

PIXELWORKS, INC
Form 10-Q
August 14, 2017
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2017

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: 000-30269

PIXELWORKS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

OREGON 91-1761992
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

224 Airport Parkway, Suite 400 95110
San Jose, California (Zip Code)
(Address of principal executive offices)
(408) 200-9200
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

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

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

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

Number of shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, outstanding as of August 10, 2017: 33,803,671.

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FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

PIXELWORKS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$32,246	\$ 19,622
Accounts receivable, net	5,676	3,118
Inventories	1,954	2,803
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,341	736
Total current assets	41,217	26,279
Property and equipment, net	4,636	3,793
Other assets, net	781	785
Total assets	\$46,634	\$ 30,857
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$2,516	\$ 1,734
Accrued liabilities and current portion of long-term liabilities	13,241	7,860
Current portion of income taxes payable	989	140
Total current liabilities	16,746	9,734
Long-term liabilities, net of current portion	1,029	194
Income taxes payable, net of current portion	2,046	1,880
Total liabilities	19,821	11,808
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock	—	—
Common stock	398,019	394,296
Accumulated other comprehensive income	10	10
Accumulated deficit	(371,216)	(375,257)
Total shareholders' equity	26,813	19,049
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$46,634	\$ 30,857

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PIXELWORKS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months		Six Months Ended	
	Ended June 30,		June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenue, net	\$20,721	\$12,580	\$43,431	\$23,747
Cost of revenue (1)	9,520	6,165	19,838	13,740
Gross profit	11,201	6,415	23,593	10,007
Operating expenses:				
Research and development (2)	4,501	4,504	9,407	10,179
Selling, general and administrative (3)	4,660	3,180	8,799	7,045
Restructuring	—	67	—	2,605
Total operating expenses	9,161	7,751	18,206	19,829
Income (loss) from operations	2,040	(1,336)	5,387	(9,822)
Interest expense and other, net	(107)	(107)	(200)	(206)
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,933	(1,443)	5,187	(10,028)
Provision for income taxes	669	117	1,102	174
Net income (loss)	\$1,264	\$(1,560)	\$4,085	\$(10,202)
Net income (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$0.04	\$(0.06)	\$0.14	\$(0.36)
Diluted	\$0.04	\$(0.06)	\$0.13	\$(0.36)
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	29,766	28,167	29,526	28,051
Diluted	31,974	28,167	31,601	28,051

(1) Includes:

Stock-based compensation	\$69	\$46	\$122	\$90
Restructuring	—	27	—	1,750

(2) Includes stock-based compensation 362 392 676 821

(3) Includes:

Acquisition-related costs	730	—	894	—
Stock-based compensation	519	268	941	161

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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PIXELWORKS, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 (In thousands)
 (Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$4,085	\$(10,202)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,814	1,822
Stock-based compensation	1,739	1,072
Reversal of uncertain tax positions	(191)	(170)
Write off of certain assets to restructuring	—	1,744
Other	58	37
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	(2,558)	2,142
Inventories	849	(362)
Prepaid expenses and other current and long-term assets, net	(328)	(104)
Accounts payable	728	(1,412)
Accrued current and long-term liabilities	4,714	355
Income taxes payable	1,206	66
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	12,116	(5,012)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(829)	(256)
Net cash used in investing activities	(829)	(256)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock under employee equity incentive plans	1,940	143
Payments on asset financings	(603)	(716)
Payments on line of credit	—	(3,000)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,337	(3,573)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	12,624	(8,841)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	19,622	26,591
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$32,246	\$17,750
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds received	\$153	\$238
Cash paid during the period for interest	10	81
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Acquisitions of property and equipment and other assets under extended payment terms	\$1,955	\$—
See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.		

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PIXELWORKS, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Nature of Business

Pixelworks designs, develops and markets video processing semiconductors, intellectual property cores, software and custom ASIC solutions for high-quality energy efficient digital video applications. Our products enable our customers to deliver the highest energy efficient video quality on their devices. Our core video display processing technology intelligently processes video signals from a variety of sources and optimizes the image for the viewer. The rapid growth in video-capable consumption devices, especially mobile, has increased the demand for video display processing technology in recent years. Our technologies can be applied to a wide range of devices from large-screen projectors to low power mobile tablets and smartphones. Our products are architected and optimized for power, cost, bandwidth, and overall system performance, according to the application requirements. Our primary target markets include digital projection systems, tablets and smartphones.

As of June 30, 2017, we had an intellectual property portfolio of 155 patents related to the visual display of digital image data. Pixelworks was founded in 1997 and is incorporated under the laws of the state of Oregon. On August 2, 2017, we acquired ViXS Systems, Inc., a corporation organized in Canada (“ViXS”).

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The financial information included herein for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 is prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”) and is unaudited. Such information reflects all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements for these interim periods. The financial information as of December 31, 2016 is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, included in Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 8, 2017, and should be read in conjunction with such consolidated financial statements.

The results of operations for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2017 are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for future periods or for the entire fiscal year ending December 31, 2017.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The Company reports comprehensive income (loss) and its components following guidance set forth by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”), Accounting Standards Codification section 220-10, Comprehensive Income, which establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive income or loss and its components in the financial statements. During the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, aside from our net income (loss), there were no other items of comprehensive income or loss and therefore the Company has not included a statement of comprehensive income (loss) in our interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business (“ASU 2017-01”). ASU 2017-01 clarifies the definition of a business and provides further guidance for evaluating whether a transaction will be accounted for as an acquisition of an asset or a business. ASU 2017-01 will become effective for the Company on January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. We do not expect the adoption of this update to have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2017-04, Intangibles–Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment (“ASU 2017-04”). ASU 2017-04 simplifies the subsequent measurement of goodwill by eliminating the second step from the quantitative goodwill impairment test. We will continue to have the option to perform a qualitative assessment to determine if a quantitative goodwill impairment test is necessary. ASU 2017-04 will become effective for the Company on January 1, 2020, with early adoption permitted.

We do not expect the adoption of this update to have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

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In March 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Shared-Based Payment Accounting ("ASU 2016-09"). ASU 2016-09 simplifies how several aspects of share-based payments are accounted for and presented in the financial statements, for example, an accounting policy election may be made to account for forfeitures as they occur, rather than based on an estimate of future forfeitures. In addition, under previous guidance, excess tax benefits and deficiencies from stock-based compensation arrangements were recorded in equity when the awards vested or were settled. ASU 2016-09 requires prospective recognition of excess tax benefits and deficiencies in the income statement. We adopted ASU 2016-09 on January 1, 2017, which included a policy election to account for forfeitures as they occur, and resulted in a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings of \$44 as of January 1, 2017. In addition, upon adoption the balance of the unrecognized excess tax benefits were recognized and the impact was recorded to retained earnings, including any change to the valuation allowance as a result of the adoption. Due to the full valuation allowance on the U.S. net deferred tax assets, this change did not impact our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) ("ASU 2016-02"). ASU 2016-02 requires a dual approach for lessee accounting under which a lessee would account for leases as finance leases or operating leases. Both finance leases and operating leases will result in the lessee recognizing a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability. For finance leases, the lessee would recognize interest expense and amortization of the ROU asset and for operating leases the lessee would recognize a straight-line total lease expense. ASU 2016-02 will become effective for the Company on January 1, 2019. While we are currently assessing the impact ASU 2016-02 will have on our financial statements, we expect the primary impact to our financial position upon adoption will be the recognition, on a discounted basis, of our minimum commitments under noncancelable operating leases on our consolidated balance sheets resulting in the recording of ROU and lease obligations.

In July 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-11, Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory ("ASU 2015-11"), which changes the measurement principle for inventory from the lower of cost or market to the lower of cost and net realizable value. ASU 2015-11 defines net realizable value as estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. We adopted ASU 2015-11 on January 1, 2017 and it did not have a material impact our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASU 2014-09"), which requires that an entity recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective. ASU 2014-09 allows for either full retrospective or modified retrospective adoption and will become effective for the Company on January 1, 2018. We have developed an implementation plan to adopt this new guidance. As part of this plan, we are currently assessing the impact of the new guidance on our results of operations. Based on our procedures performed to date, nothing has come to our attention that would indicate that the adoption of ASU 2014-09 will have a material impact on our financial statements, however, we will continue to evaluate this assessment in 2017. We intend to adopt ASU 2014-09 on January 1, 2018 and we have tentatively selected the modified retrospective transition method.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Our significant estimates and judgments include those related to revenue recognition, product returns, warranty obligations, bad debts, inventories, property and equipment, impairment of long-lived assets, valuation of share-based payments, income taxes, litigation and other contingencies. The actual results experienced could differ materially from our estimates.

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NOTE 2: BALANCE SHEET COMPONENTS

Accounts Receivable, Net

Accounts receivable are recorded at invoiced amount and do not bear interest when recorded or accrue interest when past due. Accounts receivable are stated net of an allowance for doubtful accounts, which is maintained for estimated losses that may result from the inability of our customers to make required payments.

Accounts receivable consists of the following:

	June 30, December 31,	
	2017	2016
Accounts receivable, gross	\$5,733	\$ 3,150
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(57)	(32)
Accounts receivable, net	\$5,676	\$ 3,118

The following is the change in our allowance for doubtful accounts:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Balance at beginning of period	\$32	\$60
Additions charged (reductions credited)	25	(21)
Balance at end of period	\$57	\$39

Inventories

Inventories consist of finished goods and work-in-process, and are stated at the lower of standard cost (which approximates actual cost on a first-in, first-out basis) or market (net realizable value).

Inventories consist of the following:

	June 30, December 31,	
	2017	2016
Work-in-process	\$ 1,099	\$ 1,096
Finished goods	855	1,707
Inventories	\$ 1,954	\$ 2,803

Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment consists of the following:

	June 30, December 31,	
	2017	2016
Gross carrying amount	\$25,363	\$ 24,416
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(20,727)	(20,623)
Property and equipment, net	\$4,636	\$ 3,793

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Accrued Liabilities and Current Portion of Long-Term Liabilities

Accrued liabilities and current portion of long-term liabilities consist of the following:

	June 30, December 31,	
	2017	2016
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	\$3,468	\$ 2,169
Accrued commissions and royalties	2,751	2,427
Accrued interest payable	2,303	2,078
Deferred research and development reimbursement	1,311	—
Current portion of accrued liabilities for asset financings	1,013	389
Liability for warranty returns	33	28
Accrued costs related to restructuring	—	60
Other	2,362	709
Accrued liabilities and current portion of long-term liabilities	\$13,241	\$ 7,860

The following is the change in our liability for warranty returns:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 2016	
Liability for warranty returns:		
Balance at beginning of period	\$28	\$49
Provision (benefit)	10	(4)
Charge-offs	(5)	(18)
Balance at end of period	\$33	\$27

Short-Term Line of Credit

On December 21, 2010, we entered into a Loan and Security Agreement with Silicon Valley Bank (the "Bank"), which was amended on December 14, 2012, December 4, 2013, December 18, 2015 and December 15, 2016 (as amended, the "Revolving Loan Agreement"). The Revolving Loan Agreement provides a secured working capital-based revolving line of credit (the "Revolving Line") in an aggregate amount of up to the lesser of (i) \$10,000, or (ii) \$1,000 plus 80% of eligible domestic accounts receivable and certain foreign accounts receivable. The Revolving Line has a maturity date of December 29, 2017. In addition, the Revolving Loan Agreement provides for non-formula advances of up to \$10,000 which may be made solely during the last five business days of any fiscal month or quarter and which must be repaid by the Company on or before the fifth business day after the applicable fiscal month or quarter end. Due to their repayment terms, non-formula advances do not provide the Company with usable liquidity.

