

CYBEROPTICS CORP
Form 10-Q
August 07, 2008

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q



(Check One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2008

**TRANSITION PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

COMMISSION FILE NO. (0-16577)

CYBEROPTICS CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Minnesota

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

41-1472057

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

5900 Golden Hills Drive

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

(Address of principal executive offices)

55416

(Zip Code)

(763) 542-5000

(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 such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller Reporting Company

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. At August 5, 2008, there were 6,744,423 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, no par value, issued and outstanding.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

CYBEROPTICS CORPORATION

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(Unaudited)

(In thousands except share information)	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,309	\$ 18,864
Marketable securities	11,337	11,953
Accounts receivable, net	10,791	9,781
Inventories	10,235	10,640
Other current assets	2,113	1,466
Deferred tax assets	2,575	2,575
Total current assets	48,360	55,279
Marketable securities	23,067	21,801
Equipment and leasehold improvements, net	2,243	1,944
Intangible and other assets, net	1,051	1,069
Goodwill	5,209	5,207
Other assets	198	
Deferred tax assets	1,739	1,739
Total assets	\$ 81,867	\$ 87,039
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Accounts payable	\$ 3,922	\$ 3,209
Advance customer payments	493	794
Accrued expenses	3,124	3,337
Total current liabilities	7,539	7,340
Other liabilities	1,599	1,583
Total liabilities	9,138	8,923
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, no par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized, none outstanding		
Common stock, no par value, 37,500,000 shares authorized, 8,215,914 and 8,793,059 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively	43,715	49,303
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(69)	(112)
Retained earnings	29,083	28,925
Total stockholders' equity	72,729	78,116
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 81,867	\$ 87,039

SEE THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

CYBEROPTICS CORPORATION

(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2008	2007	June 30, 2008	2007
Revenues	\$ 13,391	\$ 13,974	\$ 27,198	\$ 27,715
Cost of revenues	7,469	6,880	14,837	13,489
Gross margin	5,922	7,094	12,361	14,226
Research and development expenses	2,560	2,201	5,172	4,533
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,865	3,573	7,295	7,154
Severance and recruitment expenses	185		378	
Amortization of intangibles	45	46	90	91
Income (loss) from operations	(733)	1,274	(574)	2,448
Interest income and other	245	559	763	1,118
Income (loss) before income taxes	(488)	1,833	189	3,566
Income tax provision (benefit)	(219)	635	31	1,215
Net income (loss)	\$(269)	\$ 1,198	\$ 158	\$ 2,351
Net income (loss) per share Basic	\$(0.03)	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.26
Net income (loss) per share Diluted	\$(0.03)	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.26
Weighted average shares outstanding Basic	8,283	8,901	8,433	8,890
Weighted average shares outstanding Diluted	8,283	8,988	8,471	8,980

SEE THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

CYBEROPTICS CORPORATION

(Unaudited)

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(In thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 158	\$ 2,351
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,103	880
Provision for doubtful accounts	(30	) 25
Provision for inventory obsolescence	220	230
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses)	2	(33
Stock compensation costs	255	418
Unrealized loss on available for sale equity security	166	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(980	) (832
Inventories	(176	) (2,636
Other current assets	(734	) (163
Accounts payable	714	(284
Advance customer payments	(301	) 680
Accrued expenses	(194	) (481
Net cash provided by operating activities	203	155
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from maturities of available for sale marketable securities	9,207	12,175
Purchases of available for sale marketable securities	(10,086	) (24,982
Additions to equipment and leasehold improvements	(808	) (611
Additions to patents	(203	) (139
Net cash used by investing activities	(1,890	) (13,557
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	12	607
Excess tax benefit from exercise of stock options	2	28
Repurchase of common stock	(5,854	) (163
Net cash (used) provided by financing activities	(5,840	) 472
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(28	) (8
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(7,555	) (12,938
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of period	18,864	30,056
Cash and cash equivalents end of period	\$ 11,309	\$ 17,118

SEE THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

CYBEROPTICS CORPORATION

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

1. INTERIM REPORTING:

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements presented herein as of June 30, 2008, and for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, are unaudited, but in the opinion of our management, include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented.

The results of operations for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2008 do not necessarily indicate the results to be expected for the full year. The December 31, 2007 consolidated balance sheet data was derived from audited consolidated financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

2. ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION:

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment, applying the modified prospective method. This statement requires all equity-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the consolidated statement of operations based on the grant date fair value of the award. Under the modified prospective method, we are required to record equity-based compensation expense for all awards granted after the date of adoption, and for all unvested shares granted prior to the date of adoption. We utilize the straight-line method of expense recognition over the award's service period for our graded vesting options. The fair value of stock options, granted before and after adoption of SFAS No. 123(R), has been determined using the Black-Scholes model. The compensation expense recognized for all equity based awards is net of estimated forfeitures, which were based on historical data. We have classified equity based compensation within our statement of operations in the same manner as our cash based employee compensation costs. No stock options were granted in the six months ended June 30, 2008. We did issue 3,000 shares of common stock to our non-employee directors in connection with our annual meeting in May 2008. The shares were valued at their fair market value on the date of grant and corresponding general and administrative expense of \$27,000 was recorded in the three months ended June 30, 2008.

The following tables set forth compensation expense (pre-tax) by segment for our equity-based awards for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,					
	Electronic		Semi-		Total	
	Assembly 2008	2007	Conductor 2008	2007	2008	2007
Cost of revenues	\$21	\$26	\$4	\$2	\$25	\$28
Research and development expenses	17	29	6	6	23	35
Selling, general and administrative expenses	83	194	5	6	88	200
Total	\$121	\$249	\$15	\$14	\$136	\$263

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(In thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30, Electronic		Semi-			
	Assembly		Conductor		Total	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Cost of revenues	\$45	\$50	\$7	\$6	\$52	\$56
Research and development expenses	42	65	13	14	55	79
Selling, general and administrative expenses	139	271	9	12	148	283
Total	\$226	\$386	\$29	\$32	\$255	\$418

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Total equity based compensation expense in the three months ended June 30, 2008 includes \$74,000 for stock option awards, \$21,000 for our employee stock purchase plan, \$14,000 for unvested restricted stock units and \$27,000 for shares issued to our non-employee directors. Total equity based compensation expense in the three months ended June 30, 2007 includes \$230,000 for stock option awards, \$24,000 for our employee stock purchase plan and \$9,000 for unvested restricted stock units. Total equity based compensation expense in the six months ended June 30, 2008 includes \$152,000 for stock option awards, \$48,000 for our employee stock purchase plan, \$28,000 for unvested restricted stock units and \$27,000 for shares issued to our non-employee directors. Total equity based compensation expense in the six months ended June 30, 2007, includes \$345,000 for stock option awards, \$55,000 for our employee stock purchase plan and \$18,000 for unvested restricted stock units.

At June 30, 2008, the total unrecognized compensation cost related to non vested equity based compensation arrangements was \$713,000 and the related weighted average period over which it is expected to be recognized is 1.5 years.

