated market value, which could have a material impact on the Company's gross margin and inventory balances based on additional write-downs to net realizable value or a benefit from inventories previously written down.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally one to seven years. Amortization of leasehold improvements and capital leases is computed on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally one to seven years.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews the recoverability of its long-lived assets, such as property and equipment, prepaid wafer credits and investments, annually and when events or changes in circumstances occur that indicate that the carrying value of the asset or asset group may not be recoverable. The assessment of possible impairment is based on the Company's ability to recover the carrying value of the asset or asset group from the expected future pre-tax cash flows, undiscounted and without interest charges, of the related operations. If these cash flows are less than the carrying value of the asset or asset group, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between the estimated fair value and the carrying value, and the carrying value of the related assets is reduced by this difference. The measurement of impairment requires management to estimate future cash flows and the fair value of long-lived assets.

During 2009, the Company wrote-off equipment with a net book value of \$111,000, and reduced the carrying value of the TowerJazz prepaid wafer credit by \$150,000.

During 2008, the Company wrote-off equipment with a net book value of \$57,000. The Company wrote down the carrying value of (i) the TowerJazz prepaid wafer credit by about \$1.3 million; (ii) equipment used in the production of a particular silicon device by \$199,000 and (iii) unutilized EDA licenses by \$468,000.

Licensed Intellectual Property

The Company licenses intellectual property that is incorporated into its products. Costs incurred under license agreements prior to the establishment of technological feasibility are included in research and development expense as incurred. Costs incurred for intellectual property once technological feasibility has been established and that can be used in multiple products are capitalized as a long-term asset. Once a product incorporating licensed intellectual property has production sales, the amount is amortized over the estimated useful life of the asset, generally up to five years.

Revenue Recognition

The Company supplies standard products which must be programmed before they can be used in an application. The Company's products may be programmed by the Company, distributors, end-customers or third parties. Once programmed, the Company's parts cannot be erased and, therefore, programmed parts are only useful to a specific customer.

The Company recognizes revenue as products are shipped if evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured and product returns are reasonably estimable.

Revenue is recognized upon shipment of programmed and unprogrammed parts to OEM customers, provided that legal title and risk of ownership have transferred. A significant portion of the Company's sales is made through distributors.

During the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, the Company renegotiated its agreements with its distributors. Under the new agreements, post shipment price adjustments such as SSDs have been eliminated and parts held by distributors may only be returned for quality reasons under the Company's standard warranty policy. Revenue is recognized upon shipment of both programmed and unprogrammed parts to distributors if persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured and risk of loss has been transferred. As of the end of 2009, all of the Company's distributors had signed the new agreements.

Software revenue from sales of design tools is recognized when persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, delivery of the software has occurred, no significant Company obligations with regard to implementation or integration remain, the fee is fixed or determinable and collection is reasonably assured. Software revenue amounted to less than one percent of the Company's revenue for fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007.

Warranty Costs

The Company warrants finished goods against defects in material and workmanship under normal use for twelve months from the date of shipment. The Company does not have significant product warranty related costs or liabilities.

Advertising

Costs related to advertising and promotion expenditures are charged to "Selling, general and administrative" expense as incurred. To date, costs related to advertising and promotion expenditures have not been material.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation under the provisions of the amended authoritative guidance, and related interpretations which require the measurement and recognition of expense related to the

fair value of stock-based compensation awards. The fair value of stock-based compensation awards is measured at the grant date and re-measured upon modification, as appropriate. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of employee stock options and rights to purchase shares under the Company's 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, or ESPP, consistent with the provisions of the amended authoritative guidance. The fair value of restricted stock awards, or RSAs, and restricted stock units, or RSUs, is based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, equity compensation awards which vest with service are expensed on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. Performance based awards that are expected to vest are expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The Company regularly reviews the assumptions used to compute the fair value of its stock-based awards and it will revise its assumptions as appropriate. In the event that assumptions used to compute the fair value of its stock-based awards are later determined to be inaccurate or if the Company changes its assumptions significantly in future periods, stock-based compensation expense and the results of operations could be materially impacted. See Note 11.

Accounting for Income Taxes

As part of the process of preparing our financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves estimating our actual current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from different tax and accounting treatment of items, such as deferred revenue, allowance for doubtful accounts, the impact of equity awards, depreciation and amortization and employee related accruals. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included on our balance sheets. We must then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and to the extent we believe that recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance in a period, we must include an expense within the tax provision in the statement of operations.

Significant management judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes, our deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets. Our deferred tax assets, consisting primarily of net operating loss carryforwards, amounted to \$55.4 million as of the end of 2009. We have also recorded a valuation allowance of \$55.3 million as of the end of 2009 due to uncertainties related to our ability to utilize our deferred tax assets before they expire. The valuation allowance is based on the uncertainty of our estimates of taxable income and the period over which we expect to recover our deferred tax assets. These carryforwards, if not utilized to offset future taxable income and income taxes payable, will expire beginning in 2010 for federal and state purposes.

Concentration of Credit and Equity Risk and Suppliers

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. Cash and cash equivalents are maintained with high quality institutions. The Company's accounts receivable are denominated in U.S. dollars and are derived primarily from sales to customers located in North America, Europe and Asia Pacific. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and generally does not require collateral. See Note 12 for information regarding concentrations associated with accounts receivable. The Company's investment in TowerJazz is subject to equity risk. See Note 4 for information regarding the Company's investment in TowerJazz.

The Company depends on a limited number of contract manufacturers, subcontractors, and suppliers for wafer fabrication, assembly, programming and test of its devices, and for the supply of programming equipment, and these services are typically provided by one supplier for each of the Company's devices. The Company generally purchases these single or limited source services through standard purchase orders or under its agreement with TowerJazz. Because the Company relies on independent subcontractors to perform these services, it cannot directly control its product delivery schedules, costs or quality levels. The Company's future success also depends on the financial viability of its independent subcontractors.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) includes all changes in equity (net assets) during a period from non-owner sources. Comprehensive income (loss) includes unrealized holding gains or (losses) related to the TowerJazz ordinary shares. See Note 4.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the FASB issued updated guidance related to fair value measurements and disclosures, which requires a reporting entity to disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and to describe the reasons for the transfers. In addition, in the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs, or Level 3, a reporting entity should disclose separately information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements (that is, on a gross basis rather than one net number). The updated guidance also requires that an entity should provide fair value measurement disclosures for each class of assets and liabilities and disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements for Level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurements. The updated guidance is effective for interim or annual financial reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the roll forward activity in Level 3 fair value measurements, which are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010 and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not expect adoption of the updated guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations or financial conditions.

In June 2009, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (Codification). The Codification became the single source for all authoritative GAAP recognized by the FASB to be applied for financial statements issued for periods ending after September 15, 2009. The Codification did not change GAAP and did not have an effect on our financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

NOTE 3—NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per share was computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period plus potentially dilutive common shares outstanding during the period under the treasury stock method. In computing diluted net income (loss) per share, the average stock price for the period is used in determining the number of shares assumed to be purchased from the exercise of stock options. A reconciliation of the basic and diluted per share computations is as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Fiscal Years								
	2009			2008			2007		
	Net Loss	Shares	Per Share Amount	Net Loss	Shares	Per Share Amount	Net Loss	Shares	Per Share Amount
Basic	\$(9,754)	30,739	\$(0.32)	\$(9,355)	29,653	\$(0.32)	\$(11,134)	29,041	\$(0.38)
Effect of stock options and other awards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diluted	<u>\$(9,754)</u>	<u>30,739</u>	<u>\$(0.32)</u>	<u>\$(9,355)</u>	<u>29,653</u>	<u>\$(0.32)</u>	<u>\$(11,134)</u>	<u>29,041</u>	<u>\$(0.38)</u>

For 2009, 2008 and 2007, 8.6 million shares, 8.1 million shares and 8.7 million shares, respectively, associated with equity awards outstanding and the estimated number of shares to be purchased under the current offering period of the 2009 Employee Stock Purchase Plan were not included in the calculation of diluted net loss per share, as they were considered antidilutive due to the net loss the Company experienced during these periods.