The Revolving Loan Agreement, as amended, contains customary affirmative and negative covenants as well as customary events of default. The occurrence of an event of default could result in the acceleration of the Company's obligations under the Revolving Loan Agreement, as amended, and an increase to the applicable interest rate, and would permit the Bank to exercise remedies with respect to its security interest. As of June 30, 2017, we were in compliance with all of the terms of the Revolving Loan Agreement, as amended.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we had no outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Line.

On July 21, 2017 and in connection with our acquisition of ViXS (see Note 11: "Subsequent Events"), we entered into Amendment No. 5 to the Revolving Loan Agreement with the Bank which provides the Bank's consent to the acquisition under the Revolving Loan Agreement and stipulates that any credit extensions are at the Bank's sole discretion and provides the Company with relief from our compliance with certain affirmative and negative covenants while no credit extensions are outstanding.

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NOTE 3: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Three levels of inputs may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2: Valuations based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Valuations based on unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data available, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

The following table presents information about our assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of June 30, 2017:				
Money market funds	\$29,701	\$	—\$	—\$29,701

As of December 31, 2016:

Money market funds	\$17,960	\$	—\$	—\$17,960
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We primarily use the market approach to determine the fair value of our financial assets. The fair value of our current assets and liabilities, including accounts receivable and accounts payable approximates the carrying value due to the short-term nature of these balances. We have currently chosen not to elect the fair value option for any items that are not already required to be measured at fair value in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

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NOTE 4: RESTRUCTURING

In April 2016, we executed a restructuring plan to streamline the Company's operations and product offerings and to align the Company's expenses with current revenue levels. The plan included an approximately 24% reduction in workforce, primarily in the area of development, however, it also impacted operations, sales and marketing. The plan also included abandonment of certain assets resulting in impairment charges to write off the assets associated with markets we are no longer pursuing.

Total restructuring expense included in our statement of operations for the six month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 is comprised of the following:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016
Cost of revenue — restructuring:	
Tooling and inventory write offs	—1,679
Employee severance and benefits	—71
	—1,750
Operating expenses — restructuring:	
Employee severance and benefits	\$—2,510
Licensed technology and other assets write offs	—65
Other	—30
	—2,605
Total restructuring expense	\$—4,355

The following is a rollforward of the accrued liabilities related to restructuring for the six month period ended June 30, 2017:

	Balance as of December 31, 2016	Expensed Payments	Balance as of June 30, 2017
Employee severance and benefits	\$ 60	\$ —\$ (60)	\$ —
Accrued costs related to restructuring	\$ 60	\$ —\$ (60)	\$ —

NOTE 5: RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

During the first quarter of 2017, we entered into a best efforts co-development agreement with a customer to defray a portion of the research and development expenses we expect to incur in connection with our development of an integrated circuit product to be sold exclusively to the customer. We expect our development costs to exceed the amounts received from the customer, and although we expect to sell units of the product to the customer, there is no commitment or agreement from the customer for such sales at this time. Additionally, we retain ownership of any modifications or improvements to our pre-existing intellectual property and may use such improvements in products sold to other customers.

Under the co-development agreement, \$4,000 was payable by the customer within 60 days of the date of the agreement and two additional payments of \$2,000 are each payable upon completion of certain development milestones. As amounts become due and payable, they are offset against research and development expense on a pro rata basis. We recognized an offset to research and development expense of \$2,275 and \$2,689 during the three and

six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively.

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NOTE 6: INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes during the 2017 and 2016 periods is primarily comprised of current and deferred tax expense in profitable cost-plus foreign jurisdictions, accruals for tax contingencies in foreign jurisdictions and benefits for the reversal of previously recorded foreign tax contingencies due to the expiration of the applicable statutes of limitation. We recorded a benefit for the reversal of previously recorded foreign tax contingencies of \$191 and \$170 during the first six months of 2017 and 2016, respectively.

As we do not believe that it is more likely than not that we will realize a benefit from our U.S. net deferred tax assets, including our U.S. net operating losses, we continue to provide a full valuation allowance against essentially all of those assets, therefore, we do not incur significant U.S. income tax expense or benefit. We have not recorded a valuation allowance against our other foreign net deferred tax assets as we believe that it is more likely than not that we will realize a benefit from those assets.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the amount of our uncertain tax positions was a liability of \$1,435 and \$1,419, respectively, and a reduction to deferred tax assets of \$636 and \$560, respectively. A number of years may elapse before an uncertain tax position is resolved by settlement or statute of limitation. Settlement of any particular position could require the use of cash. If the uncertain tax positions we have accrued for are sustained by the taxing authorities in our favor, the reduction of the liability will reduce our effective tax rate. We reasonably expect reductions in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits and interest and penalties of approximately \$18 within the next twelve months due to the expiration of statutes of limitation in foreign jurisdictions. We recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense in our consolidated statements of operations. We adopted ASU 2016-09 on January 1, 2017. We have excess tax benefits for which a benefit could not be previously recognized of \$485. Upon adoption, this balance was recognized and the impact was recorded to retained earnings, including any change to the valuation allowance as a result of the adoption. Due to the full valuation allowance on the U.S. net deferred tax assets, this change did not impact our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

NOTE 7: EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Net income (loss)	\$1,264	\$(1,560)	\$4,085	\$(10,202)
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	29,766	28,167	29,526	28,051
Dilutive effect of employee equity incentive plans	2,208	—	2,075	—
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	31,974	28,167	31,601	28,051
Net income (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$0.04	\$(0.06)	\$0.14	\$(0.36)
Diluted	\$0.04	\$(0.06)	\$0.13	\$(0.36)

The following weighted average shares were excluded from the calculation of diluted net income (loss) per share as their effect would have been anti-dilutive (in thousands, except per share data):

Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

Employee equity incentive plans 271 4,587 7 4,486

Potentially dilutive common shares from employee equity incentive plans are determined by applying the treasury stock method to the assumed exercise of outstanding stock options, the assumed vesting of outstanding restricted stock units, and the assumed issuance of common stock under the employee stock purchase plan.

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NOTE 8: SEGMENT INFORMATION

We have identified a single operating segment: the design and development of integrated circuits for use in electronic display devices. The majority of our assets are located in the United States.

Geographic Information

Revenue by geographic region, is as follows:

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended		Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Japan	\$18,167	\$10,506	\$33,361	\$19,952
Taiwan	2,229	1,235	6,097	2,269
China	320	316	596	497
Europe	5	141	1,941	300
Korea	—	241	787	415
United States	—	9	121	54
Other	—	132	528	260
	\$20,721	\$12,580	\$43,431	\$23,747

Significant Customers

The percentage of revenue attributable to our distributors, top five end customers, and individual distributors or end customers that represented 10% or more of revenue in at least one of the periods presented, is as follows:

	Three		Six	
	Months		Months	
	Ended		Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Distributors:				
All distributors	41 %	55 %	49 %	47 %
Distributor A	30 %	35 %	29 %	28 %
End customers: ¹				
Top five end customers	87 %	82 %	75 %	83 %
End customer A	51 %	42 %	43 %	50 %
End customer B	15 %	11 %	10 %	10 %
End customer C	9 %	11 %	8 %	7 %
End customer D	5 %	13 %	9 %	10 %

¹ End customers include customers who purchase directly from us, as well as customers who purchase our products indirectly through distributors.

The following accounts represented 10% or more of total accounts receivable in at least one of the periods presented:

	June 30, December 31,	
	2017	2016
Account X 80 %	54 %	%
Account Y 11 %	5 %	%

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NOTE 9: RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Concentration of Suppliers

We do not own or operate a semiconductor fabrication facility and do not have the resources to manufacture our products internally. We rely on a limited number of foundries and assembly and test vendors to produce all of our wafers and for completion of finished products. We do not have any long-term agreements with any of these suppliers. In light of these dependencies, it is reasonably possible that failure to perform by one of these suppliers could have a severe impact on our results of operations. Additionally, the concentration of these vendors within Taiwan and the People's Republic of China increases our risk of supply disruption due to natural disasters, economic instability, political unrest or other regional disturbances.

Risk of Technological Change

The markets in which we compete, or seek to compete, are subject to rapid technological change, frequent new product introductions, changing customer requirements for new products and features, and evolving industry standards. The introduction of new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards could render our products less desirable or obsolete, which could harm our business.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash equivalents and accounts receivable. We limit our exposure to credit risk associated with cash equivalent balances by holding our funds in high quality, highly liquid money market accounts. We limit our exposure to credit risk associated with accounts receivable by carefully evaluating creditworthiness before offering terms to customers.

NOTE 10: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Indemnifications

Certain of our agreements include indemnification provisions for claims from third-parties relating to our intellectual property. It is not possible for us to predict the maximum potential amount of future payments or indemnification costs under these or similar agreements due to the conditional nature of our obligations and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. We have not made any payments under these agreements in the past, and as of June 30, 2017, we have not incurred any material liabilities arising from these indemnification obligations. In the future, however, such obligations could materially impact our results of operations.

Legal Proceedings

We are subject to legal matters that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of our business. Although we currently believe that resolving such matters, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, our results of operations, or our cash flows, these matters are subject to inherent uncertainties and our view of these matters may change in the future.

NOTE 11: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On August 2, 2017, we completed the acquisition of ViXS Systems, Inc. ("ViXS"), pursuant to an Arrangement Agreement (the "Agreement") dated as of May 18, 2017 between Pixelworks and ViXS (the "Acquisition"). Pursuant to the Agreement, at the closing of the Acquisition, we issued approximately 3,700,000 shares of our common stock to the former holders of the capital stock of ViXS, and ViXS became a wholly owned subsidiary of Pixelworks. We also issued approximately 200,000 restricted stock units to the former holders of ViXS' unvested restricted stock units. Based on an evaluation of the provisions of FASB Accounting Standards Codification Topic 805, "Business Combinations," Pixelworks was determined to be the acquirer for accounting purposes. The estimated purchase price is \$17,531, calculated based on the common shares Pixelworks issued, plus the fair value of replacement equity awards attributable to service prior to the closing of the Acquisition. The calculation of the estimated purchase price is subject to change as the Company is in process of completing the final analysis of certain components of the purchase price. The total estimated purchase price will be allocated to ViXS' net assets and liabilities, including identifiable intangible assets consisting primarily of developed technology, customer relationships and trade name. The excess of the

purchase price over the assets acquired and liabilities assumed will be allocated to goodwill. Because the Acquisition closed on August 2, 2017, the Company has not completed the detailed valuation studies necessary to arrive at the estimates of the fair value of ViXS' assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and the related allocation of purchase price.

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Pro forma revenue, net income (loss) and net income (loss) per share have not been presented as we are still completing the valuation studies necessary to arrive at these financial measures. We expect the valuation may impact cost of sales, intangible amortization expense, depreciation expense and stock-based compensation expense. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company incurred acquisition costs of \$730 and \$894, respectively, associated with the Acquisition. The Acquisition costs are being expensed as incurred and are presented in the condensed consolidated statements of operations in selling, general and administrative expense.