Stock Grants for Non-Employee Directors

In May 2008 our shareholders approved a Stock Grant plan providing for fully vested annual stock grants of 1,000 shares to each of our non-employee directors. We issued a total of 3,000 shares of common stock under this plan in connection with our annual meeting in May 2008. Grants in future years will occur at the time of our annual meeting. There are presently 27,000 shares of common stock reserved in the aggregate for future issuance under this plan.

Stock Options

We have three stock incentive plans that are administered under the supervision of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. There are 1,043,882 shares of common stock reserved in the aggregate for issuance of options and other stock based benefits under these plans, including restricted stock units to employees, officers, non-employee directors and others. Reserved shares underlying canceled options are available for future grant under our active plans. Options are granted at an option price per share equal to or greater than the market value at the date of grant. Generally, options granted to employees vest over a four-year period and expire five, seven, or ten years after the date of grant. No stock options were granted during the six months ended June 30, 2008. As of June 30, 2008, there were 439,116 shares of common stock available under these plans for future issuance to employees, officers and others. There are no shares available under these plans for future issuance to non-employee directors. In addition, there are 50,000 shares reserved and included in the plan summaries below that are not part of the three stock incentive plans.

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The following is a summary of stock option activity during the six months ended June 30, 2008:

	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share
Outstanding, December 31, 2007	607,346	\$ 11.71
Granted		
Exercised	(2,250	) \$ 5.20
Forfeited or expired	(17,450	) \$ 12.54
Outstanding, June 30, 2008	587,646	\$ 11.71
Exercisable, June 30, 2008	490,693	\$ 11.49

The intrinsic value of an option is the amount by which the fair value of the underlying stock exceeds its exercise price. The weighted average remaining contractual term and aggregate intrinsic value for options outstanding at June 30, 2008 was 3.52 years and \$363,865. The weighted average remaining contractual term and aggregate intrinsic value of options exercisable at June 30, 2008 was 3.18 years and \$363,865. The aggregate intrinsic value of stock options exercised in the six months ended June 30, 2008 was \$11,790. During the six months ended June 30, 2008, we received total proceeds of \$12,000 from the exercise of stock options and the excess tax benefit recognized as a credit to stockholders equity was \$2,000.

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Restricted Stock Units

Our 1998 Stock Incentive Plan also permits our Compensation Committee to grant other stock-based benefits, including restricted stock units. Restricted stock units are valued at a price equal to the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant, vest over a four year period and entitle the holders to one share of our common stock for each restricted unit. The aggregate intrinsic value of outstanding restricted stock units as of June 30, 2008 was \$168,000. There were no grants or forfeitures of restricted stock units and none of the restricted stock units vested in the six months ended June 30, 2008.

A summary of activity in non vested restricted stock units for the six months ended June 30, 2008 is as follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non vested restricted stock units		
Non vested at December 31, 2007	17,120	\$ 12.65
Granted		
Vested		
Forfeited		

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Non vested at June 30, 2008

17,120

\$ 12.65

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

We have an Employee Stock Purchase Plan available to eligible U.S. employees. Under terms of the plan, eligible employees may designate from 1% to 10% of their compensation to be withheld through payroll deductions, up to a maximum of \$6,500 in each plan year, for the purchase of common stock at 85% of the lower of the market price on the first or last day of the offering period. There were no share issuances under this plan in either the six months ended June 30, 2008 or the six months ended June 30, 2007. As of June 30, 2008, 141,317 shares remain available for future issuance under this plan.

3. CERTAIN BALANCE SHEET COMPONENTS:

Inventories consist of the following:

(In thousands)	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Raw materials and purchased parts	\$4,736	\$4,563
Work in process	986	1,280
Finished goods	4,513	4,797
Total inventories	\$ 10,235	\$ 10,640

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Warranty costs:

We provide for the estimated cost of product warranties at the time revenue is recognized. While we engage in extensive product quality programs and processes, including actively monitoring and evaluating the quality of component suppliers, warranty obligations are affected by product failure rates, material usage and service delivery costs incurred in correcting a product failure. Should actual product failure rates, material usage or service delivery costs differ from our estimates, revisions to the estimated warranty liability would be required. Our warranty liability is included as a component of accrued expenses. At the end of each reporting period we revise our estimated warranty liability based on these factors. A reconciliation of the changes in our estimated warranty liability is as follows:

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(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2008	2007	June 30, 2008	2007
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 774	\$ 810	\$ 819	\$ 796
Accrual for warranties	248	369	438	503
Settlements made during the period	(271)	(274)	(506)	(394)
Balance at end of period	\$ 751	\$ 905	\$ 751	\$ 905

4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS and GOODWILL:

Intangible assets consist of the following:

(In thousands)	As of June 30, 2008			As of December 31, 2007		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Developed technology	\$7,775	\$(7,213)	\$ 562	\$7,775	\$(7,122)	\$ 653
Patents and trademarks	2,765	(2,276)	489	2,562	(2,146)	416
Total	\$10,540	\$(9,489)	\$ 1,051	\$10,337	\$(9,268)	\$ 1,069

Amortization expense for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 is as follows:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2008	2007	June 30, 2008	2007
Developed technology	\$45	\$46	\$90	\$91
Patents and trademarks	70	62	131	120
Total	\$ 115	\$ 108	\$ 221	\$ 211

As required by SFAS 142, we periodically reassess the carrying value, useful lives and classification of identifiable intangible assets. Amortization of patents and trademarks has been classified as research and development expense in the accompanying statement of operations. Estimated aggregate amortization expense based on current intangibles for the next four years is expected to be as follows: \$213,000 for the remainder of 2008 and \$344,000 in 2009, \$344,000 in 2010, and \$150,000 in 2011.

Goodwill which is solely related to our electronic assembly segment increased by \$2,000 in the six months ended June 30, 2008 solely as the result of the translation impact on foreign denominated goodwill balances.

5. BUSINESS SEGMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT CUSTOMERS:

Our electronic assembly segment is the design, manufacture and sale of optical process control sensors and inspection systems for the electronics assembly equipment market. The semiconductor segment is the design, manufacture and sale of optical and other process control sensors and related equipment for the semiconductor capital equipment market. Information regarding our segments is as follows:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2008	2007	June 30, 2008	2007
Revenue				
Electronic Assembly				
OEM Sensors	\$5,931	\$6,879	\$12,762	\$14,684
SMT Systems	6,111	5,677	11,690	10,250
Total Electronic Assembly	12,042	12,556	24,452	24,934
Semiconductor	1,349	1,418	2,746	2,781
Total	\$13,391	\$13,974	\$27,198	\$27,715
Income (loss) from operations				
Electronic Assembly	\$(796)	\$1,185	\$(619)	\$2,397
Semiconductor	63	89	45	51
Total income (loss) from operations	(733)	1,274	(574)	2,448
Interest income and other	245	559	763	1,118
Income (loss) before taxes	\$(488)	\$1,833	\$189	\$3,566
Depreciation and amortization:				
Electronic Assembly	\$494	\$415	\$973	\$770
Semiconductor	69	56	130	110
Total	\$563	\$471	\$1,103	\$880

Export sales were 84% of revenue in the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 87% of revenue in the six months ended June 30, 2008. Export sales were 88% of revenue in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007. All of our export sales are negotiated, invoiced and paid in U.S. dollars. Export sales by geographic area are summarized as follows:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2008	2007	June 30, 2008	2007
Americas	\$398	\$253	\$1,093	\$903
Europe	3,409	4,056	8,644	9,430
Asia	7,442	8,054	13,792	14,113
Other			4	

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Total export sales	\$ 11,249	\$ 12,363	\$ 23,533	\$ 24,446
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We are dependent upon two electronic assembly customers, Assembleon and Juki, for a significant portion of our revenue. Sales to Juki accounted for 28% of our total revenue in 2007, while sales to Assembleon accounted for 20% of our total revenue in 2007.