NOTE 4—INVESTMENT IN TOWERJAZZ SEMICONDUCTOR LTD.

On December 12, 2000, the Company entered into several agreements with TowerJazz, as amended, under which the Company agreed to make a strategic investment in TowerJazz of up to \$25 million as part of TowerJazz's plan to build and equip a new wafer fabrication facility. During 2001 and 2002, the Company paid a total of \$21.3 million to TowerJazz to fulfill its investment requirements under the agreement. In partial consideration for the investment, the Company received 1,757,368 TowerJazz ordinary shares with an original cost of \$16.6 million. Due to write-downs in prior periods as a result of "other than temporary" declines in fair value, the carrying value of the Company's TowerJazz ordinary shares is \$0.13 per share. The Company sold approximately 413,000 of the TowerJazz ordinary shares in fiscal 2003.

During 2008 the Company wrote down the value of its investment in TowerJazz shares by \$1.4 million due to an "other than temporary" decline in market value, resulting in a carrying value of \$0.13 per share for the period ended December 28, 2008. This determination included factors such as market value and the period of time that the market had been below the carrying value of the shares.

As of January 3, 2010, the Company held 1,344,543 available-for-sale TowerJazz ordinary shares with an unrealized gain of \$1.1 million recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income on the balance sheet, representing the difference between the carrying value per share and \$0.97 per share, the fair value on the last trading day of the reporting period. The fair value of the Company's marketable securities as of January 3, 2010 was determined based on "Level 1" inputs as described in Note 7. The Company plans to continue to hold 450,000 of the TowerJazz ordinary shares in order to receive preferred product pricing under the agreements with TowerJazz and has recorded these shares as a long-term investment on the balance sheets. The remaining 894,543 shares are classified as a short-term investment on the balance sheets.

During the years of 2001 and 2002, the Company also received \$4.7 million in prepaid wafer credits in partial consideration for the investment. During 2008, the Company assessed the value of its TowerJazz wafer credit and incurred a long-lived asset impairment of \$1.3 million. During 2009, the Company assessed the value of its TowerJazz wafer credit and recorded a long-lived asset impairment charge of \$150,000. As of January 3, 2010, the prepaid wafer credits balance was \$254,000. The Company has guaranteed capacity at TowerJazz through at least December 2010. These credits are recorded within long-term other assets on the balance sheets and can be applied toward wafer purchases from TowerJazz at 15% of the value of purchases made through 2010.

NOTE 5—BALANCE SHEET COMPONENTS

	<u>January 3, 2010</u>	<u>December 28, 2008</u>
	(in thousands)	
Inventories:		
Raw materials	\$ 3	\$ 75
Work-in-process	1,889	1,579
Finished goods	227	246
	<u>\$ 2,119</u>	<u>\$ 1,900</u>
Other current assets:		
Prepaid expenses	\$ 390	\$ 743
Other	146	90
	<u>\$ 536</u>	<u>\$ 833</u>
Property and equipment:		
Equipment	\$ 12,317	\$ 13,881
Software	8,451	8,030
Furniture and fixtures	780	840
Leasehold improvements	800	800
	22,348	23,551
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(19,655)	(20,058)
	<u>\$ 2,693</u>	<u>\$ 3,493</u>
Other assets:		
Prepaid wafer credits	\$ 254	\$ 846
Other	42	57
	<u>\$ 296</u>	<u>\$ 903</u>
Accrued liabilities:		
Employee related accruals	\$ 858	\$ 1,047
Other	250	490
	<u>\$ 1,108</u>	<u>\$ 1,537</u>

The Company recorded depreciation and amortization expense of \$1.8 million, \$2.2 million and \$2.9 million for 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Assets acquired under capital leases and included in property and equipment were \$2.0 million and \$1.4 million at the end of 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company recorded accumulated depreciation on leased assets of \$1.6 million and \$984,000 as of the end of 2009 and 2008, respectively. As of January 3, 2010 and December 28, 2008, the capital lease obligation relating to these assets was \$513,000 and \$753,000, respectively.

NOTE 6—OBLIGATIONS

	<u>January 3, 2010</u>	<u>December 28, 2008</u>
	(in thousands)	
Debt and capital lease obligations:		
Revolving line of credit	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
Capital leases	513	753
	2,513	2,753
Current portion of debt and capital lease obligations	(2,249)	(2,753)
	<u>\$ 264</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

Revolving Line of Credit and Notes Payable to Bank

In September 2009, the Company amended its Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement with Silicon Valley Bank. Terms of the amended agreement require the Company to maintain a tangible net worth of at least \$11 million and unrestricted cash or cash equivalent balance at all times in an amount of at least \$8 million. In August 2008, the Company amended its Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement with Silicon Valley Bank. Terms of the amended agreement include a \$6.0 million revolving line of credit available through June 2010, as long as the Company is in compliance with the loan covenants. Upon each advance, the Company can elect a variable interest rate, which is the greater of six percent or the prime rate plus one percent, or a fixed rate which is LIBOR plus 3.50%.

During 2009, the Company repaid \$8.0 million of revolving debt and borrowed \$8.0 million of revolving debt with a variable interest rate of 6.0% as of January 3, 2010.

The bank has a first priority security interest in substantially all of the Company's tangible and intangible assets to secure any outstanding amounts under the agreement. Under the terms of the agreement, except as noted above, the Company must maintain a minimum tangible net worth and adjusted quick ratio. The agreement also has certain restrictions including, among others, on the incurrence of other indebtedness, the maintenance of depository accounts, the disposition of assets, mergers, acquisitions, investments, the granting of liens and the payment of dividends. The Company was in compliance with the financial covenants of the agreement as of the end of the current reporting period.

Capital Leases

In 2007, the Company leased design software and related maintenance under a two year capital lease at an imputed interest rate of 7.1% per annum. Terms of the agreement require the Company to make quarterly payments of approximately \$190,000 through November 2009. The Company recorded a capital asset of \$1.2 million and prepaid maintenance of \$256,000 that is being amortized over the term of the agreement and a capital lease obligation of \$1.4 million. As of January 3, 2010, there was no outstanding liability under the capital lease.

In January 2009, the Company leased design software tools and related maintenance under a three-year capital lease at an imputed interest rate of 5.75% per annum. Terms of the agreement require the Company to make semi-annual payments of principal and interest of, approximately \$138,000 through August 2011, for a total of approximately \$825,000 over the three years period. As of January 3, 2010, \$513,000 was outstanding under the capital lease, of which \$249,000 was classified as a current liability.

NOTE 7—FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The guidance for the fair value option for financial assets and financial liabilities provides companies the irrevocable option to measure many financial assets and liabilities at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings or equity. The Company has not elected to measure any financial assets or liabilities at fair value that were not previously required to be measured at fair value. The Company adopted the authoritative guidance with respect to the Company's non-financial assets and liabilities on December 29, 2008, and the adoption did not have an effect on its consolidated financial statements.

The authoritative guidance specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based upon whether the inputs to those valuation techniques reflect assumptions other market participants would use based upon market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs) or reflect the company's own assumption of market participant valuation (unobservable inputs). The fair value hierarchy consists of the following three levels:

- *Level 1* – Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- *Level 2* – Inputs are quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in an active market, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices

that are observable and market-corroborated inputs which are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.