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

Forward-looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains “forward-looking statements” that are based on current expectations, estimates, beliefs, assumptions and projections about our business. Words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates” and the negative or other variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding: our ability to successfully integrate the business of ViXS with our existing business; the potential impact of the acquisition of ViXS on our financial condition and operating results, including any unanticipated costs related thereto, the calculation of the estimated purchase price and the allocation thereof, and the impact of the final valuation on various financial metrics; the anticipated features, benefits and market opportunities for our products; our technologies and intellectual property; our international operations; our strategy, including with respect to our intellectual property portfolio, research and development efforts and acquisition and investment opportunities; our gross profit margin, any future restructuring programs; our liquidity, capital resources and the sufficiency of our working capital and need for, or ability to secure, additional financing and the potential impact thereof; our research and development costs and related offsets and reimbursements related to our co-development agreement; our contractual obligations, exchange rate and interest rate risks and off balance sheet arrangements; our income taxes, including our ability to realize the benefit of net deferred tax assets and our uncertain tax position liability; accounting policies and use of estimates and potential impact of changes thereto; our revenue, including our expectations as to the impact of implementing our end-of-life for certain products, and the potential impact on our business of certain risks, including the concentration of our suppliers, risks of technological change, concentration of credit risk, changes in the markets in which we operate, our international operations, including in Asia and our exchange rate risks, our indemnification obligations and litigation risks. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict and which may cause actual outcomes and results to differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in such forward-looking statements. A detailed discussion of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and events to differ materially from such forward-looking statements is included in Part II, Item 1A of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made, and we do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. If we do update or correct one or more forward-looking statements, you should not conclude that we will make additional updates or corrections with respect thereto or with respect to other forward-looking statements. Except where the context otherwise requires, in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the “Company,” “Pixelworks,” “we,” “us” and “our” refer to Pixelworks, Inc., an Oregon corporation, and its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

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Overview

Pixelworks designs, develops and markets video processing semiconductors, intellectual property cores, software and custom ASIC solutions for high-quality energy efficient digital video applications. Our products enable our customers to deliver the highest energy efficient video quality on their devices. Our core video display processing technology intelligently processes video signals from a variety of sources and optimizes the image for the viewer. The rapid growth in video-capable consumption devices, especially mobile, has increased the demand for video display processing technology in recent years. Our technologies can be applied to a wide range of devices from large-screen projectors to low power mobile tablets and smartphones. Our products are architected and optimized for power, cost, bandwidth, and overall system performance, according to the application requirements. Our primary target markets include digital projection systems, tablets and smartphones.

As of June 30, 2017, we had an intellectual property portfolio of 155 patents related to the visual display of digital image data. We focus our research and development efforts on developing video algorithms that improve quality, and architectures that reduce system power, cost, bandwidth and increase overall system performance and device functionality. We seek to expand our technology portfolio through internal development and co-development with business partners, and we continually evaluate acquisition opportunities and other ways to leverage our technology into other high-value markets.

Recent Developments

On August 2, 2017, we completed the acquisition of ViXS Systems, Inc. ("ViXS"), pursuant to an Arrangement Agreement (the "Agreement") dated as of May 18, 2017 between Pixelworks and ViXS (the "Acquisition"). Pursuant to the Agreement, at the closing of the Acquisition, we issued approximately 3,700,000 shares of our common stock to the former holders of the capital stock of ViXS, and ViXS became a wholly owned subsidiary of Pixelworks. We also issued approximately 200,000 restricted stock units to the former holders of ViXS' unvested restricted stock units. The foregoing description of the Agreement does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Agreement, a copy of which was originally filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 23, 2017.

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Results of Operations

Revenue, net

Net revenue for the three month and six month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30,			June 30,		
	2017	2016	% Change	2017	2016	% Change
Revenue, net	\$20,721	\$12,580	65 %	\$43,431	\$23,747	83 %

Net revenue increased \$8.1 million, or 65%, in the second quarter of 2017 compared to the second quarter of 2016 and increased \$19.7 million, or 83%, in the first half of 2017 compared to the first half of 2016. Revenue recorded in the 2017 and 2016 periods related to sales of integrated circuit products.

The increase in revenue in the 2017 periods compared to the 2016 periods was primarily due to an increase in units sold into the digital projector and the TV and panel markets. These increases were primarily the result of implementing an end-of-life for our legacy products. Revenue attributable to end-of-life products in the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 was \$5.1 million and \$14.3 million, respectively. Also contributing to the increase in the 2017 periods compared to the 2016 periods was an increase in products sold into the digital projector market, which was primarily due to lower sales in the 2016 periods, which in turn was due to customers' efforts to adjust inventory levels within the digital projector market.

In the second half of 2017, we expect revenue associated with sales into the TV and panel market to decline to zero following our fulfillment of end-of-life orders. Sales into the TV and panel market have been declining over the past several years and ranged from \$1.1 million to \$1.5 million, per quarter in 2016.

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Cost of revenue and gross profit

Cost of revenue and gross profit for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2017	% of revenue	2016	% of revenue	2017	% of revenue	2016	% of revenue
Direct product costs and related overhead ¹	\$9,535	46 %	\$6,102	49 %	\$19,643	45 %	\$11,888	50 %
Inventory charges ²	(84)	0	(10)	0	73	0	12	0
Other cost of revenue ³	69	0	46	0	122	0	90	0
Restructuring	—	0	27	0	—	0	1,750	7
Total cost of revenue	\$9,520	46 %	\$6,165	49 %	\$19,838	46 %	\$13,740	58 %
Gross profit	\$11,201	54 %	\$6,415	51 %	\$23,593	54 %	\$10,007	42 %

¹ Includes purchased materials, assembly, test, labor, employee benefits and royalties.

² Includes charges to reduce inventory to lower of cost or market and a benefit for sales of previously written down inventory.

³ Includes stock-based compensation.

Gross profit margin was 54% in the second quarter of 2017 compared to 51% in the second quarter of 2016 and 54% in the first half of 2017 compared to 42% in the first half of 2016.

Direct product costs and related overhead was 46% of revenue in the second quarter of 2017 compared to 49% of revenue in the second quarter of 2016 and 45% of revenue in the first half of 2017 compared to 50% of revenue in the first half of 2016. The decrease in direct product costs and related overhead as a percentage of revenue in the 2017 periods compared to the 2016 periods was primarily due to shipments in the 2017 periods related to an end-of-life for our legacy products. Many of these legacy products have lower direct product costs compared to our other products. This decrease contributed to the overall increase in gross profit margin in the 2017 periods compared to the 2016 periods.

The overall increase in gross profit margin in the first half of 2017 compared to the first half of 2016 was primarily due to restructuring charges of \$1.8 million in the first half of 2016, primarily for the abandonment of tooling, inventory and licensed technology associated with markets we are no longer pursuing.

Pixelworks' gross profit margin is subject to variability based on changes in revenue levels, recognition of licensing revenue and licensing costs, product mix, average selling prices, startup costs, restructuring charges and the timing and execution of manufacturing ramps as well as other factors.

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Research and development

Research and development expense includes compensation and related costs for personnel, development-related expenses, including non-recurring engineering and fees for outside services, depreciation and amortization, expensed equipment, facilities and information technology expense allocations and travel and related expenses.

Co-development agreement

During the first quarter of 2017, we entered into a best efforts co-development agreement with a customer to defray a portion of the research and development expenses we expect to incur in connection with our development of an integrated circuit product to be sold exclusively to the customer. We expect our development costs to exceed the amounts received from the customer, and although we expect to sell units of the product to the customer, there is no commitment or agreement from the customer for such sales at this time. Additionally, we retain ownership of any modifications or improvements to our pre-existing intellectual property and may use such improvements in products sold to other customers.

Under the co-development agreement, \$4.0 million was payable by the customer within 60 days of the date of the agreement and two additional payments of \$2.0 million are each payable upon completion of certain development milestones. As amounts become due and payable, they are offset against research and development expense on a pro rata basis. We recognized offsets to research and development expense of \$2.3 million and \$2.7 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively.

During the remainder of 2017, we expect to record an offset to research and development expense of approximately \$1.3 million for the remaining deferred research and development reimbursement.

Research and development expense for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30,		% Change	June 30,		% Change
	2017	2016		2017	2016	
Research and development	\$4,501	\$4,504	0 %	\$9,407	\$10,179	(8)%

Research and development expense in the second quarter of 2017 was consistent with the second quarter of 2016. The second quarter of 2017 included a benefit of \$2.3 million related to the co-development agreement. This benefit was largely offset by an increase in non-recurring engineering expense, primarily due to the development activities related to the co-development agreement.

Research and development expense decreased \$0.8 million, or 8%, in the first half of 2017 compared to the first half of 2016. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in compensation expense primarily due to the restructuring plan that was executed in April 2016, partially offset by an increased management bonus accrual. The first half of 2017 also included a benefit of \$2.7 million related to the co-development agreement. This benefit was largely offset by an increase in non-recurring engineering expense, partially due to the development activities related to the co-development agreement.

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Selling, general and administrative

Selling, general and administrative expense includes compensation and related costs for personnel, sales commissions, facilities and information technology expense allocations, travel, outside services and other general expenses incurred in our sales, marketing, customer support, management, legal and other professional and administrative support functions.

Selling, general and administrative expense for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30,			June 30,		
	2017	2016	% Change	2017	2016	% Change
Selling, general and administrative	\$4,660	\$3,180	47 %	\$8,799	\$7,045	25 %

Selling, general and administrative expense increased \$1.5 million, or 47% in the second quarter of 2017 compared to the second quarter of 2016. The increase was primarily the result of an increase in legal and accounting fees associated with our acquisition of ViXS Systems, Inc. The increase was also due to an increase in compensation expense due to an increase in headcount and an increased management bonus accrual. Lastly, the increase was due to an increase in stock-based compensation expense, due to the timing of awards granted.

Selling, general and administrative expense increased \$1.8 million, or 25% in the first half of 2017 compared to the first half of 2016. The increase was primarily due to an increase in legal and accounting fees associated with our acquisition of ViXS Systems, Inc. The increase was also due to an increase in compensation expense due to an increased management bonus accrual. The first half of 2016 also included largely offsetting expenses for severance and a reversal of stock-based compensation expense, associated with the February 1, 2016 resignation of our former Chief Executive Officer, Bruce Walicek.

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Restructuring

In April 2016, we executed a restructuring plan to streamline the Company's operations and product offerings and to align the Company's expenses with current revenue levels. The plan included an approximately 24% reduction in workforce, primarily in the area of development, however, it also impacted operations, sales and marketing. The plan also included abandonment of certain assets resulting in impairment charges to write off the assets associated with markets we are no longer pursuing.

Restructuring expense for the six month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016
Employee severance and benefits	\$ -78	\$ -2,581
Write off of assets	—	-1,744
Other	— 16	-30
Total restructuring expense	\$ -94	\$ -4,355
Included in cost of revenue	\$ -27	\$ -1,750
Included in operating expenses	— 67	-2,605

During the second quarter of 2016, we incurred expenses of \$0.1 million related to the restructuring plan, which primarily consisted of costs associated with employee severance and benefits. During the first half of 2016, we incurred expenses of \$4.4 million related to the restructuring plan, which primarily consisted of costs associated with employee severance and benefits of \$2.6 million and the abandonment of certain assets of \$1.7 million. Through June 30, 2017, the cumulative amount incurred related to the restructuring plan is \$4.4 million, of which \$1.8 million is included in cost of revenue. Our restructuring plan was complete at the end of 2016 and we did not incur any further restructuring charges related to the plan during the first half of 2017.

Provision for income taxes

The provision for income taxes during the 2017 and 2016 periods is primarily comprised of current and deferred tax expense in profitable cost-plus foreign jurisdictions, accruals for tax contingencies in foreign jurisdictions and benefits for the reversal of previously recorded foreign tax contingencies due to the expiration of the applicable statutes of limitation. We recorded a benefit for the reversal of previously recorded foreign tax contingencies of \$0.2 million in the first half of 2017 and in the first half of 2016.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents

Total cash and cash equivalents increased \$12.6 million to \$32.2 million at June 30, 2017 from \$19.6 million at December 31, 2016. The net increase during the first half of 2017 was the result of \$12.1 million provided by operating activities due to our net income we recorded in the first half of 2017 as well as changes in working capital and \$1.9 million in proceeds from the issuances of common stock under our employee equity incentive plans, offset by \$0.8 million used for purchases of property and equipment and \$0.6 million in payments on other asset financings. As of June 30, 2017, our cash and cash equivalents balance consisted of \$2.5 million in cash and \$29.7 million in cash equivalents held in U.S. dollar denominated money market funds. Although we did not hold short- or long-term investments as of June 30, 2017, our investment policy requires that our portfolio maintain a weighted average maturity of less than 12 months. Additionally, no maturities can extend beyond 24 months and concentrations with individual securities are limited. At the time of purchase, the short-term credit rating must be rated at least A-1 / P-1 / F-1 by at least two Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations ("NRSRO") and securities of issuers with a long-term credit rating must be rated at least A or A2 by at least two NRSROs. Our investment policy is reviewed at least annually by our Audit Committee.