Assembleon has notified us that it is developing new pick and place technology for future generations of its equipment. We have decided not to pursue new alignment sensors and fiducial cameras for use with this technology. Sales of alignment sensors and fiducial cameras that are impacted by this decision represented approximately 12% of our total revenue in 2007. We believe that Assembleon's transition away from our alignment sensors and fiducial cameras will not occur until late 2009.

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Our results of operations and cash flows would be further negatively impacted if Assembleon or Juki are unsuccessful in selling the products into which our sensors are incorporated, if Assembleon transitions away from our products sooner than expected, or if Juki designs their products to function without our sensors, purchases sensors from other suppliers, or otherwise terminates their relationship with us.

6. NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE:

Basic net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding during the period. Common equivalent shares consist of common shares to be issued upon exercise of stock options, restricted stock units and from participation in our employee stock purchase plan, as calculated using the treasury stock method. Common equivalent shares are excluded from the calculation of net loss per diluted share due to their anti-dilutive effect.

No common equivalent shares were included in the calculation of net loss per diluted share for the three months ended June 30, 2008. The calculation of diluted net income per common share includes 87,000 common equivalent shares for the three months ended June 30, 2007, 38,000 common equivalent shares for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 90,000 common equivalent shares for the six months ended June 30, 2007.

The calculation of diluted net income (loss) per common share excludes 643,000 potentially dilutive shares for the three months ended June 30, 2008, 323,000 potentially dilutive shares for the three months ended June 30, 2007, 511,000 potentially dilutive shares for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 313,000 potentially dilutive shares for the six months ended June 30, 2007, because their effect would be anti-dilutive.

7. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:

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Components of comprehensive income (loss) include net income (loss), foreign-currency translation adjustments and unrealized gains and losses on our available-for-sale marketable securities. Total comprehensive income (loss) amounted to \$(553,000) for the three months ended June 30, 2008 and \$1,117,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2007. Total comprehensive income amounted to \$201,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and \$2,335,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2007. At December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2008, components of accumulated other comprehensive loss is as follows:

(In thousands)	Foreign Currency Translation	Unrealized Gains on Securities	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balance December 31, 2007	\$(368)	\$256	\$(112)
Current year change	2	41	43
Balance June 30, 2008	\$(366)	\$297	\$(69)

Included in the current change for unrealized gains on securities is \$70,000 of unrealized losses which existed in the December 31, 2007 balance. This amount has been included in the adjustment described in note 16.

8. INCOME TAXES:

We recorded a tax provision in the six months ended June 30, 2008 assuming an annual effective tax rate of 17%. This compared to an estimated annual effective tax rate of 34% in the six month period ended June 30, 2007. The change in the effective tax rate is due to projected losses in 2008 for which a tax benefit has not been recognized due to certain nondeductible expenses. This is partially offset by projected income in foreign tax jurisdictions. In addition, we anticipate certain changes to our income tax reserves under FIN 48. Discrete items impacting the effective tax rate in the six month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 were inconsequential.

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9. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES:

We enter into foreign currency swap agreements to hedge short term inter-company financing transactions with our subsidiary in the United Kingdom. These currency swap agreements are structured to mature near the last day of each quarter, and are designated as cash flow hedges. At June 30, 2008, we had one open swap agreement that was purchased on June 30, 2008, the fair value of which was inconsequential. The gains or losses from the settlement of foreign currency swap agreements, and the impact of currency fluctuations on the underlying inter-company balance, were also insignificant in the three and six months ended June 30, 2008.

Our foreign currency swap agreements contain credit risk to the extent that our bank counter-parties may be unable to meet the terms of the agreements. We minimize such risk by limiting our counter-parties to major financial institutions. We do not expect material losses as a result of defaults by other parties.

10. CONTINGENCIES:

In the ordinary course of business, we are a defendant in miscellaneous claims and disputes. While the outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty, management presently believes the disposition of these matters will not have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In the normal course of business to facilitate sales of our products and services, we at times indemnify other parties, including customers, with respect to certain matters. In these instances, we have agreed to hold the other parties harmless against losses arising out of intellectual property infringement or other types of claims. These agreements may limit the time within which an indemnification claim can be made, and almost always limit the amount of the claim. It is not possible to determine the maximum potential amount under these indemnification agreements due to the limited history of prior indemnification claims and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. Historically, payments made, if any, under these agreements have not had a material impact on our operating results, financial position or cash flows.

11. RECENT ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS:

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 141R, *Business Combinations*, which establishes principles for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination, recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in a business combination, and determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of a business combination. We are required to apply this standard prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009. Earlier application is not permitted.

In March 2008, the FASB issued Statement No. 161 *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* which amends and expands Statement No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. SFAS No. 161 requires disclosure of the fair value of derivative instruments and their gains or losses in tabular format, information about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements, counterparty credit risk, along with strategies and objectives for using derivative instruments. This standard must be applied prospectively for interim periods and fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. We are presently analyzing the impact of SFAS No. 161 on our financial statement disclosures.

12. REPURCHASE OF COMMON STOCK AND MODIFIED DUTCH TENDER OFFER:

During the three months ended June 30, 2008, we repurchased a total of 209,847 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$9.36 per share. During the six months ended June 30, 2008 we repurchased a total of 582,395 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$10.05 per share. All repurchases of our common stock through June 30, 2008 were made under our pre-existing share repurchase authorizations approved by our board of directors in October 2007 and February 2008.

All remaining share repurchase authorizations were canceled when our board authorized a \$15.0 million modified Dutch auction tender. The Dutch auction tender offer expired on July 29, 2008 and resulted in the repurchase of 1,500,000 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$10.00 per share. The payment for this share repurchase was made on August 4, 2008.

13. SINGAPORE TRANSITION AND RELATED ACCRUALS:

In February 2008, we announced our intention to move our systems related research and development and manufacturing operations for our electronic assembly segment to Singapore. Research and development will be transitioned to Singapore by the end of 2008, with the transition of systems related manufacturing scheduled for completion by mid 2009. The move will enable us to become more responsive to the needs of our growing base of Asian SMT systems customers, permit core optical engineering resources in Minneapolis to work on anticipated new OEM and end user inspection opportunities, and attain future cost savings.