- *Level 3* – Inputs are derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or value drivers are unobservable.

The following table presents the Company's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of January 3, 2010 consistent with the fair value hierarchy provisions of the authoritative guidance (in thousands):

	As of January 3, 2010				As of December 28, 2008			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:								
Money market funds ⁽¹⁾	\$14,369	\$14,369	\$—	\$—	\$14,794	\$14,794	\$—	\$—
Investment in TowerJazz Semiconductor Ltd.	1,305	1,305	—	—	175	175	—	—
Total assets	<u>\$15,674</u>	<u>\$15,674</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$14,969</u>	<u>\$14,969</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$—</u>

⁽¹⁾ Money market funds are presented as a part of cash and cash equivalents on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of January 3, 2010 and December 28, 2008.

As of January 3, 2010, there is no material difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the debt outstanding under the Company's line of credit and capital leasing arrangements.

NOTE 8—INCOME TAXES

The following table presents the U.S. and foreign components of consolidated income (loss) before income taxes and the provision for (benefit from) income taxes (in thousands):

	Fiscal Years		
	2009	2008	2007
Income (loss) before income taxes:			
U.S.	\$(9,999)	\$(9,566)	\$(11,206)
Foreign	182	157	147
Income (loss) before income taxes	<u>\$(9,817)</u>	<u>\$(9,409)</u>	<u>\$(11,059)</u>
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes:			
Current:			
Federal	\$ (84)	\$ (29)	\$ —
State	3	2	1
Foreign	47	94	27
Subtotal	<u>(34)</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>28</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	—	—	—
State	—	—	—
Foreign	(29)	(121)	47
Subtotal	<u>(29)</u>	<u>(121)</u>	<u>47</u>
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	<u>\$ (63)</u>	<u>\$ (54)</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>

Based on the available objective evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the net deferred tax assets will not be fully realizable. Accordingly, with the exception of a foreign subsidiary, the Company has provided a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets at January 3, 2010. Deferred tax balances are comprised of the following (in thousands):

	<u>January 3, 2010</u>	<u>December 28, 2008</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforward	\$ 34,435	\$ 34,194
Accruals and reserves	2,844	4,255
Credit carryforward	5,135	5,269
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	5,537	5,013
Depreciation and amortization	6,833	2,412
Stock-based compensation	650	234
	<u>55,434</u>	<u>51,377</u>
Valuation allowances	<u>(55,342)</u>	<u>(51,319)</u>
Deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 92</u>	<u>\$ 58</u>
Deferred tax liability	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

A rate reconciliation between income tax provisions at the U.S. federal statutory rate and the effective rate reflected in the consolidated statement of operations is as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Years</u>		
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Provision at statutory rate	34.0%	34.0%	34.0%
State taxes	—	—	—
Refundable R&D credit	(0.9)	(0.3)	—
Foreign taxes	0.3	(0.3)	(0.7)
Future benefit of deferred tax assets not recognized	<u>(34.0)</u>	<u>(34.0)</u>	<u>(34.0)</u>
	<u>(0.6)%</u>	<u>(0.6)%</u>	<u>(0.7)%</u>

As of January 3, 2010, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$100.5 million for federal and \$40.4 million for state income tax purposes. If not utilized, these carryforwards will begin to expire beginning in 2010 for federal and state purposes. Included in the net operating loss carryforwards amount is \$5.5 million for federal and \$3.8 million for state income tax purposes, which, when recognized, will result in a credit to stockholders' equity.

The Company has research credit carryforwards of approximately \$2.7 million for federal and \$3.4 million for state income tax purposes. If not utilized, the federal carryforwards will expire in various amounts beginning in 2010. The California credit can be carried forward indefinitely.

Under the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the amount of and the benefit from net operating loss carryforwards and credit carryforwards may be impaired or limited in certain circumstances. Events which may restrict utilization of a company's net operating loss and credit carryforwards include, but are not limited to, certain ownership change limitations as defined in Internal Revenue Code Section 382 and similar state provisions. In the event the Company has had a change of ownership, utilization of carryforwards could be restricted to an annual limitation. The annual limitation may result in the expiration of net operating loss carryforwards and credit carryforwards before utilization.

As of the end of 2009, cumulative unremitted foreign earnings of \$0.9 million are considered to be permanently invested outside the United States. Accordingly, no U.S. taxes have been provided.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>January 3, 2010</u>	<u>December 28, 2008</u>	<u>December 30, 2007</u>
Beginning balance of unrecognized tax benefits	\$ 66	\$ 54	\$102
Gross increases for tax positions of current year	4	12	—
Gross decreases for tax positions of current year	—	—	(48)
Settlements	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Ending balance of unrecognized tax benefits	<u>\$ 70</u>	<u>\$ 66</u>	<u>\$ 54</u>

The amount of unrecognized tax benefits that would affect our effective tax rate if recognized is \$70,000 as of January 3, 2010. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. As of January 3, 2010, December 28, 2008 and December 30, 2007, the Company had approximately \$9,000, \$9,000 and \$24,000 of accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions.

The Company is not currently under exam and the company’s historical net operating loss and credit carryforwards may be adjusted by IRS and other tax authorities until the statute closes on the year in which such attributes are utilized. The Company estimates that its unrecognized tax benefits will not change significantly within the next twelve months.

NOTE 9—STOCKHOLDERS’ EQUITY

Common and Preferred Stock

The Company has authorized 100 million shares of common stock and has authorized, but not issued, ten million shares of undesignated preferred stock. Without any further vote or action by the Company’s stockholders, the Board of Directors has the authority to determine the powers, preferences, rights, qualifications, limitations or restrictions granted to or imposed upon any wholly unissued shares of undesignated preferred stock.

Rights Plan

In November 2001, the Board of Directors adopted a Rights Agreement which provides for a dividend of one Preferred Stock Purchase Right (each a “Right” and collectively, the “Rights”) for each share of common stock of the Company. Each Right will entitle stockholders to buy one ten-thousandth of a share of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock of QuickLogic at an exercise price of \$32.50, subject to adjustment. The Rights will become exercisable only if a person or group becomes the beneficial owner of 15% or more of the common stock, or commences a tender or exchange offer which would result in the offer or beneficially owning 15% or more of common stock, without the approval of the Board of Directors. The Company is entitled to redeem the Rights at \$0.001 per Right up to ten days after the public announcement of a 15% holder. If not earlier terminated or redeemed, the Rights will expire on November 27, 2011.

Issuance of Common Stock

On November 17, 2009, the Company issued 4,305,929 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 3,229,446 shares of common stock in a registered direct offering. The common stock and warrants were issued in units (the “Units”), with each Unit consisting of (i) one share of common stock and (ii) a warrant to purchase 0.75 of a share of common stock, at a negotiated purchase price of \$1.45 per Unit. The Company received net proceeds from the offering of \$5.5 million, net of placement agent’s fees and other offering expenses of \$0.8 million.

The warrants are exercisable any time after the six month anniversary of the date of issuance until the 66 month anniversary of the date of issuance, and will be exercisable at a price of \$2.15 per share. The Company allocated the proceeds between the common stock and the warrants, based on the relative fair value of each on the date of issuance. The estimated grant date fair value was \$0.63 per warrant and was calculated based on the following assumptions used in the Black-Scholes pricing model: expected term (Years) of 5.5, risk-free interest rate of 2.47%, expected volatility of 57.79% and expected dividend of 0.

NOTE 10—EMPLOYEE STOCK PLANS

1989 Stock Option Plan

The 1989 Stock Option Plan, or 1989 Plan, provided for the issuance of incentive and nonqualified options for the purchase of up to 4.6 million shares of common stock. Options granted under the 1989 Plan have a term of up to ten years, and typically vest at a rate of 25% of the total grant per year over a four year period. In September 1999, the Company adopted the 1999 Stock Plan and no further stock option grants were made under the 1989 Plan.