As of June 30, 2017, approximately \$2.5 million of our cash and cash equivalents balance was held by our foreign subsidiaries. We provide for U.S. taxes on the earnings of our foreign subsidiaries and will only recognize U.S. taxable income from repatriation to the extent of our unremitted earnings. Any income recognized from the repatriation will be offset by our net operating loss carryforwards. As of June 30, 2017, we could access all cash held by our foreign subsidiaries without incurring significant tax liability.

Accounts receivable, net

Accounts receivable, net increased to \$5.7 million as of June 30, 2017 from \$3.1 million as of December 31, 2016. The average number of days sales outstanding increased to 25 days as of June 30, 2017 from 18 days as of December 31, 2016. The increases in accounts receivable and days sales outstanding were partially due the timing of shipments related to our end-of-life on legacy products within the quarter and partially due to normal fluctuations in the timing of sales and customer receipts within the second quarter of 2017, and the fourth quarter of 2016.

Inventories

Inventories decreased to \$2.0 million as of June 30, 2017 from \$2.8 million as of December 31, 2016. Inventory turnover increased to 17.2 as of June 30, 2017 from 10.1 as of December 31, 2016, primarily due to lower average inventory balances and increased cost of goods sold during the second quarter of 2017 compared to the fourth quarter of 2016. Inventory turnover is calculated based on annualized quarterly operating results and average inventory balances during the quarter.

Capital resources

Short-term line of credit

On December 21, 2010, we entered into a Loan and Security Agreement with Silicon Valley Bank (the "Bank"), which was amended on December 14, 2012, December 4, 2013, December 18, 2015 and December 15, 2016 (as amended, the "Revolving Loan Agreement"). The Revolving Loan Agreement provides a secured working capital-based revolving line of credit (the "Revolving Line") in an aggregate amount of up to the lesser of (i) \$10.0 million, or (ii) \$1.0 million plus 80% of eligible domestic accounts receivable and certain foreign accounts receivable. The Revolving Line has a maturity date of December 29, 2017. In addition, the Revolving Loan Agreement provides for non-formula advances of up to \$10.0 million which may be made solely during the last five business days of any fiscal month or quarter and which must be repaid by the Company on or before the fifth business day after the applicable fiscal month or quarter end. Due to their repayment terms, non-formula advances do not provide the Company with usable liquidity.

The Revolving Loan Agreement, as amended, contains customary affirmative and negative covenants as well as customary events of default. The occurrence of an event of default could result in the acceleration of the Company's obligations under the Revolving Loan Agreement, as amended, and an increase to the applicable interest rate, and would permit the Bank to exercise remedies with respect to its security interest. As of June 30, 2017, we were in compliance with all of the terms of the Revolving Loan Agreement, as amended.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we had no outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Line. On July 21, 2017 and in connection with our acquisition of ViXS, we entered into Amendment No. 5 to the Revolving Loan Agreement with the Bank which provides the Bank's consent to the acquisition under the Revolving Loan Agreement and stipulates that any credit extensions are at the Bank's sole discretion and provides the Company relief from our compliance with certain affirmative and negative covenants while no credit extensions are outstanding.

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Liquidity

As of June 30, 2017, we had no short-term or long-term debt and our cash and cash equivalents balance of \$32.2 million was highly liquid. We anticipate that our existing working capital will be adequate to fund our operating, investing and financing needs for at least the next twelve months, including any costs incurred in connection with our acquisition of ViXS. We may pursue financing arrangements including the issuance of debt or equity securities or reduce expenditures, or both, to meet the Company's cash requirements, including in the longer term. There is no assurance that, if required, we will be able to raise additional capital or reduce discretionary spending to provide the required liquidity which, in turn, may have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

From time to time, we evaluate acquisitions of businesses, products or technologies that complement our business. For example, on August 2, 2017 we closed our acquisition of ViXS and issued approximately 3,700,000 of our shares of common stock as consideration. Any additional transactions, if consummated, may consume a material portion of our working capital or require the issuance of equity securities that may result in dilution to existing shareholders. Our ability to generate cash from operations is also subject to substantial risks described in Part II, "Item 1A., Risk Factors." If any of these risks occur, we may be unable to generate or sustain positive cash flow from operating activities. We would then be required to use existing cash and cash equivalents to support our working capital and other cash requirements. If additional funds are required to support our working capital requirements, acquisitions or other purposes, we may seek to raise funds through debt financing, equity financing or from other sources. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, the percentage ownership of our shareholders could be significantly diluted, and these newly-issued securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing shareholders. If we raise additional funds by obtaining loans from third parties, the terms of those financing arrangements may include negative covenants or other restrictions on our business that could impair our operating flexibility, and would also require us to incur interest expense. We can provide no assurance that additional financing will be available at all or, if available, that we would be able to obtain additional financing on terms favorable to us.

Contractual Payment Obligations

Our contractual obligations for 2017 and beyond are included in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2017, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 5, 2017. Our obligations for 2017 and beyond have not changed materially as of June 30, 2017.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Interest Rate Risk

As of June 30, 2017, all of our cash equivalents were held in highly liquid money market accounts, accordingly, we do not have significant exposure to changes in interest rates.

Exchange Rate Risk

We are exposed to risks resulting from the fluctuations of foreign currencies, primarily those of Japan, Taiwan, Korea and the People's Republic of China. We sell our products to Original Equipment Manufacturers ("OEMs") that incorporate our products into other products that they sell outside of the U.S. While sales of our products to OEMs are denominated in U.S. dollars, the products sold by OEMs are denominated in foreign currencies. Accordingly, any strengthening of the U.S. dollar against these foreign currencies will increase the foreign currency price equivalent of our products, which could lead to a change in the competitive nature of these products in the marketplace.

In addition, a portion of our operating expenses, such as employee salaries and foreign income taxes, are denominated in foreign currencies. Accordingly, our operating results are affected by changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and those currencies. Any future strengthening of those currencies against the U.S. dollar will negatively impact our operating results by increasing our operating expenses as measured in U.S. dollars. We analyze our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations and may engage in financial hedging techniques in the future to attempt to minimize the

effect of these potential fluctuations; however, foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations may adversely affect our financial results in the future.

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Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based on management's evaluation (with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer (our Principal Executive Officer) and Chief Financial Officer (our Principal Financial Officer)), as of the end of the period covered by this report, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the "Exchange Act")) are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes to our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Further, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of controls to future periods are subject to risks. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures.

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PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

The following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations, and the trading price of our common stock could decline. These risk factors do not identify all of the risks that we face. Our business operations could also be affected by factors that we currently consider to be immaterial or that are unknown to us at the present time. Investors should also refer to the other information contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes, and our other filings made from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

Company Specific Risks

Our product strategy, which is targeted at markets demanding superior video and image quality, may not address the demands of our target customers and may not lead to increased revenue in a timely manner or at all, which could materially adversely affect our results of operations and limit our ability to grow.

We have adopted a product strategy that focuses on our core competencies in video display processing and delivering high levels of video and image quality. With this strategy, we continue to make further investments in the development of our image processor architecture for the digital projector market, with particular focus on adding increased performance and functionality. For the mobile device market, our strategy focuses on implementing our intellectual property ("IP") to improve the video performance of our customers' image processors through the use of our MotionEngine® advanced video co-processor integrated circuits. This strategy is designed to address the needs of the high-resolution and high-quality segment of these markets. Such markets may not develop or may take longer to develop than we expect. We cannot assure you that the products we are developing will adequately address the demands of our target customers, or that we will be able to produce our new products at costs that enable us to price these products competitively.

Achieving design wins involves lengthy competitive selection processes that require us to incur significant expenditures prior to generating any revenue or without any guarantee of any revenue related to this business. If we fail to generate revenue after incurring substantial expenses to develop our products, our business and operating results would suffer.

We must achieve "design wins," that enable us to sell our semiconductor solutions for use in our customers' products. These competitive selection processes typically are lengthy and can require us to incur significant research and development expenditures and dedicate scarce engineering resources in pursuit of a single customer opportunity. We may not achieve a design win and may never generate any revenue despite incurring significant research and development expenditures. This could cause us to lose revenue and require us to write off obsolete inventory, and could weaken our position in future competitive selection processes.

Even if our product strategy is properly targeted, we cannot assure you that the products we are developing will lead to an increase in revenue from new design wins. To achieve design wins, we must design and deliver cost-effective, innovative and integrated semiconductors that overcome the significant costs associated with qualifying a new supplier and which make developers reluctant to change component sources. Additionally, potential developers may be unwilling to select our products due to concerns over our financial strength. Further, design wins do not necessarily result in developers ordering large volumes of our products. Developers can choose at any time to discontinue using our products in their designs or product development efforts. A design win is not a binding commitment by a developer to purchase our products, but rather a decision by a developer to use our products in its design process. Even if our products are chosen to be incorporated into a developer's products, we may still not realize significant revenue from the developer if its products are not commercially successful or it chooses to qualify, or incorporate the products, of a second source. Additionally, even if our product strategy is successful at achieving design wins and increasing our revenue, we may continue to incur operating losses due to the significant research and development costs that are required to develop competitive products for the digital projection market and mobile market.

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If we fail to retain or attract the specialized technical and management personnel required to successfully operate our business, it could harm our business and may result in lost sales and diversion of management resources.

Our success depends on the continued services of our executive officers and other key management, engineering, and sales and marketing personnel and on our ability to continue to attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel.

Competition for skilled engineers and management personnel is intense within our industry, and we may not be successful in hiring and retaining qualified individuals. For example, we have experienced, and may continue to experience, difficulty and increased compensation expense in order to hire and retain qualified engineering personnel in our Shanghai design center. The loss of, or inability to hire, key personnel could limit our ability to develop new products and adapt existing products to our customers' requirements, and may result in lost sales and a diversion of management resources. Any transition in our senior management team may involve a diversion of resources and management attention, be disruptive to our daily operations or impact public or market perception, any of which could have a negative impact on our business or stock price.

We have significantly fewer financial resources than most of our competitors which limits our ability to implement new products or enhancements to our current products and may require us to implement additional future restructuring plans, which in turn could adversely affect our future sales and financial condition.

Financial resource constraints could limit our ability to execute our product strategy or require us to implement additional restructuring plans, particularly if we are unable to generate sufficient cash from operations or obtain additional sources of financing. Any future restructuring actions may slow our development of new or enhanced products by limiting our research and development and engineering activities. Our cash balances are also lower than those of our competitors, which may limit our ability to develop competitive new products on a timely basis or at all. If we are unable to successfully introduce new or enhanced products, our sales, operating results and financial condition will be adversely affected.

If we are not profitable in the future, we may be unable to continue our operations.

Although we recorded net income for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, we have otherwise incurred operating losses each year since 2004 and have an accumulated deficit of \$375.3 million as of December 31, 2016. If and when we achieve profitability depends upon a number of factors, including our ability to develop and market innovative products, accurately estimate inventory needs, contract effectively for manufacturing capacity and maintain sufficient funds to finance our activities. We cannot assure our investors that we will ever achieve annual profitability, or that we can maintain profitability if achieved. If we are not profitable in the future, we may be unable to continue our operations.

A significant amount of our revenue comes from a limited number of customers and distributors and from time to time we may enter into exclusive deals with customers, exposing us to increased credit risk and subjecting our cash flow to the risk that any of our customers or distributors could decrease or cancel its orders.