Transition costs of up to \$2.0 million are expected in 2008 for redundant headcount and other expenses as we build our new Singapore based research and development staff, and phase out the employees and contractors that we have been using in Minneapolis. Included in this estimate are costs of up to \$1.3 million for wages, benefits, travel and other expenses while we train our new employees and establish operations in Singapore. Virtually all of these costs will be classified as research and development in our statement of operations. In addition, we expect severance costs of up to \$350,000 and recruitment costs of up to \$250,000 related to our Singapore transition. These costs will be classified as severance and recruitment in our statement of operations. No costs were incurred prior to 2008. During the three months ended June 30, 2008, transition costs related to our move to Singapore totaled \$550,000, including \$185,000 of costs classified as severance and recruitment, \$325,000 of costs classified as research and development and \$40,000 of costs classified as general and administrative. During the six months ended June 30, 2008, transition costs totaled \$792,000, including \$378,000 of costs classified as severance and recruitment, \$374,000 of costs classified as research and development and \$40,000 of costs classified as general and administrative. Unpaid severance and recruitment costs are included as a component of accrued expenses in our balance sheet.

A summary of our severance and recruitment accruals is as follows:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2008			Six Months Ended June 30, 2008		
	Severance	Recruiting	Total	Severance	Recruiting	Total
Balance at Beginning of Period	101		101			
Costs incurred	\$84	\$101	\$185	\$185	\$193	\$378
Payments made	(29)	(98)	(127)	(29)	(190)	(219)
Balance at June 30, 2008	\$156	\$3	\$159	\$156	\$3	\$159

14. NEW LEASE COMMITMENT:

We have entered into a lease agreement for a new facility in Singapore that provides for a 3 year term from May 15, 2008, annual rent of approximately \$350,000 and a two year renewal option. Rent expense has been computed on a straight-line basis from our effective occupancy date of April 1, 2008. Costs for initial leasehold improvements and equipment related to the new Singapore facility were \$276,000. Except for this new lease, there have been no other significant changes to our contractual obligations in the six months ended June 30, 2008, and we have not entered into any other material commitments for capital expenditures.

15. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS:

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In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157 Fair Value Measurements, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 will apply whenever another standard requires (or permits) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value. The standard does not expand the use of fair value to any new circumstances, and was effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2007. The FASB has provided a one year deferral for certain non-financial assets and liabilities. We adopted SFAS No. 157 effective January 1, 2008, for all financial assets and liabilities that were not deferred. The adoption of SFAS No. 157 for our financial assets and liabilities had no impact on our financial position or results of operations. We do not expect the standard to have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition when fully adopted in 2009.

In accordance with SFAS No. 157, we value our cash equivalents and marketable securities based on a three-level fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1). The next highest priority is based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in non-active markets or other observable inputs (Level 2). The lowest priority is given to unobservable inputs (Level 3).

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The following table provides information regarding fair value measurements for our cash equivalents and marketable securities as of June 30, 2008 according to the three-level fair value hierarchy:

(in thousands)	Balance June 30, 2008	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Cash equivalents	\$8,928	\$	\$ 8,928	\$
U.S. government and agency obligations	\$27,156	\$	\$ 27,156	\$
Corporate debt securities	\$3,829	\$	\$ 3,829	\$
Asset backed securities	\$3,334	\$	\$ 3,334	\$
Equity securities	\$85	\$85	\$	\$

Changes in the fair value of these investments for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008, resulting from our adoption of SFAS No. 157, had no impact on our consolidated financial statements. Our foreign currency swap agreements are structured to mature on the last day of each quarter. As a result, the fair value associated with these agreements is inconsequential.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, which provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value. This standard was effective beginning after December 31, 2007. We elected not to adopt the provisions of SFAS No. 159 in the six months ended June 30, 2008.

16. MARKETABLE SECURITIES:

Interest income and other for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 includes a \$166,000 unrealized loss on an available for sale equity security resulting from a decline in market value which was determined to be other than temporary. At June 30, 2008, this security had a remaining carrying value of approximately \$85,000, and we had no other investments in marketable equity securities.

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ITEM 2 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES:

The preparation of the financial information contained in this 10-Q requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We evaluate these estimates on an ongoing basis, including those related to allowances for doubtful accounts and returns, warranty obligations, inventory valuation, the carrying value and any impairment of intangible assets, and income taxes. These critical accounting policies are discussed in more detail in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS:

The following management's discussion and analysis contains a number of estimates and predictions that are forward looking rather than based on historical fact. Among other matters, we discuss (i) our expectations regarding the transfer of our research and development and manufacturing operations for our systems products to Singapore and the costs we expect to incur this year, and avoid in the future, because of that transfer; (ii) our anticipated loss for the third quarter of 2008; (iii) the timing of introduction of and the potential margin improvement resulting from our next-generation solder paste inspection system; (iv) other new technologies that we have under development; (v) the potential effect, if any, of our sensors not being used in the future by a significant customer; (vi) our expectations regarding market acceptance of WaferSense and our other semiconductor products; (vii) our beliefs regarding trends in the general economy and its impact on markets for our equipment; and (viii) the impact of currency fluctuations on our operations. Although we have made these statements based on our experience and best estimate of future events, there may be events or factors that we have not anticipated, and the accuracy of our statements and estimates are subject to a number of risks, including those identified in Item 1A of this Form 10-Q and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

RECENT EVENTS:

As described in Note 12 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, all of our existing common share repurchase programs have been canceled and our board of directors authorized a \$15.0 million modified Dutch tender offer. The tender offer expired on July 29, 2008 and resulted in our repurchase of 1,500,000 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$10.00 per share.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS:

General

Our revenues were \$13.4 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2008, down from \$14.0 million in the same period last year. We lost \$733,000 from operations in the quarter ended June 30, 2008, down from operating income of \$1.3 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2007.

There were a number of factors contributing to our loss in the second quarter of 2008. We sold proportionately fewer higher margin electronic assembly sensors, sold more of our lower margin next generation LNC 60 sensor to Juki and sold more of our lower margin SMT systems in the second quarter of 2008 when compared to the same period of 2007. We also experienced continuing price pressure, particularly for our SMT system products. Income from operations was also impacted by \$550,000 of total expenses related to transition of research and development and manufacturing operations for our system products to Singapore.

Our order rate increased 14% in the second quarter of 2008 to \$14.2 million from \$12.4 million in the first quarter of 2008, and our backlog increased 17% to \$5.5 million at June 30, 2008 from \$4.7 million at March 31, 2008, reflecting strong demand for our SMT system products. The increases in systems product sales are not solely dependent on expansions of SMT production capacity: a substantial portion of our systems business involves retrofitting existing production lines with our solder paste or AOI inspection systems or both. While we anticipate solid revenue growth for our SMT system products in the third quarter of 2008, we also anticipate that orders for our electronic assembly sensors will drop off significantly, reflecting the impact of the sluggish global economy on sales of the pick and place machines into which our electronic assembly sensors are installed. We also anticipate continued gross margin pressures, ongoing investment in next generation systems and new inspection technologies, as well as total pre-tax costs of approximately \$600,000 associated with the transition to Singapore. Due to these factors, we are presently forecasting a loss of \$0.12 to \$0.17 per share for the quarter ending September 30, 2008.