1999 Stock Plan

The 1999 Stock Plan, or 1999 Plan, provided for the issuance of incentive and nonqualified options, restricted stock units and restricted stock. Equity awards granted under the 1999 Plan have a term of up to ten years. Options typically vest at a rate of 25% one year after the vesting commencement date, and one forty-eighth for each month of service thereafter. In March 2009, the Board adopted the 2009 Stock Plan which was approved by the Company's stockholders on April 22, 2009. Effective April 22, 2009, no further stock options may be granted under the 1999 Plan.

2009 Stock Plan

The 2009 Stock Plan, or 2009 Plan, was adopted by the Board of Directors in March 2009 and approved by the Company's stockholders on April 22, 2009. As of January 3, 2010, approximately 3.2 million shares were reserved for issuance under the 2009 Plan. Equity awards that are cancelled, forfeited or repurchased under the 1999 Plan also become available for grant under the 2009 Plan, up to a maximum of an additional 7,500,000 shares. Equity awards granted under the 2009 Plan have a term of up to ten years. Options typically vest at a rate of 25% one year after the vesting commencement date, and one forty-eighth for each month of service thereafter. The Company may implement different vesting schedules in the future with respect to any new equity awards.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, or 1999 ESPP, was adopted by the Board of Directors in August 1999 and was approved by the Company's stockholders in September 1999. The 1999 ESPP was replaced by the 2009 Employee Stock Purchase Plan described below and the last purchase under the 1999 ESPP was made on May 15, 2009.

The 2009 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, or 2009 ESPP, was adopted by the Board of Directors in March 2009 and approved by the Company's stockholders in April 2009. The Company has reserved 2.3 million shares for issuance under the 2009 ESPP. The 2009 ESPP provides for six month offering periods. Participants purchase shares through payroll deductions of up to 20% of an employee's total compensation (maximum of 20,000 shares per offering period). The 2009 ESPP permits the Board of Directors to determine, prior to each offering period, whether participants purchase shares at: (i) 85% of the fair market value of the common stock at the end of the offering period; or (ii) 85% of the lower of the fair market value of the common stock at the beginning or the end of an offering period. The Board of Directors has determined that, until further notice, future offering periods will be made at 85% of the lower of the fair market value of the common stock at the beginning or the end of an offering period.

NOTE 11—STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Stock-based compensation expense is recognized in the Company’s consolidated statements of operations and includes: (i) compensation expense for stock-based compensation awards granted prior to, but not yet vested as of January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated and re-measured upon modification in accordance with the pro forma provisions of the authoritative guidance, and (ii) compensation expense for the stock-based compensation awards granted or modified subsequent to January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of the amended authoritative guidance. The impact of the amended authoritative guidance on the Company’s consolidated financial statements for 2009, 2008 and 2007 was as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal Years		
	2009	2008	2007
Cost of revenue	\$ 280	\$ 267	\$ 229
Research and development	576	517	376
Selling, general and administrative	1,528	1,557	1,099
Total costs and expenses	<u>\$2,384</u>	<u>\$2,341</u>	<u>\$1,704</u>

The amount of stock-based compensation included in inventories at the end of 2009, 2008 and 2007 was not significant.

Valuation Assumptions

The amended authoritative guidance requires companies to estimate the fair value of stock-based compensation awards. The fair value of stock-based compensation awards is measured at the grant date and re-measured upon modification, as appropriate. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model, to estimate the fair value of employee stock options and rights to purchase shares under the Company’s ESPP, consistent with the provisions of the amended authoritative guidance. Using the Black-Scholes pricing model requires the Company to develop highly subjective assumptions including the expected term of awards, expected volatility of its stock, expected risk-free interest rate and expected dividend rate over the term of the award. The Company’s expected term of awards assumption is based primarily on its historical experience with similar grants. The Company’s expected stock price volatility assumption for both stock options and ESPP shares is based on the historical volatility of the Company’s stock, using the daily average of the opening and closing prices and measured using historical data appropriate for the expected term. The risk-free interest rate assumption approximates the risk-free interest rate of a Treasury Constant Maturity bond with a maturity approximately equal to the expected term of the stock option or ESPP shares. This fair value is expensed over the requisite service period of the award. The fair value of RSAs and RSUs is based on the closing price of the Company’s common stock on the date of grant. Equity compensation awards which vest with service are expensed using the straight-line attribution method over the requisite service period. RSU awards which are expected to vest based on the achievement of a performance goal are expensed over the estimated vesting period.

In addition to the assumptions used in the Black-Scholes pricing model, the amended authoritative guidance requires that the Company recognize expense for awards ultimately expected to vest; therefore we are required to develop an estimate of the number of awards expected to be forfeited prior to vesting, or forfeiture rate. The forfeiture rate is estimated based on historical pre-vest cancellation experience and is applied to all share-based awards.

In November 2005, the FASB issued the amended authoritative guidance “*Transition Election Related to Accounting for Tax Effects of Share-Based Payment Awards.*” The Company has elected to adopt the alternative transition method provided in the FSP for calculating the tax effects of stock-based compensation pursuant to the amended authoritative guidance. The alternative transition method includes simplified methods to establish the

beginning balance of the additional paid-in capital pool (“APIC pool”) related to the tax effects of stock-based compensation, and to determine the subsequent impact on the APIC pool and consolidated statement of cash flows of the tax effects of stock-based compensation awards that are outstanding upon adoption of the amended authoritative guidance.

The following weighted average assumptions are included in the estimated fair value calculations for stock option grants:

	<u>Fiscal Years</u>		
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Expected term (years)	5.1	5.4	5.5
Risk-free interest rate	1.97%	2.38%	4.05%
Expected volatility	51%	52%	60%
Expected dividend	—	—	—

The methodologies for determining the above values were as follows:

- *Expected term:* The expected term represents the period that the Company’s stock-based awards are expected to be outstanding and is estimated based on historical experience.
- *Risk-free interest rate:* The risk-free interest rate assumption is based upon the risk-free rate of a Treasury Constant Maturity bond with a maturity appropriate for the expected term of the Company’s employee stock options.
- *Expected volatility:* The Company determines expected volatility based on historical volatility of the Company’s common stock according to the expected term of the options.
- *Expected dividend:* The expected dividend assumption is based on the Company’s intent not to issue a dividend under its dividend policy.

The weighted average estimated fair value for options granted during 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$0.74, \$0.58 and \$2.15 per option, respectively. As of the end of 2009, the fair value of unvested stock options, net of expected forfeitures, was approximately \$2.7 million. This unrecognized stock-based compensation expense is expected to be recorded over a weighted average period of 2.58 years.