The display manufacturing market is highly concentrated and we are, and will continue to be, dependent on a limited number of customers and distributors for a substantial portion of our revenue. Sales to our top distributor represented 29%, 24% and 31% of revenue for the six month period ended June 30, 2017 and the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. If any of our distributors ceases to do business with us, it may be difficult for us to find adequate replacements, and even if we do, it may take some time. The loss of any of our top distributors could negatively affect our results of operations. Additionally, revenue attributable to our top five end customers represented 75%, 82% and 83% of revenue for the six month period ended June 30, 2017 and the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. As of June 30, 2017 we had two accounts that represented 10% or more of accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2016 we had one account that represented 10% or more of accounts receivable. All of the orders included in our backlog are cancelable. A reduction, delay or cancellation of orders from one or more of our significant customers, or a decision by one or more of our significant customers to select products manufactured by a competitor or to use its own internally-developed semiconductors, would significantly and negatively impact our revenue. Further, the concentration of our accounts receivable with a limited number of customers increases our credit risk. The failure of these customers to pay their balances, or any customer to pay future outstanding balances, would result in an operating expense and reduce our cash flows.

We do not have long-term purchase commitments from our customers and if our customers cancel or change their purchase commitments, our revenue and operating results could suffer.

Substantially all of our sales to date have been made on a purchase order basis. We do not have any long-term commitments with any of our customers. As a result, our customers may cancel, change or delay product purchase commitments with little or no notice to us and without penalty. This, in turn, could cause our revenue to decline and materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

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Our revenue and operating results can fluctuate from period to period, which could cause our share price to decline. Our revenue and operating results have fluctuated in the past and may fluctuate from period to period in the future due to a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control. Factors that may contribute to these fluctuations include those described in this "Risk Factors" section of this report, such as the timing, changes in or cancellation of orders by customers, market acceptance of our products and our customers' products and the timing and extent of product development costs. Additionally, our business is subject to seasonality related to the markets we serve and the location of our customers. For example, we have historically experienced higher revenue from the digital projector market in the third quarter of the year, and lower revenue in the first quarter of the year. As a result of these and other factors, the results of any prior quarterly or annual periods should not be relied upon as indications of our future revenue or operating performance. Fluctuations in our revenue and operating results could cause our share price to decline.

We may not be able to borrow funds under our credit facility or secure future financing which could affect our ability to fund fluctuations in our working capital requirements.

In December 2010, we entered into a Loan and Security Agreement with Silicon Valley Bank, which was later amended on December 14, 2012, December 4, 2013, December 18, 2015, December 15, 2016 and July 21, 2017 (as amended, the "Revolving Loan Agreement"). The Revolving Loan Agreement provides a secured working capital-based revolving line of credit (the "Revolving Line") in an aggregate amount of up to the lesser of (i) \$10.0 million or (ii) \$1.0 million plus 80% of eligible domestic accounts receivable and certain foreign accounts receivable. The Revolving Line has a maturity date of December 29, 2017. We view this line of credit as a source of available liquidity to fund fluctuations in our working capital requirements, however all credit extensions are subject to the bank's sole discretion. If we experience an increase in order activity from our customers, our cash balance may decrease due to the need to purchase inventories to fulfill those orders. If this occurs, we may need to draw on this facility in order to maintain our liquidity.

This facility contains various conditions, covenants and representations with which we must be in compliance in order to borrow funds. We cannot assure you that we will be in compliance with these conditions, covenants and representations when we may need to borrow funds under this facility, nor can we assure you that the bank will consent to such borrowings, in which case we may need to seek alternative sources of funding, which may not be available quickly or which may be available only on less favorable terms. Our inability to raise the necessary funding in the event we need it could negatively affect our business. In addition, the amount available to us under this facility depends in part on our accounts receivable balance which could decrease due to a decrease in revenue.

This facility expires on December 29, 2017, after which time we may need to secure new financing to continue funding fluctuations in our working capital requirements. We cannot assure you that we will be able to secure new financing in a timely manner or at all, or secure financing on terms that are acceptable to us.

If we are unable to generate sufficient cash from operations and are forced to seek additional financing alternatives, or in the event we acquire or make an investment in companies that complement our business, our working capital may be adversely affected and our shareholders may experience dilution or our operations may be impaired.

If we are unable to generate sufficient cash from operations, we may be unable to generate or sustain positive cash flow from operating activities. We would then be required to use existing cash and cash equivalents to support our working capital and other cash requirements. Additionally, from time to time, we may evaluate acquisitions of, or investments in, businesses, products or technologies that complement our business. For example, on August 2, 2017 we completed the acquisition of ViXS and issued approximately 3.7 million shares of our common stock as consideration. Any additional transactions, if consummated, may consume a material portion of our working capital or require the issuance of equity securities that may result in dilution to existing shareholders. If additional funds are required to support our working capital requirements, acquisitions or other purposes, we may seek to raise funds through debt and equity financing or from other sources. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, the percentage ownership of our shareholders could be significantly diluted, and these newly-issued securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing shareholders. If we raise additional funds by obtaining loans from third parties, the terms of those financing arrangements may include negative covenants or other restrictions on our business that could impair our operating flexibility, and would also require us to

incur interest expense. We can provide no assurance that additional financing will be available at all or, if available, that we would be able to obtain additional financing on terms favorable to us.

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We license our intellectual property, which exposes us to risks of infringement or misappropriation, and may cause fluctuations in our operating results.

We have licensed certain of our intellectual properties to third parties and may enter into additional license arrangements in the future. We cannot assure you, however, that others will be interested in licensing our intellectual property on commercially favorable terms or at all. We also cannot ensure that licensees will honor agreed-upon market restrictions, not infringe upon or misappropriate our intellectual property or maintain the confidentiality of our proprietary information.

IP license agreements are complex and earning and recognizing revenue under these agreements depends upon many factors, including completion of milestones, allocation of values to delivered items and customer acceptances. Many of these factors require significant judgments. Also, generating revenue from these arrangements is a lengthy and complex process that may last beyond the period in which efforts begin and, once an agreement is in place, the timing of revenue recognition may depend on events such as customer acceptance of deliverables, achievement of milestones, our ability to track and report progress on contracts, customer commercialization of the licensed technology and other factors, any or all of which may or may not be achieved. The accounting rules associated with recognizing revenue from these transactions are complex and subject to interpretation. Due to these factors, the amount of licensing revenue recognized in any period, if any, and our results of operations, may differ significantly from our expectations. Finally, because licensing revenue typically has a higher margin compared to product sales, licensing revenue can have a disproportionate impact on our gross profit and results of operations. There is no assurance that we will be able to maintain a consistent level of licensing revenue or mix of licensing revenue and revenue from product sales, which could result in wide fluctuations in our results of operations from period to period, making it difficult to accurately measure the performance of our business.

Our net operating loss carryforwards may be limited or they may expire before utilization.

As of December 31, 2016, we had federal and state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$226.0 million and \$11.5 million, respectively, which expire between 2017 and 2036. These net operating loss carryforwards may be used to offset future taxable income and thereby reduce our income taxes otherwise payable. However, we cannot assure you that we will have taxable income in the future before all or a portion of these net operating loss carryforwards expire. Additionally, our federal net operating losses may be limited by Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), which imposes an annual limit on the ability of a corporation that undergoes an "ownership change" to use its net operating loss carryforwards to reduce its tax liability. An ownership change is generally defined as a greater than 50% increase in equity ownership by 5% shareholders in any three-year period. In the event of certain changes in our shareholder base, we may at some time in the future experience an "ownership change" and the use of our federal net operating loss carryforwards may be limited.

We face a number of risks as a result of the concentration of our operations and customers in Asia.

Many of our customers are located in Japan, the People's Republic of China ("PRC"), Korea, or Taiwan. Sales outside the U.S. accounted for approximately 100% of revenue for the six month period ended June 30, 2017 and the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. We anticipate that sales outside the U.S. will continue to account for a substantial portion of our revenue in future periods. In addition, customers who incorporate our products into their products sell a substantial portion of their products outside of the U.S. All of our products are also manufactured outside of the U.S. and most of our current manufacturers are located in the PRC or Taiwan. Furthermore, most of our employees are located in the PRC, Japan and Taiwan. Our Asian operations require significant management attention and resources, and we are subject to many risks associated with operations in Asia, including, but not limited to:

- difficulties in managing international distributors and manufacturers due to varying time zones, languages and business customs;

- compliance with U.S. laws affecting operations outside of the U.S., such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act;

- reduced or limited protection of our IP, particularly in software, which is more prone to design piracy;

- difficulties in collecting outstanding accounts receivable balances;

- changes in tax rates, tax laws and the interpretation of those laws;

- difficulties regarding timing and availability of export and import licenses;

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ensuring that we obtain complete and accurate information from our Asian operations to make proper disclosures in the United States;

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political and economic instability;
difficulties in maintaining sales representatives outside of the U.S. that are knowledgeable about our industry and products;
changes in the regulatory environment in the PRC, Japan, Taiwan and Korea that may significantly impact purchases of our products by our customers or our customers' sales of their own products;
outbreaks of health epidemics in the PRC or other parts of Asia;
imposition of new tariffs, quotas, trade barriers and similar trade restrictions on our sales;
varying employment and labor laws; and
greater vulnerability to infrastructure and labor disruptions than in established markets.

Any of these factors could require a disproportionate share of management's attention, result in increased costs or decreased revenues, and could materially affect our product sales, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operations in Asia expose us to heightened risks due to natural disasters.

The risk of natural disasters in the Pacific Rim region is significant. Natural disasters in countries where our manufacturers or customers are located could result in disruption of our manufacturers' and customers' operations, resulting in significant delays in shipment of, or significant reductions in orders for, our products. There can be no assurance that we can locate additional manufacturing capacity or markets on favorable terms, or find new customers, in a timely manner, if at all. Natural disasters in this region could also result in:

reduced end user demand due to the economic impact of any natural disaster;
a disruption to the global supply chain for products manufactured in areas affected by natural disasters that are included in products purchased either by us or by our customers;
an increase in the cost of products that we purchase due to reduced supply; and
other unforeseen impacts as a result of the uncertainty resulting from a natural disaster.

We face additional risks associated with our operations in the PRC and our results of operations and financial position may

be harmed by changes in the PRC's political, economic or social conditions.

We have, and expect to continue to have, significant operations in the PRC. The economy of the PRC differs from the economies of many countries in important respects such as structure, government involvement, level of development, growth rate, capital reinvestment, allocation of resources, self-sufficiency, rate of inflation, foreign currency flows and balance of payments position, among others. There can be no assurance that the PRC's economic policies will be consistent or effective and our results of operations and financial position may be harmed by changes in the PRC's political, economic or social conditions.

Additionally, our Chinese subsidiary is considered a foreign-invested enterprise and is subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investment in the PRC and, in particular, laws applicable to foreign-invested enterprises. For example, the PRC's government imposes control over the convertibility of RMB into foreign currencies, which can cause difficulties converting cash held in RMB to other currencies. While the overall effect of legislation over the past two decades has significantly enhanced the protections afforded to various foreign investments in the PRC, the PRC has not developed a fully integrated legal system, and recently enacted laws and regulations may not sufficiently cover all aspects of economic activities in the PRC. Because these laws and regulations are relatively new, and published court decisions are limited and nonbinding in nature, the interpretation and enforcement of these laws and regulations involve uncertainties. In addition, the PRC's legal system is based in part on government policies and internal rules, some of which are not published on a timely basis or at all, which may have a retroactive effect. As a result, we may not be aware of our violation of these policies and rules until after the violation occurs. Any administrative and court proceedings in the PRC may be protracted, resulting in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention. However, since PRC administrative and court authorities have significant discretion in interpreting and implementing statutory and contractual terms, it may be more difficult to evaluate the outcome of administrative and court proceedings. These uncertainties may also impede our ability to enforce the contracts entered into by our PRC subsidiary and could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

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Our international operations expose us to risks resulting from the fluctuations of foreign currencies.