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We believe that 2008 will be a year of transition for CyberOptics. We are on schedule to transition research and development for our systems products to Singapore by the end of 2008, with manufacturing for all systems products scheduled for Singapore by mid 2009. Transition costs of up to \$2.0 million are expected in 2008 for redundant headcount, training and other costs as we build our new Singapore research and development staff and phase out employees and contractors in Minneapolis. We anticipate that the transition to Singapore will result in annual research and development cost savings of approximately \$1.5 million starting in 2009.

Our next-generation solder paste inspection system, which incorporates a cost-reduced platform, is scheduled for introduction in this year's fourth quarter. We believe this new cost-reduced platform, which replaces our current SE 300 Ultra product, will relieve some of the margin pressure

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and also provide continued revenue growth from solder paste inspection. At the same time, we are pursuing several promising new inspection opportunities with OEM and end user customers. Our research and development efforts are creating new technologies for both OEM and end user markets which we believe will lower the cost of inspection and provide faster production through-put speeds, better ease of use, and improved resolution for inspecting progressively smaller electronic components.

In addition, we have decided not to pursue new alignment sensor products for use with evolving pick and place technology being developed by one of our key OEM customers, Assembleon, for future generations of its equipment. We will continue to work with Assembleon and others to integrate our new OEM inspection technologies into their platforms. Although alignment sensor sales to Assembleon constituted 12% of our revenue in 2007, we believe their transition away from our alignment sensors will not occur until late 2009 and will be offset by sales of new inspection products.

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Segment Results

Operating results for our electronic assembly and semiconductor segments for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 is as follows:

	Three months ended June 30, 2008			Three months ended June 30, 2007		
	Electronic	Semi-		Electronic	Semi-	
(In thousands)	Assembly	Conductor	Total	Assembly	Conductor	Total
Revenue	\$12,042	\$1,349	\$13,391	\$12,556	\$1,418	\$13,974
Cost of revenue	6,954	515	7,469	6,380	500	6,880
Gross profit	5,088	834	5,922	6,176	918	7,094
Research and development expenses	2,158	402	2,560	1,795	406	2,201
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,514	351	3,865	3,168	405	3,573
Severance and recruitment expenses	185		185			
Amortization of intangibles	27	18	45	28	18	46
Income (loss) from operations	\$(796)) \$63	\$(733)) \$1,185	\$89	\$1,274

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(In thousands)	Six months ended June 30, 2008			Six months ended June 30, 2007		
	Electronic	Semi-		Electronic	Semi-	
	Assembly	Conductor	Total	Assembly	Conductor	Total
Revenue	\$24,452	\$2,746	\$27,198	\$24,934	\$2,781	\$27,715
Cost of revenue	13,814	1,023	14,837	12,534	955	13,489
Gross profit	10,638	1,723	12,361	12,400	1,826	14,226
Research and development expenses	4,279	893	5,172	3,658	875	4,533
Selling, general and administrative expenses	6,546	749	7,295	6,290	864	7,154
Severance and recruitment expenses	378		378			
Amortization of intangibles	54	36	90	55	36	91
Income (loss) from operations	\$(619)) \$45	\$(574)) \$2,397	\$51	\$2,448

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Revenues

Our revenues decreased by 4% to \$13.4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$14.0 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007, and decreased by 2% to \$27.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$27.7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007. The following table sets forth revenues by product line for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2008	2007	June 30, 2008	2007
Electronic Assembly				
OEM Sensors	\$5,931	\$6,879	\$12,762	\$14,684
SMT Systems	6,111	5,677	11,690	10,250
Total Electronic Assembly	12,042	12,556	24,452	24,934
Semiconductor	1,349	1,418	2,746	2,781
Total	\$13,391	\$13,974	\$27,198	\$27,715

Electronic Assembly

Revenues from our electronic assembly OEM sensors decreased by 14% to \$5.9 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$6.9 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007 and decreased by 13% to \$12.8 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$14.7

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million in the six months ended June 30, 2007. Revenues from our electronic assembly sensors historically have been cyclical in nature, with periods of growth as worldwide capacity is added to support increased consumer demand for electronic products, and new capital equipment is purchased as a result of technology changes in electronic components, such as miniaturization and changing production requirements. These periods of growth have historically been followed by periods of excess capacity and reduced capital spending. Sales of electronic assembly sensors were somewhat sluggish throughout the last quarter of 2007 and the first half of 2008, after peaking in the third quarter of 2007. We believe sales of electronic assembly sensors will decline significantly further in the third quarter of 2008, reflecting the anticipated impact of a sluggish global economy and a cyclical slowdown in the market for automated pick and place equipment.

Revenues from our SMT systems products, which are not solely dependent on expansions of SMT production capacity since a substantial portion of our systems business involves retrofitting existing production lines with our solder paste or AOI inspection systems or both, increased by 8% to \$6.1 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$5.7 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007 and increased by 14% to \$11.7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$10.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007. Sales of SMT systems products for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 were positively impacted by new products and enhancements, including our new Flex Ultra HR inspection system. Sales of AOI inspection systems increased by \$480,000 or 36% in the three months ended June 30, 2008 and by \$1.3 million or 47% in the six months ended June 30, 2008 when compared to the same periods of last year. Sales of solder paste inspection systems and SMT service for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 were comparable to 2007. During the past year we have invested heavily in the development and enhancement of our SE 300 Ultra solder paste inspection system and Flex Ultra automated optical inspection (AOI) system. We believe that these new product developments and enhancements have led to higher revenue from sales of SMT inspection systems in 2008 compared to 2007. In addition, we believe that increased use of outsourcing for circuit board assembly, production difficulties associated with smaller component sizes, increased production speeds and increased cost pressure on companies manufacturing circuit boards has caused increased demand for our inspection equipment.

Export revenue from electronic assembly sensors and SMT systems totaled \$10.6 million or 88% of revenue in the three months ended June 30, 2008, compared to \$11.9 million or 95% of revenue in the three months ended June 30, 2007. Export revenue from electronic assembly sensors and SMT systems totaled \$22.3 million or 91% of revenue in the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to \$23.6 million or 95% of revenue in the six months ended June 30, 2007. The international markets of China and the rest of Asia, Japan and Europe account for a significant portion of the production capability of capital equipment for the manufacture of electronics, the primary market for our electronic assembly sensor and SMT system product lines. An increasing proportion of our sales have been to international customers as manufacturing of electronic components has migrated offshore, particularly to China and other areas of Asia.

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Semiconductor

Revenues from semiconductor products decreased by 5% to \$1.3 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$1.4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007 and decreased by approximately 1% to \$2.7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008 from the six months ended June 30, 2007. The decrease in the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 was due to lower revenue from both our wafer mapping and frame grabber products, offset in part by increased sales of our new WaferSense products.

Our wafer mapping and frame grabber products are relatively mature. We anticipate that future growth in our semiconductor revenues exclusive of changes related to capital procurement cycles will come from our new WaferSense products. WaferSense is a family of wireless, wafer like precision measurement tools for in-situ setup, calibration and process optimization in semiconductor processing equipment. We are currently working on, or recently introduced, several new additions to the WaferSense product line, including additional leveling sensors, along with new gapping, teaching and vibration sensors. Sales of WaferSense products totaled \$431,000 and \$745,000 in the three and six months ended June

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30, 2008 compared to \$248,000 and \$385,000 in the three and six months ended June 30, 2007.