Stock-Based Compensation Award Activity

The following table summarizes the shares available for grant under the 2009 Plan for 2009:

	<u>Shares</u>
	<u>Available for Grant</u>
	<u>(in thousands)</u>
Balance at December 28, 2008	8,313
Authorized	2,500
Options granted	(2,113)
Options forfeited or expired	(6,314)
RSUs granted	(372)
RSUs forfeited or expired	605
Balance at January 3, 2010	<u>2,619</u>

Stock Options

The following table summarizes stock options outstanding and stock option activity under the 1989 Plan, the 1999 Plan and the 2009 Plan, and the related weighted average exercise price, for 2009, 2008 and 2007:

	<u>Number of Shares</u> (in thousands)	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Weighted Average Remaining Term</u> (in years)	<u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value</u> (in thousands)
Balance outstanding at December 31, 2006	7,464	\$4.97		
Granted	1,568	3.84		
Forfeited or expired	(1,074)	6.17		
Exercised	<u>(364)</u>	<u>1.93</u>		
Balance outstanding at December 30, 2007	7,594	4.72		
Granted	1,403	1.22		
Forfeited or expired	(1,561)	4.47		
Exercised	<u>(69)</u>	<u>1.57</u>		
Balance outstanding at December 28, 2008	7,367	4.13		
Granted	2,113	1.60		
Forfeited or expired	(1,086)	5.23		
Exercised	<u>(63)</u>	<u>1.13</u>		
Balance outstanding at January 3, 2010	<u>8,331</u>	<u>\$3.37</u>	<u>5.80</u>	<u>\$2,293</u>
Exercisable at January 3, 2010	<u>5,029</u>	<u>\$4.35</u>	<u>3.96</u>	<u>\$ 447</u>
Vested and expected to vest at January 3, 2010 . . .	<u>7,946</u>	<u>\$3.45</u>	<u>5.65</u>	<u>\$2,056</u>

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the total pretax intrinsic value, based on the Company's closing stock price of \$2.11 as of the end of the Company's current reporting period, which would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options as of that date.

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$49,000, \$42,000 and \$440,000, respectively. Total cash received from employees as a result of employee stock option exercises during 2009, 2008 and 2007 was approximately \$71,000, \$99,000 and \$690,000, respectively. The Company settles employee stock option exercises with newly issued common shares. In connection with these exercises, there was no tax benefit realized by the Company due to the Company's current loss position.

Significant exercise price ranges of options outstanding, related weighted average exercise prices and contractual life information at the end of 2009 were as follows:

<u>Range of Exercise Prices</u>	<u>Options Outstanding</u>			<u>Options Exercisable</u>	
	<u>Options Outstanding</u> (in thousands)	<u>Weighted Average Contractual Life</u> (in years)	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Options Vested and Exercisable</u> (in thousands)	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>
\$0.78 - \$0.83	10	9.11	\$ 0.80	—	\$ —
0.90 - 0.90	998	8.50	0.90	273	0.90
0.92 - 1.55	242	7.73	1.25	49	1.08
1.63 - 1.63	1,729	8.96	1.63	69	1.63
1.75 - 2.73	835	3.32	2.24	813	2.24
2.75 - 3.00	975	5.19	2.88	865	2.88
3.02 - 3.39	849	6.58	3.07	632	3.06
3.45 - 4.17	1,239	5.67	4.06	875	4.03
4.25 - 6.04	991	1.63	5.11	990	5.11
6.53 - 34.56	463	0.63	14.39	463	14.39
<u>\$0.78 - \$34.56</u>	<u>8,331</u>	<u>5.80</u>	<u>\$ 3.37</u>	<u>5,029</u>	<u>\$ 4.35</u>

Restricted Stock Awards and Restricted Stock Units

The Company began issuing RSAs in the second quarter of 2007 and RSUs, in the third quarter of 2007 under the 1999 Plan. RSAs entitle the holder to purchase shares of common stock at par value during a short period of time, and purchased shares are held in escrow until they vest. RSUs entitle the holder to receive, at no cost, one common share for each restricted stock unit as it vests. In the third quarter of 2009, the Company granted RSUs under the 2009 Plan, in lieu of cash compensation that vest in two tranches over a four month period. Total stock-based compensation related to RSUs was \$490,000 for 2009. The Company withheld shares in settlement of employee tax withholding obligations upon the vesting of restricted stock units. A summary of the Company's RSA and RSU activity and related information are as follows:

	<u>RSAs and RSUs Outstanding</u>	
	<u>Number of Shares</u> (in thousands)	<u>Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value</u>
Nonvested at December 28, 2008	654	\$3.35
Granted	372	1.22
Vested	(421)	1.22
Forfeited	(605)	3.55
<u>Nonvested at January 3, 2010</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

As of January 3, 2010, all RSUs are fully vested.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Through the purchase period ending November 2005, the ESPP contained consecutive, overlapping, twenty-four month offering periods, and each offering period included four six month purchase periods.

The offering period ending May 2006 under the ESPP provided that shares were purchased at 85% of the fair market value of the common stock at the end of the offering period. Accordingly, the fair value of stock-based compensation awards under the ESPP was recognized based upon employee deductions and the purchase discount, rather than using a pricing model.

The Company cancelled the offering period ended November 2006 due to its internal review of stock option granting practices and related accounting. The offering period ending May 14, 2007 commenced on January 24, 2007, once the Company had completed its stock option review and was current with its filings as required by the SEC and Nasdaq. Offering periods beginning May 15, 2007 or later are standard six month offering periods. Employees participating in these offering periods purchase common stock at 85% of the lower of the fair market value of the common stock at the beginning or the end of the offering period.

The weighted average estimated fair value, as defined by the amended authoritative guidance, of rights issued pursuant to the Company's ESPP during 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$0.70, \$0.42 and \$0.97 per right, respectively. Sales under the ESPP were 494,000 shares of common stock at an average price of \$0.71 per share for 2009, 265,000 shares of common stock at an average price of \$1.16 for 2008 and 306,000 shares of common stock at an average price of \$2.49 for 2007.

Under the 2009 ESPP, the Company issued 150,055 shares at a price of \$1.08 and 343,491 shares at a price of \$0.55 per share during 2009. As of January 3, 2010, 2,300,000 shares under the 2009 ESPP remained available for issuance. For 2009, the Company recorded compensation expense related to the ESPP of \$174,000.

The fair value of rights issued pursuant to the Company's ESPP was estimated on the commencement date of each offering period using the following weighted average assumptions:

	Fiscal Years		
	2009	2008	2007
Expected life (months)	6.1	5.9	5.5
Risk-free interest rate	0.08%	2.03%	4.53%
Volatility	118%	86%	53%
Dividend yield	—	—	—

The methodologies for determining the above values were as follows:

- *Expected term:* The expected term represents the length of the purchase period contained in the ESPP.
- *Risk-free interest rate:* The risk-free interest rate assumption is based upon the risk-free rate of a Treasury Constant Maturity bond with a maturity appropriate for the term of the purchase period.
- *Expected volatility:* The Company determines expected volatility based on historical volatility of the Company's common stock for the term of the purchase period.
- *Expected dividend:* The expected dividend assumption is based on the Company's intent not to issue a dividend under its dividend policy.

As of the end of 2009, the unrecognized stock-based compensation expense relating to the Company's ESPP is \$68,000 and was expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 4.4 months.

NOTE 12—INFORMATION CONCERNING PRODUCT LINES, GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND REVENUE CONCENTRATION

The Company identifies its business segments based on business activities, management responsibility and geographic location. For all periods presented, the Company operated in a single reportable business segment.

The following is a breakdown of revenue by product family (in thousands):

	Fiscal Years		
	2009	2008	2007
<i>Revenue by product line ⁽¹⁾:</i>			
New products	\$ 4,877	\$ 8,108	\$ 6,347
Mature products	9,565	17,115	16,585
End-of-life products	632	6,687	11,485
Total revenue	<u>\$15,074</u>	<u>\$31,910</u>	<u>\$34,417</u>

⁽¹⁾ For all periods presented: New products represent products introduced since 2005, and include ArcticLink, PolarPro II, PolarPro, Eclipse™ II and QuickPCI® II products. Mature products include pASIC® 3, QuickRAM®, Eclipse, QuickDSP and QuickFC products, as well as royalty revenue, programming hardware and software. End-of-life products include pASIC 1, pASIC 2, V3, QuickMIPS and QuickPCI products.