We are exposed to risks resulting from the fluctuations of foreign currencies, primarily those of Japan, Taiwan, Korea and the PRC. Additionally, with the acquisition of ViXS, we will be exposed to risks resulting from fluctuations in the Canadian Dollar. We sell our products to OEMs that incorporate our products into other products that they sell outside of the U.S. While sales of our products to OEMs are denominated in U.S. dollars, the products sold by OEMs are denominated in foreign currencies. Accordingly, any strengthening of the U.S. dollar against these foreign currencies will increase the foreign currency price equivalent of our products, which could lead to a change in the competitive nature of these products in the marketplace. This, in turn, could lead to a reduction in revenue.

In addition, a portion of our operating expenses, such as employee salaries and foreign income taxes, are denominated in foreign currencies. Accordingly, our operating results are affected by changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and those currencies. Any future strengthening of those currencies against the U.S. dollar will negatively impact our operating results by increasing our operating expenses as measured in U.S. dollars.

We may engage in financial hedging techniques in the future as part of a strategy to address potential foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. These hedging techniques, however, may not be successful at reducing our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and may increase costs and administrative complexity.

As we have limited insurance coverage, any incurred liability resulting from uncovered claims could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our insurance policies may not be adequate to fully offset losses from covered incidents, and we do not have coverage for certain losses. For example, we do not have earthquake insurance related to our Asian operations because adequate coverage is not offered at economically justifiable rates. If our insurance coverage is inadequate to protect us against catastrophic losses, any uncovered losses could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our dependence on selling to distributors and integrators increases the complexity of managing our supply chain and may result in excess inventory or inventory shortages.

Selling to distributors and OEMs that build display devices based on specifications provided by branded suppliers, also referred to as integrators, reduces our ability to forecast sales accurately and increases the complexity of our business. Our sales are made on the basis of customer purchase orders rather than long-term purchase commitments. Our distributors, integrators and customers may cancel or defer purchase orders at any time but we must order wafer inventory from our contract manufacturers three to four months in advance.

The estimates we use for our advance orders from contract manufacturers are based, in part, on reports of inventory levels and production forecasts from our distributors and integrators, which act as intermediaries between us and the companies using our products. This process requires us to make numerous assumptions concerning demand and to rely on the accuracy of the reports and forecasts of our distributors and integrators, each of which may introduce error into our estimates of inventory requirements. Our failure to manage this challenge could result in excess inventory or inventory shortages that could materially impact our operating results or limit the ability of companies using our semiconductors to deliver their products. If we overestimate demand for our products, it could lead to significant charges for obsolete inventory. On the other hand, if we underestimate demand, we could forego revenue opportunities, lose market share and damage our customer relationships.

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We may be unable to successfully manage any future growth, including the integration of any acquisition or equity investment, which could disrupt our business and severely harm our financial condition.

If we fail to effectively manage any future internal growth, our operating expenses may increase more rapidly than our revenue, adversely affecting our financial condition and results of operations. To manage any future growth effectively in a rapidly evolving market, we must be able to maintain and improve our operational and financial systems, train and manage our employee base and attract and retain qualified personnel with relevant experience. We could spend substantial amounts of time and money in connection with expansion efforts for which we may not realize any profit. Our systems, procedures, controls or financial resources may not be adequate to support our operations and we may not be able to grow quickly enough to exploit potential market opportunities. In addition, we may not be able to successfully integrate the businesses, products, technologies or personnel of ViXS or any other entity that we might acquire in the future, or we may fail to realize the anticipated benefits of any such acquisition. The successful integration of any acquired business as well as the retention of personnel may require significant attention from our management and could divert resources from our existing business, which in turn could have an adverse effect on our business operations. Acquired assets or businesses may not achieve the anticipated benefits we expect due to a number of factors including: unanticipated costs or liabilities associated with the acquisition, including in the case of acquisitions we may make outside of the United States, including ViXS, difficulty in operating in foreign countries or complying with foreign regulatory requirements, incurrence of acquisition-related costs, harm to our relationships with existing customers as a result of the acquisition, harm to our brand and reputation, the loss of key employees in the acquired businesses, use of resources that are needed in other parts of our business, and use of substantial portions of our available cash to consummate the acquisition. Any failure to successfully integrate ViXS or any other entity we may acquire or any failure to achieve the anticipated benefits of any such acquisition could disrupt our business and seriously harm our financial condition.

Continued compliance with regulatory and accounting requirements will be challenging and will require significant resources.

We spend a significant amount of management time and external resources to comply with changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including evolving SEC rules and regulations, NASDAQ Global Market rules, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 which requires management's annual review and evaluation of internal control over financial reporting. Failure to comply with these laws and rules could lead to investigation by regulatory authorities, de-listing from the NASDAQ Global Market, or penalties imposed on us. If we are unable to maintain an effective system of internal controls, our results of operations could be harmed and our shareholders could lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports which in turn could cause our stock price to decline.

Regulations related to conflict minerals may adversely impact our business.

The SEC has adopted disclosure and reporting rules intended to improve transparency and accountability concerning the supply of certain minerals, known as conflict minerals, originating from the Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC") and adjoining countries. These rules require us to conduct a reasonable inquiry to determine the origin of certain materials used in our products and disclose whether we use any materials containing conflict minerals originating from the DRC and adjoining countries. There are costs associated with complying with these rules, including costs incurred to conduct inquiries to determine the sources of any materials containing conflict minerals used in our products, to fulfill our reporting requirements and to develop and implement potential changes to products, processes or sources of supply if it is determined that our products contain or use any conflict minerals from the DRC or adjoining countries. The implementation of these rules could also affect the sourcing, supply and pricing of materials used in our products. For example, there may only be a limited number of suppliers offering "conflict free" materials, we cannot be sure that we will be able to obtain necessary "conflict free" materials from such suppliers in sufficient quantities or at reasonable prices. In addition, we may face reputational challenges if we determine that any of our products contain minerals that are not conflict free or if we are unable to sufficiently verify the origins for all materials containing conflict minerals used in our products through the procedures we may implement.

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Our effective income tax rate is subject to unanticipated changes in, or different interpretations of tax rules and regulations and forecasting our effective income tax rate is complex and subject to uncertainty.

As a global company, we are subject to taxation by a number of taxing authorities and as such, our tax rates vary among the jurisdictions in which we operate. Unanticipated changes in our tax rates could affect our future results of operations. Our effective tax rates could be adversely affected by changes in the mix of earnings in countries with differing statutory tax rates, changes in tax laws or the interpretation of tax laws either in the U.S. or abroad, or by changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities. The ultimate outcomes of any future tax audits are uncertain, and we can give no assurance as to whether an adverse result from one or more of them would have a material effect on our operating results and financial position.

The computation of income tax expense is complex as it is based on the laws of numerous tax jurisdictions and requires significant judgment on the application of complicated rules governing accounting for tax provisions under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Income tax expense for interim quarters is based on our forecasted tax rate for the year, which includes forward looking financial projections, including the expectations of profit and loss by jurisdiction, and contains numerous assumptions. For these reasons, our tax rate may be materially different than our forecast.

We rely upon certain critical information systems for the operation of our business, and the failure of any critical information system may result in serious harm to our business.

We maintain and rely upon certain critical information systems for the effective operation of our business. These information systems include telecommunications, the Internet, our corporate intranet, various computer hardware and software applications, network communications and e-mail. These information systems are subject to attacks, failures and access denials from a number of potential sources including viruses, destructive or inadequate code, power failures, and physical damage to computers, communication lines and networking equipment. To the extent that these information systems are under our control, we have implemented security procedures, such as virus protection software and emergency recovery processes, to address the outlined risks. Security procedures for information systems cannot be guaranteed to be failsafe and our inability to use or access these information systems at critical times could compromise the timely and efficient operation of our business. Additionally, any compromise of our information security could result in the unauthorized publication of our confidential business or proprietary information, cause an interruption in our operations, result in the unauthorized release of customer or employee data, result in a violation of privacy or other laws, or expose us to a risk of litigation or damage our reputation, any or all of which could harm our business and operating results.

Environmental laws and regulations have caused us to incur, and may again cause us to incur, significant expenditures to comply with applicable laws and regulations, and we may be assessed considerable penalties for noncompliance.

We are subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations. Compliance with current or future environmental laws and regulations could require us to incur substantial expenses which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. We have worked, and will continue to work, with our suppliers and customers to ensure that our products are compliant with enacted laws and regulations. Failure by us or our contract manufacturers to comply with such legislation could result in customers refusing to purchase our products and could subject us to significant monetary penalties in connection with a violation, either of which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Company Risks Related to the Semiconductor Industry and Our Markets

Our highly integrated products and high-speed mixed signal products are difficult to manufacture without defects and the existence of defects could result in increased costs, delays in the availability of our products, reduced sales of products or claims against us.

The manufacture of semiconductors is a complex process and it is often difficult for semiconductor foundries to produce semiconductors free of defects. Because many of our products are more highly integrated than other semiconductors and incorporate mixed signal analog and digital signal processing, multi-chip modules and embedded memory technology, they are even more difficult to produce without defects. Defective products can be caused by design or manufacturing difficulties. Identifying quality problems can be performed only by analyzing and testing our semiconductors in a system after they have been manufactured. The difficulty in identifying defects is compounded because the process technology is unique to each of the multiple semiconductor foundries we contract with to manufacture our products. Despite testing by both our customers and us, errors or performance problems may be found in existing or new semiconductors. Failure to achieve defect-free products may result in increased costs and delays in the availability of our products.

Additionally, customers could seek damages from us for their losses and shipments of defective products may harm our reputation with our customers. We have experienced field failures of our semiconductors in certain customer applications that required us to institute additional testing. As a result of these field failures, we have incurred warranty costs due to customers returning potentially affected products and have experienced reductions in revenues due to delays in production. Our customers have also experienced delays in receiving product shipments from us that resulted in the loss of revenue and profits. Additionally, shipments of defective products could cause us to lose customers or to incur significant replacement costs, either of which would harm our reputation and our business. Any defects, errors or bugs could also interrupt or delay sales of our new products to our customers, which would adversely affect our financial results.

The development of new products is extremely complex and we may be unable to develop our new products in a timely manner which could result in a failure to obtain new design wins and/or maintain our current revenue levels. In addition to the inherent difficulty of designing complex integrated circuits, product development delays may result from:

- difficulties in hiring and retaining necessary technical personnel;
- difficulties in reallocating engineering resources and overcoming resource limitations;
- difficulties with contract manufacturers;
- changes to product specifications and customer requirements;
- changes to market or competitive product requirements; and
- unanticipated engineering complexities.

If we are not successful in the timely development of new products, we may fail to obtain new design wins and our financial results will be adversely affected.

Intense competition in our markets may reduce sales of our products, reduce our market share, decrease our gross profit and result in large losses.

We compete with specialized and diversified electronics and semiconductor companies that offer display processors or scaling components including: Actions Microelectronics Co., Ltd., ARM Holdings PLC, Dolby Laboratories, Inc., Hisilicon Technologies Co., Ltd., i-Chips Technologies Inc., Lattice Semiconductor Corporation, MediaTek Inc., Novatech Co., Ltd. Inc., NVIDIA Corporation, QUALCOMM Incorporated, Realtek Semiconductor Corp., Renesas Electronics America, Sigma Designs, Inc., Solomon Systech (International) Ltd., Spreadtrum Communications, Inc, STMicroelectronics N.V., Sunplus Technology Co., Ltd., Texas Instruments Incorporated, and other companies.

Potential and current competitors may include diversified semiconductor manufacturers and the semiconductor divisions or affiliates of some of our customers, including: LG Electronics, Inc., Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., MegaChips Corporation, Mitsubishi Digital Electronics America, Inc., NEC Corporation, Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., Socionext, Inc., ON Semiconductor Corporation, Seiko Epson Corporation, Sharp Electronics Corporation, Sony Corporation, and Toshiba America, Inc. In addition, start-up companies may seek to compete in our markets.