Export revenue as a percentage of total semiconductor revenue totaled \$604,000 or 45% of revenue in the three months ended June 30, 2008, compared to \$439,000 or 31% of revenue in the three months ended June 30, 2007. Export revenue as a percentage of semiconductor revenue totaled \$1.2 million or 42% of revenue in the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to \$1.8 million or 32% of revenue in the six months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in export revenue as a percentage of total semiconductor revenue in the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 was due to higher sales of WaferSense in Asia and lower sales of wafer mapping sensors, which do not generate significant export revenue.

Gross Margin

Electronic Assembly

Gross margin as a percentage of electronic assembly sales was 42% in the three months ended June 30, 2008, compared to 49% in the three months ended June 30, 2007. Gross margin as a percentage of electronic assembly sales was 44% in the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to 50% in the six months ended June 30, 2007. The reduction in gross margin percentage during the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 was due to proportionately fewer sales of higher margin electronic assembly sensors, greater sales of our lower margin next generation LNC 60 sensor to Juki and greater sales of lower margin SMT system products when compared to the same periods in 2007. We also continued to experience price pressure throughout 2008, particularly with respect to our SMT system products. In addition, we incurred inventory obsolescence charges of \$75,000 in the three and six months ended June 30, 2008. The three and six months ended June 30, 2007 also includes a \$250,000 benefit from a warranty recovery.

Planned cost reductions for the new fifth generation LNC 60 sensor late in 2008, combined with increased volume as Juki utilizes this sensor in new platforms, will improve the economics of this product in future periods. With respect to our electronic assembly SMT system products, the number of machines sold in a given transaction, the geographic area where the sale occurs, and whether the product is sold direct to the end user customer or through a distributor can impact our gross margins. The market for SMT inspection system products, including both our solder paste and automated optical inspection (AOI) system products is becoming increasingly competitive, both in terms of technology and pricing. The increasing competition in the SMT system market has had a negative impact on our SMT systems gross margins compared to prior periods. We anticipate that pricing pressures will continue throughout 2008 due to the heightened competition in the marketplace. Our next-generation solder paste inspection system, which incorporates a cost-reduced platform, is scheduled for introduction in this year's fourth quarter. We believe this new cost-reduced platform, which will replace our current SE 300 Ultra product, will relieve some of the margin pressure, while also enabling continued revenue growth from solder paste inspection.

Semiconductor

Gross margin as a percentage of semiconductor sales was 62% in the three months ended June 30, 2008, compared to 65% in the three months ended June 30, 2007. Gross margin as a percentage of semiconductor sales was 63% in the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to 66% in the six months ended June 30, 2007. The decrease in gross margin as a percentage of semiconductor sales in 2008, compared to 2007, is due to a change in product mix, with our highest margin wafer mapping sensors representing a smaller percentage of total semiconductor revenue and lower production volumes over which to spread fixed manufacturing overhead costs that do not vary with activity levels.

Operating Expenses

We believe continued investment in research and development of new products, coupled with continued investment and development of our sales channels, is critical to future growth and profitability. We maintain research and development and sales and marketing expenses at relatively high levels, even during periods of downturn in our electronic assembly and semiconductor capital equipment markets, as we continue to fund development of important new products, and continue to invest in our sales channels and develop new sales territories. We are continually evaluating existing and new research and development projects, and may elect to increase or decrease expenditures based on an assessment of the future revenue and profit potential of these projects.

In February 2008, we announced our intention to move our systems related research and development and manufacturing operations to Singapore. Research and development will be transitioned to Singapore by the end of 2008, with the transition of systems related manufacturing scheduled for completion by mid 2009. The move will enable us to become more responsive to the needs of our growing base of Asian SMT systems customers, permit core optical engineering resources in Minneapolis to work on anticipated new OEM and end user inspection opportunities, and attain future cost savings. We anticipate additional total costs associated with our transition to Singapore of approximately \$600,000 during the third quarter of 2008. We estimate total costs associated with the transition to Singapore in 2008 of up to \$2.0 million. We anticipate future annual research and development savings from this transition of approximately \$1.5 million per year starting in 2009.

During the three months ended June 30, 2008, transition costs related to our move to Singapore totaled \$550,000, including \$185,000 of costs classified as severance and recruitment, \$325,000 of costs classified as research and development and \$40,000 of costs classified as general and administrative. During the six months ended June 30, 2008, transition costs totaled \$792,000, including \$378,000 of costs classified as severance and recruitment, \$374,000 of costs classified as research and development and \$40,000 of costs classified as general and administrative.

Electronic Assembly

Electronic assembly research and development expenses were \$2.2 million or 18% of revenue in the three months ended June 30, 2008, compared to \$1.8 million or 14% of revenue in the three months ended June 30, 2007. Research and development expenses were \$4.3 million or 17% of revenue in the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to \$3.7 million or 15% of revenue in the six months ended June 30, 2007. The 20% and 17% increase in electronic assembly research and development expense in the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 compared to the same periods in 2007 was due to increased contract labor and prototype expense for further R&D investment in our SMT inspection system products, primarily our next generation solder paste inspection system and costs to transition our systems related research and development to Singapore.

Our new cost-reduced solder paste inspection system, scheduled for introduction in this year's fourth quarter, should relieve some of the margin pressure we experience with our current SE 300 Ultra solder paste inspection product and also provide continued revenue growth. Our research and development efforts are also creating new technologies for both OEM and end user markets which we believe will lower the cost of inspection and provide faster production through-put speeds, better ease of use, and improved resolution for inspecting progressively smaller electronic components.

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Singapore transition costs included in research and development expense for wages, training and related travel and other costs totaled \$325,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 and \$374,000 in the first six months of 2008.

Electronic assembly selling, general and administrative expenses were \$3.5 million or 29% of revenue in the three months ended June 30, 2008, compared to \$3.2 million or 25% of revenue in the three months ended June 30, 2007. Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$6.5 million or 27% of revenue in the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to \$6.3 million or 25% of revenue in the six months ended June 30, 2007. The approximate 11% and 4% increase in selling, general and administrative expenses in the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 compared to the same periods in 2007 was due to higher sales commissions for third party sales representatives resulting from the increase in SMT system sales, plus the cost of additional field sales personnel added during the last year to support the increase in SMT system sales.

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Semiconductor

Semiconductor research and development expenses were \$402,000 or 30% of revenue in the three months ended June 30, 2008, compared to \$406,000 or 29% of revenue in the three months ended June 30, 2007. Research and development expenses were \$893,000 or 33% of revenue in the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to \$875,000 or 31% of revenue in the six months ended June 30, 2007. During 2008 and 2007, research and development efforts were primarily focused on development of new products for the semiconductor market, including enhancements to the WaferSense auto leveling sensor (ALS) first introduced in late 2004 and extensions to the WaferSense family of products, including new gapping, teaching and vibration sensors.