The following is a breakdown of revenue by shipment destination (in thousands):

	Fiscal Years		
	2009	2008	2007
<i>Revenue by geography:</i>			
United States	\$ 6,234	\$12,277	\$15,096
Europe	2,876	4,822	6,250
Taiwan	69	6,168	3,710
Japan	1,540	2,652	3,260
China	2,813	3,465	1,979
Rest of North America	548	753	2,956
Rest of Asia Pacific	994	1,773	1,166
Total revenue	<u>\$15,074</u>	<u>\$31,910</u>	<u>\$34,417</u>

The following distributors and customers accounted for 10% or more of the Company’s revenue for the periods presented:

	Fiscal Years		
	2009	2008	2007
Distributor “A”	23%	14%	23%
Distributor “B”	15%	12%	15%
Distributor “D”	14%	*	*
Customer “A”	*	17%	10%
Customer “B”	10%	17%	*

* Represents less than 10% of revenue for the period presented.

The following distributors and customers accounted for 10% or more of the Company's accounts receivable as of the dates presented:

	<u>January 3, 2010</u>	<u>December 28, 2008</u>
Distributor "A"	15%	20%
Distributor "C"	*	16%
Distributor "D"	35%	12%

* Represents less than 10% of accounts receivable as of the date presented.

As of the end of 2009, less than 10% of the Company's long-lived assets, including property and equipment and other assets, were located outside the United States.

NOTE 13— RESTRUCTURING CHARGES

In April 2008, the Company decided to outsource certain development functions that were previously performed in-house. This reorganization resulted in a headcount reduction of approximately 13% of employees worldwide. In June 2008, the Company announced the completion of its CSSP focused operational realignment which included an additional 17% reduction in headcount worldwide, resulting in a total reduction in worldwide headcount of approximately 30%. The purpose of the operational realignment was to lower fixed costs in order to conserve cash, to reduce the Company's break-even revenue level and enable a quicker return to profitability, to provide optimal profitability scaling with revenue growth and to provide greater headroom for discretionary costs to enable new product revenue growth. Our restructuring liabilities are included in the "Accrued Liabilities" line item in our consolidated balance sheets as of January 3, 2010 and December 28, 2008, and the remaining balance of \$113,000 is expected to be paid by the end of first quarter of fiscal year 2010.

NOTE 14— SHELF REGISTRATION STATEMENT

On August 21, 2009, the Company filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3, which was declared effective on September 2, 2009. Under the shelf registration statement, the Company raised \$5.5 million, net of placement agent's fees and other offering expenses of \$0.8 million on November 17, 2009 and has the ability to raise up to an additional \$23.7 million through September 1, 2012. There can be no assurance that such capital will be available on terms acceptable to the Company.

NOTE 15—COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Certain of the Company's wafer manufacturers require the Company to forecast wafer starts several months in advance. The Company is committed to take delivery of and pay for a portion of forecasted wafer volume. As of the end of 2009 and 2008, the Company had \$2.8 million and \$4.8 million, respectively, of outstanding commitments for the purchase of wafer inventory.

The Company leases its primary facility under a non-cancelable operating lease that expires in 2012. In addition, the Company rents development facilities in Canada and India as well as sales offices in Europe and Asia. Total rent expense, net of sublease income, during 2009, 2008 and 2007 was approximately \$581,000, \$633,000 and \$880,000, respectively.

Future minimum lease commitments under the Company’s operating leases, net of sublease income and excluding property taxes and insurance are as follows:

	<u>Operating Leases</u> (in thousands)
Fiscal Years	
2010	\$ 514
2011	495
2012	466
2013	40
2014 and thereafter	—
	<u>\$1,515</u>

NOTE 16—LITIGATION

Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation

On October 26, 2001, a putative securities class action was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against certain investment banks that underwrote QuickLogic’s initial public offering, QuickLogic and some of QuickLogic’s officers and directors. The complaint alleges excessive and undisclosed commissions in connection with the allocation of shares of common stock in QuickLogic’s initial and secondary public offerings and artificially high prices through “tie-in” arrangements which required the underwriters’ customers to buy shares in the aftermarket at pre-determined prices in violation of the federal securities laws. Plaintiffs seek an unspecified amount of damages on behalf of persons who purchased QuickLogic’s stock pursuant to the registration statements between October 14, 1999 and December 6, 2000. Various plaintiffs have filed similar actions asserting virtually identical allegations against over 300 other public companies, their underwriters, and their officers and directors arising out of each company’s public offering. These actions, including the action against QuickLogic, have been coordinated for pretrial purposes and captioned *In re Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation, 21 MC 92*, or IPO Securities Litigation.

In June 2004, a stipulation of settlement and release of claims against the issuer defendants, including QuickLogic, was submitted to the court for approval. On August 31, 2005, the Court preliminarily approved the settlement. In December 2006, the appellate Court overturned the certification of classes in the six test cases that were selected by the underwriter defendants and plaintiffs in the coordinated proceedings. Because class certification was a condition of the settlement, it was unlikely that the settlement would receive final Court approval. On June 25, 2007, the Court entered an order terminating the proposed settlement based upon a stipulation among the parties to the settlement. Plaintiffs have filed amended master allegations and amended complaints, in the six test cases. On March 26, 2008, the Court denied the defendants’ motion to dismiss the amended complaints.

On October 5, 2009, the Court issued an opinion and order granting final approval of the settlement, plan of allocation and class certification. Under the terms of the settlement, the insurers are responsible for paying the full amount of settlement share allocated to the Company, and the Company bears no financial liability. The Company, as well as the officer and director defendants who were previously dismissed from the action pursuant to tolling agreements, have received complete dismissals from the case. Certain objectors have appealed the Court’s final order to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. The Company did not accrue any amounts related to the proposed settlement because it was not reasonably estimable.

Patent Infringement Litigation

On August 31, 2009, Xpoint Technologies, Inc., served the Company with a complaint for patent infringement. The complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware against the

Company and a number of other defendant companies in the mobile phone market. The complaint alleges wrongful manufacturing, using, selling or offering to sell of products that infringe patent number 5,913,028 (the “ ‘028 Patent”) pertaining to a direct data-delivery system and method for program-controlled, direct transfer of data along a bus or data pathway between peer input/output devices in a data-processing apparatus or network. Plaintiff seeks a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining defendants from further infringement of the claims of the patent, an unspecified amount of damages to compensate for defendants’ infringement and treble damages based on defendants’ copying and willful infringement of the ‘028 Patent. On September 21, 2009, Plaintiff served the Company with an Amended Complaint for Patent Infringement. On December 18, 2009, the Company answered the Amended Complaint and filed counterclaims. Plaintiff answered the Company’s counterclaims on January 8, 2010. The Company believes it has meritorious defenses and intends to defend the action vigorously.

No estimate can be made of the possible loss or possible range of loss associated with the resolution of these contingencies and, accordingly, the Company has not recorded a liability.

From time to time, the Company is involved in legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, including but not limited to intellectual property infringement and collection matters. Absolute assurance cannot be given that third party assertions will be resolved without costly litigation in a manner that is not adverse to the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows or without requiring royalty or other payments in the future which may adversely impact gross profit.

NOTE 17—SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On February 11, 2010, the Company granted a total of approximately 162,000 shares of RSUs to the majority of its employees in lieu of 10% of each employee’s, and in the case of the Company’s CEO, 20%, cash compensation for the first half of 2010. These RSUs vest in full on May 11, 2010.