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Many of our competitors have longer operating histories and greater resources to support development and marketing efforts than we do. Some of our competitors operate their own fabrication facilities. These competitors may be able to react more quickly and devote more resources to efforts that compete directly with our own. Additionally, any consolidation in the semiconductor industry may impact our competitive position. Our current or potential customers have developed, and may continue to develop, their own proprietary technologies and become our competitors. Increased competition from both competitors and our customers' internal development efforts could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations by, for example, increasing pressure on our profit margin or causing us to lose sales opportunities. For example, frame rate conversion technology similar to that used in our line of MotionEngine® advanced video co-processors continues to be integrated into the SoC and display timing controller products of our competitors. We cannot assure you that we can compete successfully against current or potential competitors.

If we are not able to respond to the rapid technological changes and evolving industry standards in the markets in which we compete, or seek to compete, our products may become less desirable or obsolete.

The markets in which we compete or seek to compete are subject to rapid technological change and miniaturization capabilities, frequent new product introductions, changing customer requirements for new products and features and evolving industry standards. The introduction of new technologies and emergence of new industry standards could render our products less desirable or obsolete, which could harm our business and significantly decrease our revenue. Examples of changing industry standards include the growing use of broadband to deliver video content, increased display resolution and size, faster screen refresh rates, video capability such as High Dynamic Range, the proliferation of new display devices and the drive to network display devices together. Our failure to predict market needs accurately or to timely develop new competitively priced products or product enhancements that incorporate new industry standards and technologies, including integrated circuits with increasing levels of integration and new features, using smaller geometry process technologies, may harm market acceptance and sales of our products. Our products are incorporated into our customers' products, which have different parts and specifications and utilize multiple protocols that allow them to be compatible with specific computers, video standards and other devices. If our customers' products are not compatible with these protocols and standards, consumers will return, or not purchase these products and the markets for our customers' products could be significantly reduced. Additionally, if the technology used by our customers becomes less competitive due to cost, customer preferences or other factors relative to alternative technologies, sales of our products could decline.

Dependence on a limited number of sole-source, third-party manufacturers for our products exposes us to possible shortages based on low manufacturing yield, errors in manufacturing, uncontrollable lead-times for manufacturing, capacity allocation, price increases with little notice, volatile inventory levels and delays in product delivery, any of which could result in delays in satisfying customer demand, increased costs and loss of revenue.

We do not own or operate a semiconductor fabrication facility and do not have the resources to manufacture our products internally. We rely on a limited number of foundries and assembly and test vendors to produce all of our wafers and for completion of finished products. Our wafers are not fabricated at more than one foundry at any given time and our wafers typically are designed to be fabricated in a specific process at only one foundry. Sole sourcing each product increases our dependence on our suppliers. We have limited control over delivery schedules, quality assurance, manufacturing yields, potential errors in manufacturing and production costs. We do not have long-term supply contracts with our third-party manufacturers, so they are not obligated to supply us with products for any specific period of time, quantity or price, except as may be provided in a particular purchase order. Our suppliers can increase the prices of the products we purchase from them with little notice, which may cause us to increase the prices to our customers and harm our competitiveness. Because our requirements represent only a small portion of the total production capacity of our contract manufacturers, they could reallocate capacity to other customers during periods of high demand for our products, as they have done in the past. We expect this may occur again in the future.

Establishing a relationship with a new contract manufacturer in the event of delays or increased prices would be costly and burdensome. The lead time to make such a change would be at least nine months, and the estimated time for us to adapt a product's design to a particular contract manufacturer's process is at least four months. Additionally, we have chosen, and may continue to choose new foundries to manufacture our wafers which in turn, may require us to modify

our design methodology flow for the process technology and intellectual property cores of the new foundry. If we have to qualify a new foundry or packaging, assembly and testing supplier for any of our products or if we are unable to obtain our products from our contract manufacturers on schedule, at costs that are acceptable to us, or at all, we could incur significant delays in shipping products, our ability to satisfy customer demand could be harmed, our revenue from the sale of products may be lost or delayed and our customer relationships and ability to obtain future design wins could be damaged.

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We use a customer-owned tooling process for manufacturing most of our products, which exposes us to the possibility of poor yields and unacceptably high product costs.

We build most of our products on a customer-owned tooling basis, whereby we directly contract the manufacture of our products, including wafer production, assembly and test. As a result, we are subject to increased risks arising from wafer manufacturing yields and risks associated with coordination of the manufacturing, assembly and testing process. Poor product yields result in higher product costs, which could make our products less competitive if we increase our prices to compensate for our higher costs, or could result in lower gross profit margins if we do not increase our prices.

We depend on manufacturers of our semiconductor products not only to respond to changes in technology and industry standards but also to continue the manufacturing processes on which we rely.

To respond effectively to changes in technology and industry standards, we depend on our foundries to implement advanced semiconductor technologies and our operations could be adversely affected if those technologies are unavailable, delayed or inefficiently implemented. In order to increase performance and functionality and reduce the size of our products, we are continuously developing new products using advanced technologies that further miniaturize semiconductors and we are dependent on our foundries to develop and provide access to the advanced processes that enable such miniaturization. We cannot be certain that future advanced manufacturing processes will be implemented without difficulties, delays or increased expenses. Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected if advanced manufacturing processes are unavailable to us, substantially delayed or inefficiently implemented.

Creating the capacity for new technological changes may cause manufacturers to discontinue older manufacturing processes in favor of newer ones. We must then either retire the affected part or port (develop) a new version of the part that can be manufactured with a newer process technology. In the event that a manufacturing process is discontinued, our current suppliers may be unwilling or unable to manufacture our current products. We may not be able to place last time buy orders for the old technology or find alternate manufacturers of our products to allow us to continue to produce products with the older technology while we expend the significant costs for research and development and time to migrate to new, more advanced processes. For example, a portion of our products use 0.11um technology for memory die, which is being phased out in favor of 63nm technology to increase yields and decrease cost. Because of this transition, our customers must re-qualify the affected parts.

Shortages of materials used in the manufacturing of our products and other key components of our customers' products may increase our costs, impair our ability to ship our products on time and delay our ability to sell our products.

From time to time, shortages of components and materials that are critical to the manufacture of our products and our customers' products may occur. Such critical components and materials include semiconductor wafers and packages, double data rate memory die, display components, analog-to-digital converters, digital receivers, video decoders and voltage regulators. If material shortages occur, we may incur additional costs or be unable to ship our products to our customers in a timely fashion, both of which could harm our business and adversely affect our results of operations. Because of our long product development process and sales cycles, we may incur substantial costs before we earn associated revenue and ultimately may not sell as many units of our products as we originally anticipated.

We develop products based on anticipated market and customer requirements and incur substantial product development expenditures, which can include the payment of large up-front, third-party license fees and royalties, prior to generating associated revenue. Our work under these projects is technically challenging and places considerable demands on our limited resources, particularly on our most senior engineering talent. Additionally, the transition to smaller geometry process technologies continues to significantly increase the cost and complexity of new product development, particularly with regards to tooling, software tools, third party IP and engineering resources. Because the development of our products incorporates not only our complex and evolving technology, but also our customers' specific requirements, a lengthy sales process is often required before potential customers begin the technical evaluation of our products. Our customers typically perform numerous tests and extensively evaluate our products before incorporating them into their systems. The time required for testing, evaluation and design of our products into a customer's system can take nine months or more. It can take an additional nine months or longer before a customer commences volume shipments of systems that incorporate our products, if at all. Because of the lengthy

development and sales cycles, we will experience delays between the time we incur expenditures for research and development, sales and marketing and inventory and the time we generate revenue, if any, from these expenditures.

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Furthermore, we have entered into and may in the future enter into, co-development agreements that do not guarantee future sales volumes and limit our ability to sell the developed products to other customers. The exclusive nature of these development agreements increases our dependence on individual customers, particularly since we are limited in the number of products we are able to develop at any one time.

If actual sales volumes for a particular product are substantially less than originally anticipated, we may experience large write-offs of capitalized license fees, software development tools, product masks, inventories or other capitalized or deferred product-related costs, any of which would negatively affect our operating results.

Our developed software may be incompatible with industry standards and challenging and costly to implement, which could slow product development or cause us to lose customers and design wins.

We provide our customers with software development tools and with software that provides basic functionality for our integrated circuits and enables enhanced connectivity of our customers' products. Software development is a complex process and we are dependent on software development languages and operating systems from vendors that may limit our ability to design software in a timely manner. Also, as software tools and interfaces change rapidly, new software languages introduced to the market may be incompatible with our existing systems and tools, requiring significant engineering efforts to migrate our existing systems in order to be compatible with those new languages. Software development disruptions could slow our product development or cause us to lose customers and design wins. The integration of software with our products adds complexity, may extend our internal development programs and could impact our customers' development schedules. This complexity requires increased coordination between hardware and software development schedules and increases our operating expenses without a corresponding increase in product revenue. This additional level of complexity lengthens the sales cycle and may result in customers selecting competitive products requiring less software integration.

The competitiveness and viability of our products could be harmed if necessary licenses of third-party technology are not available to us on terms that are acceptable to us or at all.

We license technology from independent third parties that is incorporated into our products or product enhancements. Future products or product enhancements may require additional third-party licenses that may not be available to us on terms that are acceptable to us or at all. In addition, in the event of a change in control of one of our licensors, it may become difficult to maintain access to its licensed technology. If we are unable to obtain or maintain any third-party license required to develop new products and product enhancements, we may have to obtain substitute technology with lower quality or performance standards, or at greater cost, either of which could seriously harm the competitiveness of our products.

Our limited ability to protect our IP and proprietary rights could harm our competitive position by allowing our competitors to access our proprietary technology and to introduce similar products.

Our ability to compete effectively with other companies depends, in part, on our ability to maintain the proprietary nature of our technology, including our semiconductor designs and software code. We provide the computer programming code for our software to customers in connection with their product development efforts, thereby increasing the risk that customers will misappropriate our proprietary software. We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, as well as nondisclosure agreements and other methods, to help protect our proprietary technologies. As of June 30, 2017, we held 155 patents and had 14 patent applications pending for protection of our significant technologies. Competitors in both the U.S. and foreign countries, many of whom have substantially greater resources than we do, may apply for and obtain patents that will prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to make and sell our products, or they may develop similar technology independently or design around our patents. Effective patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret protection may be unavailable or limited in foreign countries and, thus, make the possibility of piracy of our technology and products more likely in these countries.

We cannot assure you that the degree of protection offered by patent or trade secret laws will be sufficient.

Furthermore, we cannot assure you that any patents will be issued as a result of any pending applications or that any claims allowed under issued patents will be sufficiently broad to protect our technology. We may incur significant costs to stop others from infringing our patents. In addition, it is possible that existing or future patents may be invalidated, diluted, circumvented, challenged or licensed to others.

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Others may bring infringement or indemnification actions against us that could be time-consuming and expensive to defend.