Semiconductor selling, general and administrative expenses were \$351,000 or 26% of revenue in the three months ended June 30, 2008, compared to \$405,000 or 29% of revenue in the three months ended June 30, 2007. Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$749,000 or 27% of revenue in the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to \$864,000 or 31% of revenue in the six months ended June 30, 2007. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses in the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to the same period of 2007, was due to a small reduction in general and administrative headcount which occurred in the first quarter of 2007.

Severance and Recruitment Costs

Total costs of up to \$2.0 million are anticipated in 2008 as we transition our systems related research and development and manufacturing to Singapore. The portion classified as severance and recruitment is expected to total up to \$600,000, consisting of severance costs of \$350,000 and recruitment costs of \$250,000. Virtually all remaining costs associated with our transition to Singapore will be classified as research and development in our statement of operations. Severance and recruitment costs related to our electronic assembly segment in the three months ended June 30, 2008 include \$84,000 for severance and \$101,000 for recruitment. Severance and recruitment costs related to our electronic assembly segment in the six months ended June 30, 2008 include \$185,000 for severance and \$193,000 for recruitment.

Interest and Other

Interest income and other includes interest earned on investments, gains and losses associated with foreign currency transactions and in 2008, an unrealized loss on an available for sale equity security. Interest income and other decreased during the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 compared to the same periods of 2007 due to lower rates of interest earned on invested funds and a \$166,000 unrealized loss on an available for sale equity security. The decline in market value for this security was determined to be other than temporary resulting in recognition of the unrealized loss in our statement of operations.

We anticipate that interest income and other will continue to decline throughout 2008 when compared to the same periods in 2007, due to lower available balances of cash and marketable securities resulting from repurchases of our common stock, including \$15.0 million to complete our modified Dutch auction tender offer in July 2008, as well as lower rates of interest earned on invested funds.

Provision for Income Taxes and Effective Income Tax Rate

We recorded a tax provision in the six months ended June 30, 2008 assuming an annual effective tax rate of 17%. This compared to an estimated annual effective tax rate of 34% in the six month period ended June 30, 2007. The change in the effective tax rate is due to projected losses in 2008 for which a tax benefit has not been recognized due to certain nondeductible expenses. This is partially offset by projected income in foreign tax jurisdictions. In addition, we anticipate certain changes to our income tax reserves under FIN 48. Discrete items impacting the effective tax rate in the six month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 were inconsequential.

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Order Rate and Backlog

Our orders totaled \$14.2 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008, compared to \$12.4 million in the three months ended March 31, 2008 and \$17.0 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007. Backlog totaled \$5.5 million at June 30, 2008, \$4.7 million at March 31, 2008 and \$8.6 million at June 30, 2007. The scheduled shipment (or estimated timing of revenue for systems recognized upon acceptance) for backlog at June 30, 2008 is as follows:

(In thousands)	Backlog
3rd Quarter 2008	\$4,603
4th Quarter 2008 and after	869
Total backlog	\$5,472

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

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Our cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$7.6 million in the six month period ended June 30, 2008 primarily due to \$5.9 million of common stock repurchases, marketable security purchases of \$879,000, net of maturities and capital purchases of \$1.0 million, offset by \$203,000 of cash provided by operating activities. Our cash and cash equivalents fluctuate in part because of maturities of marketable securities and investment of cash balances resulting from those maturities or from other sources of cash in addition to marketable securities. Accordingly, we believe the combined balances of cash and marketable securities provide a more reliable indication of our available liquidity. Our combined balances of cash and marketable securities decreased \$6.9 million to \$45.7 million as of June 30, 2008 from \$52.6 million as of December 31, 2007.

Operations generated \$203,000 of cash in the six months ended June 30, 2008. Cash provided by operations included net income of \$158,000, which included \$1.7 million of net non-cash expenses for depreciation and amortization, provisions for inventory obsolescence and doubtful accounts, foreign currency transactions, stock compensation expense and an unrealized loss on an available for sale equity security. Changes in operating assets and liabilities included increases in accounts receivable of \$980,000, inventories of \$176,000, other assets of \$734,000, and decreases in advance customer payments of \$301,000 and accrued expenses of \$194,000. These uses of cash were partially offset by increases in accounts payable of \$714,000. Increases in accounts receivable resulted from a slight increase in the time required to collect individual customer payments. Inventories were up due to a shift in the mix of products sold in the six months ended June 30, 2008 from what was originally anticipated at the start of the period, resulting in higher inventory balances. Other assets were higher because of rent deposits for our new facility in Singapore and income tax receivables. The decrease in accrued expenses resulted from payment of 2007 annual incentive compensation during the six months ended June 30, 2008. The decrease in advance customer payments is due to recognition of revenue in 2008 for a sale that was partially paid at the end of 2007. The increase in accounts payable in the six months ended June 30, 2008 resulted from a slow down in the time to pay for inventory purchases.

We generated \$155,000 of cash from operations during the six months ended June 30, 2007. Cash generated from operations primarily included net income of \$2.4 million, which included \$1.5 million of net non-cash expenses, increases in advance customer payments of \$680,000 and decreases in accrued expenses of \$0.5 million and accounts payable of \$0.3 million. This cash generated was offset by increases in accounts receivable of \$832,000, inventory of \$2.6 million and other assets of \$0.2 Million.

We used \$1.9 million of cash for investing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2008 compared to \$13.6 million of cash for investing activities during the same period in 2007. Changes in the level of investment in marketable securities resulting from purchases and maturities of those securities used \$879,000 of cash in 2008 and \$12.8 million of cash in 2007. We used \$1.0 million of cash for the purchase of fixed assets and capitalized patent costs in the six months ended June 30, 2008 and \$750,000 of cash in the six months ended June 30, 2007. Expenditures for fixed assets in the six months ended June 30, 2008 include approximately \$276,000 for initial fit out costs and leasehold improvements related to our new facility in Singapore.

Financing activities used \$5.9 million of cash in the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to generating \$472,000 of cash in the six months ended June 30, 2007. We used \$5.9 million of cash to repurchase 582,395 shares of our common stock in the six months ended June 30, 2008 compared to using \$163,000 of cash to repurchase 13,066 shares of our common stock in the six months ended June 30, 2007. Proceeds from the exercise of stock options, including excess tax benefits from the exercise of those options were not significant in the six months ended June 30, 2008. Proceeds from the exercise of stock options, including excess tax benefits from the exercise of those options, totaled \$635,000 in the six months ended June 30, 2007.

A table of our contractual obligations was provided in Item 7 in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007. During the six months ended June 30, 2008 we entered into a lease agreement for a new facility in Singapore. The lease provides for a 3 year term from May 15, 2008, annual rent of approximately \$350,000 and a two year renewal option. There have been no other significant changes to our contractual obligations in the six months ended June 30, 2008 or other material commitments for capital expenditures. Purchase

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commitments for inventory can vary based on the volume of revenue and resulting inventory requirements.