At the end of February 2010, the Company sold an aggregate of 700,000 TowerJazz ordinary shares at an average selling price of \$1.56 per share. The total net proceeds from the sale were \$1.1 million.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL DATA

QUARTERLY DATA (UNAUDITED)

	Quarter Ended							
	January 3, 2010	Sept. 27, 2009	June 28, 2009	March 29, 2009	Dec. 28, 2008	Sept. 28, 2008	June 29, 2008	March 30, 2008
	(in thousands, except per share amount)							
Statement of Operations:								
Revenue	\$ 4,279	\$ 3,332	\$ 2,911	\$ 4,552	\$ 5,914	\$ 6,230	\$ 8,743	\$11,023
Cost of revenue ⁽¹⁾	2,121	2,186	1,589	1,819	2,923	2,778	3,982	5,258
Long-lived asset impairment ⁽²⁾	—	150	—	—	—	—	1,545	—
Gross profit	2,158	996	1,322	2,733	2,991	3,452	3,216	5,765
Operating expenses:								
Research and development	1,314	1,400	1,877	1,612	1,400	1,354	2,610	2,821
Selling, general and administrative	2,740	2,525	2,709	2,643	3,093	2,666	3,970	4,320
Long-lived asset impairment ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	468	—
Restructuring costs ⁽⁴⁾	59	—	—	—	50	—	452	—
Loss from operations	(1,955)	(2,929)	(3,264)	(1,522)	(1,552)	(568)	(4,284)	(1,376)
Write-down of investment in TowerJazz Semiconductor Ltd. ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	(981)	—	(417)	—
Interest income and other (expense), net	(38)	(61)	22	(70)	(117)	(105)	(42)	33
Loss before income taxes	(1,993)	(2,990)	(3,242)	(1,592)	(2,650)	(673)	(4,743)	(1,343)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(59)	7	(15)	4	(30)	(58)	—	34
Net loss	<u>\$ (1,934)</u>	<u>\$ (2,997)</u>	<u>\$ (3,227)</u>	<u>\$ (1,596)</u>	<u>\$ (2,620)</u>	<u>\$ (615)</u>	<u>\$ (4,743)</u>	<u>\$ (1,377)</u>
Net loss per share:								
Basic	<u>\$ (0.06)</u>	<u>\$ (0.10)</u>	<u>\$ (0.11)</u>	<u>\$ (0.05)</u>	<u>\$ (0.09)</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>	<u>\$ (0.16)</u>	<u>\$ (0.05)</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ (0.06)</u>	<u>\$ (0.10)</u>	<u>\$ (0.11)</u>	<u>\$ (0.05)</u>	<u>\$ (0.09)</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>	<u>\$ (0.16)</u>	<u>\$ (0.05)</u>
Weighted average shares:								
Basic	<u>32,510</u>	<u>30,322</u>	<u>30,081</u>	<u>29,909</u>	<u>29,844</u>	<u>29,772</u>	<u>29,589</u>	<u>29,406</u>
Diluted	<u>32,510</u>	<u>30,322</u>	<u>30,081</u>	<u>29,909</u>	<u>29,844</u>	<u>29,772</u>	<u>29,589</u>	<u>29,406</u>

(1) Total 2009 charges for excess inventory and other inventory reserves totaled \$0.4 million, which represented 3% of revenue. Charges for excess inventory and other inventory reserves were \$0.2 million, or 7% of revenue and \$0.2 million, or 4% of revenue for the quarters ended September 27, 2009 and March 29, 2009, respectively. Total 2008 charges for excess inventory and other inventory reserves totaled \$1.6 million, which represented 5% of revenue. Charges for excess inventory and other inventory reserves were \$0.2 million, or 5% of revenue; \$0.2 million, or 3% of revenue; \$0.2 million, or 2% of revenue and \$1 million, or 9% of revenue, for the quarters ended December 28, 2008, September 28, 2008, June 29, 2008 and March 30, 2008, respectively.

(2) Long-lived asset impairment in 2009 consisted of a \$150,000 non-cash charge relating to the write-down of the carrying value of the TowerJazz prepaid wafer credit. Long-lived asset impairment of \$2 million in 2008 consisted of non-cash charges relating to the write-down of the carrying value of (i) the TowerJazz prepaid wafer credit of \$1.3 million; (ii) the equipment used in the production of a particular silicon device of \$199,000 and (iii) unutilized EDA licenses of \$468,000.

(3) Write-down of marketable securities consisted of non-cash charges of \$1.4 million in 2008, for the write-down of our equity investment in TowerJazz Semiconductor Ltd. to fair value.

(4) Restructuring costs of \$59,000 and \$502,000 in 2009 and 2008 respectively, consisted of additional severance benefits relating to the restructuring recorded in the second quarter of 2008.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 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.

Management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has performed an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of January 3, 2010, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Internal control over financial reporting is the process designed by, or under the supervision of, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, and effected by our board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and includes those policies and procedures that: (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and dispositions of assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted account principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, cost effective internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with established policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In making this assessment, we used the criteria based on the framework set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in "Internal Control – Integrated Framework." Based on the results of this assessment, management (including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer) has concluded that, as of January 3, 2010, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of January 3, 2010 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated on their report appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

Certain information required by Part III is incorporated by reference from the definitive Proxy Statement regarding our 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and will be filed not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Report.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information regarding the backgrounds of our officers is contained herein under Item 1, “Executive Officers and Directors.”

Information regarding the backgrounds of our directors is set forth under the caption “Proposal One, Election of Directors” in our Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Information regarding our Audit Committee, our Audit Committee financial expert, the procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to our Board and our Code of Conduct and Ethics is hereby incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled “Board Meetings, Committees and Corporate Governance” in the Proxy Statement. A copy of our Code of Conduct and Ethics is posted on our website at <http://ir.quicklogic.com>.

Information regarding compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance” in the Proxy Statement.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by Item 11 is set forth under the captions “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation,” “Executive Compensation, Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” and “Compensation of Non-Employee Directors” in our Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by Item 12 is set forth under the captions “Equity Compensation Plan Summary” and “Security Ownership” in our Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS, RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by Item 13 is set forth under the captions “Board Meetings, Committees and Corporate Governance” and “Transactions with Related Persons” in our Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by Item 14 is set forth under the caption “Fees Billed to QuickLogic by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP during Fiscal 2009” in our Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) 1. *Financial Statements*

Reference is made to Item 8 for a list of all financial statements and schedules filed as a part of this Report.

2. *Financial Statement Schedules*

QuickLogic Corporation
Valuation and Qualifying Accounts
(in thousands)

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions	Balance at End of Period
<i>Allowance for Doubtful Accounts:</i>				
Fiscal year 2009	\$ 10	\$—	\$ —	\$ 10
Fiscal year 2008	194	44	(228)	10
Fiscal year 2007	861	235	(902)	194

All other schedules not listed above have been omitted because the information required to be set forth therein is not applicable or is shown in the financial statements or notes hereto.