We may become subject to claims involving patents or other intellectual property rights. In recent years, there has been significant litigation in the U.S. and in other jurisdictions involving patents and other intellectual property rights. This litigation is particularly prevalent in the semiconductor industry, in which a number of companies aggressively use their patent portfolios to bring infringement claims. In recent years, there has been an increase in the filing of so-called "nuisance suits," alleging infringement of intellectual property rights. These claims may be asserted initially or as counterclaims in response to claims made by a company alleging infringement of intellectual property rights. These suits pressure defendants into entering settlement arrangements to quickly dispose of such suits, regardless of merit. We may also face claims brought by companies that are organized solely to hold and enforce patents. In addition, we may be required to indemnify our customers against IP claims related to their usage of our products as certain of our agreements include indemnification provisions from third parties relating to our intellectual property. IP claims could subject us to significant liability for damages and invalidate our proprietary rights. Responding to such claims, regardless of their merit, can be time-consuming, result in costly litigation, divert management's attention and resources and cause us to incur significant expenses. As each claim is evaluated, we may consider the desirability of entering into settlement or licensing agreements. No assurance can be given that settlements will occur or that licenses can be obtained on acceptable terms or that litigation will not occur. In the event there is a temporary or permanent injunction entered prohibiting us from marketing or selling certain of our products, or a successful claim of infringement against us requiring us to pay damages or royalties to a third-party and we fail to develop or license a substitute technology, our business, results of operations or financial condition could be materially adversely affected. Any IP litigation or claims also could force us to do one or more of the following:

- stop selling products using technology that contains the allegedly infringing IP;
- attempt to obtain a license to the relevant IP, which may not be available on terms that are acceptable to us or at all;
- attempt to redesign those products that contain the allegedly infringing IP; or
- pay damages for past infringement claims that are determined to be valid or which are arrived at in settlement of such litigation or threatened litigation.

If we are forced to take any of the foregoing actions, we may incur significant additional costs or be unable to manufacture and sell our products, which could seriously harm our business. In addition, we may not be able to develop, license or acquire non-infringing technology under reasonable terms. These developments could result in an inability to compete for customers or otherwise adversely affect our results of operations.

Our products are characterized by average selling prices that can decline over relatively short periods of time, which will negatively affect our financial results unless we are able to reduce our product costs or introduce new products with higher average selling prices.

Average selling prices for our products can decline over relatively short periods of time, while many of our product costs are fixed. When our average selling prices decline, our gross profit declines unless we are able to sell more units or reduce the cost to manufacture our products. We have experienced declines in our average selling prices and expect that we will continue to experience them in the future, although we cannot predict when they may occur or how severe they will be. Our financial results will suffer if we are unable to offset any reductions in our average selling prices by increasing our sales volumes, reducing our costs, adding new features to our existing products or developing new or enhanced products in a timely manner with higher selling prices or gross profits.

The cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry may lead to significant variances in the demand for our products and could harm our operations.

In the past, the semiconductor industry has been characterized by significant downturns and wide fluctuations in supply and demand. Also, the industry has experienced significant fluctuations in anticipation of changes in general economic conditions, including economic conditions in Asia, Europe and North America. The cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry has also led to significant variances in product demand and production capacity. We have experienced, and may continue to experience, periodic fluctuations in our financial results because of changes in industry-wide conditions.

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Other Risks

The price of our common stock has and may continue to fluctuate substantially.

Our stock price and the stock prices of technology companies similar to Pixelworks have been highly volatile. The price of our common stock may decline and the value of our shareholders' investment may be reduced regardless of our performance.

The daily trading volume of our common stock has historically been relatively low, although, in the three most recent years, trading volume increased compared to historical levels. As a result of the historically low volume, our shareholders may be unable to sell significant quantities of common stock in the public trading markets without a significant reduction in the price of our common shares. Additionally, market fluctuations, as well as general economic and political conditions, including recessions, interest rate changes or international currency fluctuations, may negatively impact the market price of our common stock. Other factors that could negatively impact our stock price include:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results;
- changes in or failure to meet expectations as to our future financial performance;
- changes in or failure to meet financial estimates of securities analysts;
- announcements by us or our competitors of technological innovations, design wins, contracts, standards, acquisitions or divestitures;
- Failure to realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisition of ViXS, and unanticipated costs related thereto;
- the operating and stock price performance of other comparable companies;
- issuances or proposed issuances of equity, debt or other securities by us, or sales of securities by our security holders; and
- changes in market valuations of other technology companies.

Any inability or perceived inability of investors to realize a gain on an investment in our common stock could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations by potentially limiting our ability to retain our customers, to attract and retain qualified employees and to raise capital. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against these companies. This litigation, if instituted against us, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources.

The interest of our current or potential significant shareholders may conflict with other shareholders and they may attempt to effect changes or acquire control, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our shareholders may from time to time engage in proxy solicitations, advance shareholder proposals, acquire control or otherwise attempt to effect changes, including by directly voting their shares on shareholder proposals. Campaigns by shareholders to effect changes at publicly traded companies are sometimes led by investors seeking to increase short-term shareholder value through actions such as financial restructuring, increased debt, special dividends, stock repurchases or sales of assets or the entire company. Responding to proxy contests and other actions by activist shareholders can be costly and time-consuming, disrupting our operations and diverting the attention of our Board of Directors and senior management from the pursuit of business strategies. Additionally, uncertainty over our direction and leadership may negatively impact our relationship with our customers and make it more difficult to attract and retain qualified personnel and business partners. As a result, shareholder campaigns could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Future sales of our equity could result in significant dilution to our existing shareholders and depress the market price of our common stock.

It is likely that we will need to seek additional capital in the future and from time to time. If this financing is obtained through the issuance of equity securities, debt convertible into equity securities, options or warrants to acquire equity securities or similar instruments or securities, our existing shareholders will experience dilution in their ownership percentage upon the issuance, conversion or exercise of such securities and such dilution could be significant. For example, we issued approximately 3.7 million and 3.0 million shares of our common stock in underwritten registered public offerings in August 2015 and August 2013, respectively. New equity securities issued by us could have rights,

preferences or privileges senior to those of our common stock.

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In addition, any such issuance by us or sales of our securities by our security holders, including by any of our affiliates, or the perception that such issuances or sales could occur, could negatively impact the market price of our securities. For example, a number of shareholders own significant blocks of our common stock, and we have issued approximately 3.7 million shares of our common stock to the former holders of ViXS, such shares which were freely tradeable upon issuance. If one or more of these large shareholders were to sell large portions of their holdings in a relatively short time, or if the former holders of ViXS were to collectively sell large portions of the stock issued as consideration in the acquisition in a relatively short time, for liquidity or other reasons, the prevailing market price of our common stock could be negatively affected. This could result in further potential dilution to our existing shareholders and the impairment of our ability to raise capital through the sale of equity, debt or other securities. We may be unable to maintain compliance with NASDAQ Marketplace Rules which could cause our common stock to be delisted from the NASDAQ Global Market. This could result in the lack of a market for our common stock, cause a decrease in the value of our common stock, and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Under the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules our common stock must maintain a minimum price of \$1.00 per share for continued inclusion on the NASDAQ Global Market. Our stock price was previously below \$1.00 on May 6, 2009 and we cannot guarantee that our stock price will remain at or above \$1.00 per share. If the price again drops below \$1.00 per share, our stock could become subject to delisting, and we may seek shareholder approval for a reverse split, which in turn could produce adverse effects and may not result in a long-term or permanent increase in the price of our common stock.

In addition to the minimum \$1.00 per share requirement, the NASDAQ Global Market has other listing requirements, including: (i) a minimum of \$50.0 million in total asset value and \$50.0 million in revenues in the latest fiscal year or in two of the last three fiscal years; (ii) a minimum of \$50.0 million in market value of listed securities, \$15.0 million in market value of publicly held securities and at least 1.1 million publicly held shares; or (iii) a minimum of \$10.0 million in shareholders' equity. As of December 31, 2016, we were in compliance with these listing requirements based on the market value and holdings of our listed securities, and on the amount of shareholders' equity. However, as recently as June 30, 2013, our shareholders' equity was below \$10.0 million and we currently have, and expect to continue to have, a total asset value of less than \$50.0 million. In addition, as recently as during the first quarter of 2016, the aggregate market value of our listed securities was below \$50.0 million. Our stock price is volatile and we believe that we continue to remain susceptible to the market value of our listed securities and/or the market value of our publicly held securities falling below \$50.0 million and \$15.0 million, respectively. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to comply with the NASDAQ's listing requirements. Should we be unable to remain in compliance with these requirements, our stock could become subject to delisting.

If our common stock is delisted, trading of the stock will most likely take place on an over-the-counter market established for unlisted securities. An investor is likely to find it less convenient to sell, or to obtain accurate quotations in seeking to buy, our common stock on an over-the-counter market, and many investors may not buy or sell our common stock due to difficulty in accessing over-the-counter markets, or due to policies preventing them from trading in securities not listed on a national exchange or other reasons. For these reasons and others, delisting would adversely affect the liquidity, trading volume and price of our common stock, causing the value of an investment in us to decrease and having an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations by limiting our ability to attract and retain qualified executives and employees and limiting our ability to raise capital. The continued uncertain global economic environment and volatility in global credit and financial markets could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The state of the global economy continues to be uncertain. As a result of these conditions, our manufacturers, vendors and customers might experience deterioration of their businesses, cash flow shortages and difficulty obtaining financing which could result in interruptions or delays in the performance of any contracts, reductions and delays in customer purchases, delays in or the inability of customers to obtain financing to purchase our products, and bankruptcy of customers. Furthermore, the constraints in the capital and credit markets, may limit the ability of our customers to meet their liquidity needs, which could result in an impairment of their ability to make timely payments

to us and reduce their demand for our products, adversely impacting our results of operations and cash flows. This environment has also made it difficult for us to accurately forecast and plan future business activities.

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The anti-takeover provisions of Oregon law and in our articles of incorporation could adversely affect the rights of the holders of our common stock, including by preventing a sale or takeover of us at a price or prices favorable to the holders of our common stock.

Provisions of our articles of incorporation and bylaws and provisions of Oregon law may have the effect of delaying or preventing a merger or acquisition of us, making a merger or acquisition of us less desirable to a potential acquirer or preventing a change in our management, even if our shareholders consider the merger, acquisition or change in management favorable or if doing so would benefit our shareholders. In addition, these provisions could limit the price that investors would be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock. The following are examples of such provisions:

- if the number of directors is fixed by the board at eight or more, our board of directors is divided into three classes serving staggered terms, which would make it more difficult for a group of shareholders to quickly replace a majority of directors;
- our board of directors is authorized, without prior shareholder approval, to create and issue preferred stock with voting or other rights or preferences that could impede the success of any attempt to acquire us or to effect a change of control, commonly referred to as "blank check" preferred stock;
- members of our board of directors can be removed only for cause and at a meeting of shareholders called expressly for that purpose, by the vote of 75 percent of the votes then entitled to be cast for the election of directors;
- our board of directors may alter our bylaws without obtaining shareholder approval; and shareholders are required to provide advance notice for nominations for election to the board of directors or for proposing matters to be acted upon at a shareholder meeting;
- Oregon law permits our board to consider other factors beyond stockholder value in evaluating any acquisition offer (so-called "expanded constituency" provisions); and
- a supermajority (67%) vote of shareholders is required to approve certain fundamental transactions.

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Item 6. Exhibits.

- 2.1 Arrangement Agreement between Pixelworks, Inc. and ViXS Systems Inc. dated May 18, 2017 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 23, 2017).+
 - 2.2 Plan of Arrangement (Schedule A to the Arrangement Agreement), as approved by the Ontario Superior Court of Justice (Commercial List) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 8, 2017).
 - 3.1 Sixth Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Pixelworks, Inc., as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 9, 2004).
 - 3.2 Third Amendment to Sixth Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Pixelworks, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 11, 2008).
 - 3.3 Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of Pixelworks, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K filed on March 10, 2010).
- 10.1 Amendment No. 5 to Loan and Security Agreement between Pixelworks and Silicon Valley Bank, dated July 21, 2017.
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 1350).
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 1350).
- 32.1* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 1350).
- 32.2* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 1350).
- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document
- 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
- 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
- 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document
- 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

*

Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 are being furnished and shall not be deemed to be "filed" for under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, nor shall such exhibits be deemed to be incorporated by reference in any registration statement or other document filed under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing, except to the extent specifically stated in such filing.

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SIGNATURE

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

PIXELWORKS, INC.

Dated: August 14, 2017 /s/ Steven L. Moore

Steven L. Moore

Vice President, Chief Financial Officer,

Secretary and Treasurer

(Duly Authorized Officer and Principal Accounting and Principal Financial Officer)

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