Our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities totaled \$45.7 million at June 30, 2008. We spent \$15.0 million to repurchase 1,500,000 shares of our common stock through a modified Dutch auction tender offer that closed on July 29, 2008. We believe that our available balances of cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, even after completing the \$15.0 million tender offer, will be adequate to fund any costs related to our new operations and facility in Singapore and any other cash flow needs for the foreseeable future.

At June 30, 2008, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of establishing off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As such, we are not exposed to the financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in such relationships.

OTHER FACTORS

We believe that inflation has not had any significant effect on operations. All of our international export sales are negotiated, invoiced and paid in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, although currency fluctuations do not significantly affect our revenue and income, they can influence the price competitiveness of our products and the willingness of existing and potential customers to purchase our products and the decreasing value of the dollar relative to foreign currencies has helped our competitive position in intensely price competitive Asian markets.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157 *Fair Value Measurements*, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 will apply whenever another standard requires (or permits) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value. The standard does not expand the use of fair value to any new circumstances, and was effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2007. The FASB has provided a one year deferral for certain non-financial assets and liabilities. We adopted SFAS No. 157 effective January 1, 2008, for all financial assets and liabilities that were not deferred. The adoption of SFAS No. 157 for our financial assets and liabilities had no impact on our financial position or results of operations. We do not expect the standard to have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition when fully adopted in 2009.

In accordance with SFAS No. 157, we value our cash equivalents and marketable securities based on a three-level fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1). The next highest priority is based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in non-active markets or other observable inputs (Level 2). The lowest priority is given to unobservable inputs (Level 3).

The following table provides information regarding fair value measurements for our cash equivalents and marketable securities as of June 30, 2008 according to the three-level fair value hierarchy:

(in thousands) **Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using**

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	Balance June 30, 2008	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Cash equivalents	\$8,928	\$	\$ 8,928	\$
U.S. government and agency obligations	\$27,156	\$	\$ 27,156	\$
Corporate debt securities	\$3,829	\$	\$ 3,829	\$
Asset backed securities	\$3,334	\$	\$ 3,334	\$
Equity securities	\$85	\$85	\$	\$

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Changes in the fair value of these investments for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 resulting from our adoption of SFAS No. 157 had no impact on our consolidated financial statements. Our foreign currency swap agreements are structured to mature on the last day of each quarter. As a result, the fair value associated with these agreements is inconsequential.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, which provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value. This standard was effective beginning after December 31, 2007. We elected not to adopt the provisions of SFAS No. 159 in the six months ended June 30, 2008.

RECENT ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 141R, *Business Combinations*, which establishes principles for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination, recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in a business combination, and determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of a business combination. We are required to apply this standard prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009. Earlier application is not permitted.

In March 2008, the FASB issued Statement No. 161 *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* which amends and expands Statement No. 133 *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. SFAS No. 161 requires disclosure of the fair value of derivative instruments and their gains or losses in tabular format, information about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements, counterparty credit risk, along with strategies and objectives for using derivative instruments. This standard must be applied prospectively for interim periods and fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. We are presently analyzing the impact of SFAS No. 161 on our financial statement disclosures.

ITEM 7A QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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We invest excess funds not required for current operations in marketable securities. The investment policy for these marketable securities is approved annually by the Board of Directors and administered by management. A third party, approved by our Board of Directors, manages the portfolio at the direction of management. The investment policy dictates that marketable securities consist of U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency securities, various tax exempt securities or certain approved corporate instruments with maturities of five years or less and an average portfolio maturity of not more than 18 months. The policy also provides for investment in certain specified marketable equity securities. As of June 30, 2008, our portfolio of marketable securities had an average term to maturity of 1.2 years. All marketable securities are classified as available for sale and carried at fair value. We estimate that a hypothetical 1% increase in market interest rates would result in a decrease in the market value of the portfolio of marketable securities of approximately \$500,000. If such a rate increase occurred, our net income would only be impacted if securities were sold prior to maturity.

We enter into foreign currency swap agreements to hedge short term inter-company financing transactions with our subsidiary in the United Kingdom. These currency swap agreements are structured to mature near the last day of each quarter, and are designated as cash flow hedges. At June 30, 2008, we had one open swap agreement that was purchased on June 30, 2008, the fair value of which was inconsequential. The gains or losses from the settlement of foreign currency swap agreements, and the impact of currency fluctuations on the underlying inter-company balance, were also insignificant in the three and six months ended June 30, 2008.

Our foreign currency swap agreements contain credit risk to the extent that our bank counter-parties may be unable to meet the terms of the agreements. We minimize such risk by limiting our counter-parties to major financial institutions. We do not expect material losses as a result of defaults by other parties.

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ITEM 4 CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

a. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act)). Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in applicable rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, in a manner that allows timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

b. During the quarter ended June 30, 2008, there has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1A RISK FACTORS

We are dependent upon two electronic assembly customers, Assembleon and Juki, for a significant portion of our revenue. Sales to Juki accounted for 28% of our total revenue in 2007, while sales to Assembleon accounted for 20% of our total revenue in 2007.

Assembleon has notified us that it is developing new pick and place technology for future generations of its equipment. We have decided not to pursue new alignment sensors and fiducial cameras for use with this technology. Sales of alignment sensors and fiducial cameras that are impacted by this decision represented approximately 12% of our total revenue in 2007. We believe that Assembleon's transition away from our alignment sensors and fiducial cameras will not occur until late 2009.

Our results of operations and cash flows would be further negatively impacted if Assembleon or Juki are unsuccessful in selling the products into which our sensors are incorporated, if Assembleon transitions away from our products sooner than expected, or if Juki designs their products to function without our sensors, purchases sensors from other suppliers, or otherwise terminates their relationship with us.

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only risks facing our Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

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ITEM 2 UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

(c) Company Repurchase of Equity Securities

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly	(d) Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under
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			Announced Plans or Programs (1)	the Plans or Programs (1)
April 1, 2008 to April 30, 2008	154,337	\$9.51	154,337	828,591
May 1, 2008 to May 31, 2008	55,510	\$8.93	55,510	
June 1, 2008 to June 30, 2008		\$		
Total	209,847	\$9.36	209,847	

- (1) In February 2008, share repurchases of up to 1,000,000 shares were authorized by our board of directors for a period of one year expiring in February 2009. This authorization was in addition to a 500,000 share repurchase authorization adopted by our board in October 2007. The Company adopted a 10b5-1 plan to facilitate the purchase of the shares during periods it might otherwise be prevented by insider trading laws from making such repurchases. Shares were purchased in open market transactions. These share repurchase authorizations were subsequently canceled prior to June 1, 2008.

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ITEM 6 EXHIBITS

- 31.1: Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 15d-14(a)(17 CFR 240.15d-14(a)) and Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2: Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 15d-14(a)(17 CFR 240.15d-14(a)) and Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002
- 32: Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002

SIGNATURES

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

CYBEROPTICS CORPORATION

/s/ Kathleen P. Iverson

By Kathleen P. Iverson, President and CEO

(Principal Executive Officer and Duly Authorized Officer)

/s/ Jeffrey A. Bertelsen

By Jeffrey A. Bertelsen, Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Accounting Officer and Duly Authorized Officer)

Dated: August 6, 2008