3. *Exhibits*

The exhibits listed under Item 15(b) hereof are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(b) *Exhibits*

The following exhibits are filed with or incorporated by reference into this Report:

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1 ⁽¹⁾	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant.
3.2 ⁽⁹⁾	Bylaws of the Registrant.
4.1 ⁽¹⁾	Specimen Common Stock certificate of the Registrant.
4.2 ⁽⁴⁾	Rights Agreement, dated as of November 28, 2001, between QuickLogic Corporation and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as Rights Agent.
4.3 ⁽²³⁾	Form of Common Stock Warrant.
10.1 ^(8,15)	Form of Indemnification Agreement for directors and executive officers.
10.2 ^(14,15)	QuickLogic Corporation 1999 Stock Plan.
10.3 ^(14,15)	Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock Units and Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under the 1999 Stock Plan.
10.4 ^(14,15)	Notice of Grant of Stock Options and Stock Option Award Agreement under the 1999 Stock Plan.
10.5 ^(14,15)	Notice of Grant of Stock Purchase Right and Restricted Stock Purchase Agreement under the 1999 Stock Plan.
10.6 ^(12,15)	QuickLogic Corporation 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

Exhibit Number	Description
10.8 ^(1,7)	Lease dated June 17, 1996, as amended, between Kairos, LLC and Moffet Orchard Investors as Landlord and the Registrant for the Registrant's facility located in Sunnyvale, California.
10.9 ⁽¹⁾	Patent Cross License Agreement dated August 25, 1998 between the Registrant and Actel Corporation.
10.10 ^{(2)†}	Share Purchase Agreement dated December 11, 2000 between the Company and Tower Semiconductor Ltd.
10.11 ^{(2,3)†}	Foundry Agreement dated December 11, 2000 as amended on September 17, 2001 between the Company and Tower Semiconductor Ltd.
10.12 ⁽²⁾	Registration Rights Agreement dated January 18, 2001 among, inter alia, the Company and Tower Semiconductor Ltd.
10.13 ^(15,19)	Form of Change of Control Severance Agreement.
10.14 ^(15,19)	Form of Change of Control Severance Agreement for E. Thomas Hart.
10.15 ^(11,15)	2005 Executive Bonus Plan, as restated.
10.16 ⁽⁶⁾	Amendment dated May 28, 2002 to Share Purchase Agreement between QuickLogic Corporation and Tower Semiconductor Ltd. dated December 11, 2000.
10.17 ⁽¹⁰⁾	Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement between Silicon Valley Bank and the registrant effective June 30, 2006.
10.18 ⁽¹³⁾	First Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement between Silicon Valley Bank and the registrant effective June 27, 2007.
10.19 ⁽¹⁶⁾	Second Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement between Silicon Valley Bank and the registrant effective June 27, 2008.
10.20 ⁽¹⁶⁾	Third Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement between Silicon Valley Bank and the registrant effective July 31, 2008.
10.21 ⁽¹⁷⁾	Fourth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement between Silicon Valley Bank and the registrant effective August 19, 2008.
10.23 ⁽¹⁸⁾	Second Amendment to Lease Agreement between NetApp, Inc. and QuickLogic Corporation effective September 25, 2008.
10.24 ^(15,20)	QuickLogic Corporation 2009 Stock Plan
10.25 ^(15,20)	QuickLogic Corporation 2009 Employee Stock Purchase Plan
10.26 ^(15,21)	Form of Notice of Grant and Stock Option Agreement under the 2009 Stock Plan
10.27 ^(15,21)	Form of Notice of Grant of Stock Purchase Rights and Restricted Stock Purchase Agreement under the 2009 Stock Plan
10.28 ^(15,21)	Form of Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock Unit and Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under the 2009 Stock Plan
10.29 ⁽²²⁾	Fifth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement between Silicon Valley Bank and the registrant effective September 25, 2009
10.30 ⁽²⁴⁾	Form of Subscription Agreement.
21.1 ⁽⁵⁾	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
24.1	Power of Attorney (See page 91).

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	CEO Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	CFO Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32	CEO and CFO Certifications pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(1)	Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 declared effective October 14, 1999 (Commission File No. 333-28833).
(2)	Incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 28, 2001 (Commission File No. 000-22671).
(3)	Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 2, 2001 (Commission File No. 000-22671).
(4)	Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on December 10, 2001 (Commission File No. 000-22671).
(5)	Incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 14, 2002 (Commission File No. 000-22671).
(6)	Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 14, 2002 (Commission File No. 000-22671).
(7)	Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 13, 2002 (Commission File No. 000-22671).
(8)	Incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 17, 2005 (Commission File No. 000-22671).
(9)	Incorporated by reference to QuickLogic's Current Report on Form 8-K (Item 5.03) filed on May 2, 2005.
(10)	Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on December 22, 2006 (Commission File No. 000-22671).
(11)	Incorporated by reference to QuickLogic's Current Report on Form 8-K (Item 1.01) filed on April 28, 2008.
(12)	Incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 15, 2007 (Commission File No. 000-22671).
(13)	Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 10, 2007 (Commission File No. 000-22671).
(14)	Incorporated by reference to QuickLogic's Current Report on Form 8-K (Item 1.01 and Item 5.02) filed on September 4, 2007.
(15)	This exhibit is a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.
(16)	Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 7, 2008 (Commission File No. 000-22671).
(17)	Incorporated by reference to QuickLogic's Current Report on Form 8-K (Item 1.01) filed on August 19, 2008.
(18)	Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 6, 2008 (Commission File No. 000-22671).
(19)	Incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 11, 2008 (Commission File No. 000-22671).
(20)	Incorporated by reference to QuickLogic's Current Report on Form 8-K (Item 1.01 and Item 5.02) filed on April 28, 2009.

- (21) Incorporated by reference to QuickLogic's Current Report on Form 8-K (Item 1.01 and Item 5.02) filed on August 4, 2009.
- (22) Incorporated by reference to QuickLogic's Current Report on Form 8-K (Item 1.01) filed on October 1, 2009.
- (23) Incorporated by reference to QuickLogic's current Report on Form 8-K (Item 1.01) filed on November 17, 2009.
- (24) Incorporated by reference to QuickLogic's current Report on Form 8-K/A (Item 1.01) filed on November 17, 2009.

† The Company has requested confidential treatment pursuant to Rule 406 for a portion of the referenced exhibit and has separately filed such exhibit with the Commission.

EXHIBIT INDEX

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- (16) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 7, 2008 (Commission File No. 000-22671).
- (17) Incorporated by reference to QuickLogic's Current Report on Form 8-K (Item 1.01) filed on August 19, 2008.
- (18) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 6, 2008 (Commission File No. 000-22671).
- (19) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 11, 2008 (Commission File No. 000-22671).
- (20) Incorporated by reference to QuickLogic's Current Report on Form 8-K (Item 1.01 and Item 5.02) filed on April 28, 2009.
- (21) Incorporated by reference to QuickLogic's Current Report on Form 8-K (Item 1.01 and Item 5.02) filed on August 4, 2009.
- (22) Incorporated by reference to QuickLogic's Current Report on Form 8-K (Item 1.01) filed on October 1, 2009.
- (23) Incorporated by reference to QuickLogic's current Report on Form 8-K (Item 1.01) filed on November 17, 2009.
- (24) Incorporated by reference to QuickLogic's current Report on Form 8-K/A (Item 1.01) filed on November 17, 2009.

† The Company has requested confidential treatment pursuant to Rule 406 for a portion of the referenced exhibit and has separately filed such exhibit with the Commission.

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (No. 333-159498, No. 333-123515, No. 333-76002, No. 333-34898, No. 333-34900 and No. 333-34902) and Form S-3 (No. 333-161501) of QuickLogic Corporation of our report dated March 12, 2010, relating to the financial statements, financial statement schedule and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which appears in this Form 10-K.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
San Jose, California
March 12, 2010

CERTIFICATIONS

I, E. Thomas Hart, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of QuickLogic Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 12, 2010

/s/ E. Thomas Hart
E. Thomas Hart
Chief Executive Officer

I, Ralph S. Marimon, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of QuickLogic Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 12, 2010

/s/ Ralph S. Marimon
Ralph S. Marimon
Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, E. Thomas Hart, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Annual Report of QuickLogic Corporation on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 3, 2010, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in such Annual Report on Form 10-K fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of QuickLogic Corporation.

By: /s/ E. Thomas Hart
Date: March 12, 2010
Name: E. Thomas Hart
Title: *Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer*

I, Ralph S. Marimon, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Annual Report of QuickLogic Corporation on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 3, 2010, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in such Annual Report on Form 10-K fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of QuickLogic Corporation.

By: /s/ Ralph S. Marimon
Date: March 12, 2010
Name: Ralph S. Marimon
Title: *Chief Financial Officer*