

POWER INTEGRATIONS INC
Form 10-K
August 08, 2007
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

or

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

Commission File Number 0-23441

POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE
(State or other jurisdiction of
Incorporation or organization)

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

(408) 414-9200

94-3065014
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

95138-1002
(Zip code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: none

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

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Common Stock, \$0.001 par value

(Title of Class)

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities 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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

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

The aggregate market value of registrant's voting and non-voting common stock held by non affiliates of registrant on June 30, 2006, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$333,759,321, based upon the closing sale price of the common stock as reported on The NASDAQ Stock Market, now The NASDAQ Global Market. Shares of common stock held by each officer, director and holder of 5% or more of the outstanding common stock have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not a conclusive determination for other purposes.

Outstanding shares of registrant's common stock, \$0.001 par value, as of June 30, 2007: 28,682,475.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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PART I

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

Item 1. Business

Overview

We design, develop, manufacture and market proprietary, high-voltage, analog integrated circuits, commonly referred to as ICs. Our ICs are used in electronic power supplies, also known as switched-mode power supplies or switchers. Power supplies convert electricity from a high-voltage source, such as a wall socket, to the type of power needed by a given electronic device, such as a cell phone or a computer. This conversion entails, among other functions, reducing the voltage and, when necessary, converting alternating current to direct current, referred to as AC-DC conversion. Switched-mode power supplies perform these functions using an array of electronic components, often including ICs such as ours. The vast majority of our ICs are used in AC-DC switchers, although we also target certain high-voltage DC-DC applications such as power over Ethernet, or PoE. Our focus is on applications that are sensitive to size, portability, energy efficiency and time-to-market, which are the primary benefits that our ICs provide. We generally target power-supply applications in the following markets:

- * the communications market;

- * the consumer market;

- * the computer market; and

- * the industrial electronics markets.

We believe our patented TOPSwitch ICs, introduced in 1994, were the first highly integrated power conversion ICs to achieve widespread market acceptance. Since the introduction of TOPSwitch, we have introduced a number of other families of ICs that further improve upon the functionality and cost-effectiveness of TOPSwitch, and enable us to address a wider range of AC-DC applications. In June 2002, we further expanded our addressable market with the introduction of DPA-Switch, a highly integrated high-voltage DC-DC power conversion IC designed for use in distributed power architectures and PoE systems. With our current portfolio of products we can address applications requiring up to 290 watts of power in AC-DC applications, and up to 100 watts of power in DC-DC applications. Since introducing TOPSwitch in 1994, we have shipped approximately 1.7 billion ICs.

Industry Background

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

Until approximately 1970, virtually all AC-DC power supplies were in the form of linear transformers. These devices, consisting primarily of copper wire wound around an iron core, tend to be bulky and heavy, and typically waste a substantial amount of electricity. In the 1970s, the invention of high-voltage discrete semiconductors enabled the development of a new generation of power supplies known as switched-mode power supplies, or switchers. These switchers generally came to be a cost-effective alternative to linear transformers in applications requiring more than about three watts of power.

In addition to their cost advantages in higher-power applications, switchers are generally smaller, lighter-weight and more energy-efficient than linear transformers. However, switchers designed with discrete

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

Early attempts to replace discrete switchers with IC-based switchers did not achieve widespread acceptance in the marketplace because these integrated switchers were not cost-effective. We addressed this opportunity in 1994 with TOPSwitch, the industry's first cost-effective high-voltage IC for power conversion.

Our Highly Integrated Solution

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

Fewer Components, Reduced Size and Enhanced Functionality

Our highly integrated ICs, used in combination with our patented power-supply design techniques, enable the design and production of switchers that use up to 70% fewer components compared to discrete switchers. For example, our ICs provide safety and reliability features such as thermal and short-circuit protection, while discrete switchers must include additional components, and therefore incur additional cost, to provide these functions. Switchers that incorporate our ICs are also smaller, lighter, and more portable than comparable power supplies built with linear transformers, which are still commonly used in many low-power applications.

Improved Efficiency

Our patented EcoSmart technology, included in all of our ICs introduced since 1998, improves the energy efficiency of electronic devices during both normal operation and standby modes. This technology enables manufacturers to cost-effectively meet the growing demand for energy-efficient products, and to comply with increasingly stringent energy-efficiency requirements.

Reduced Time-to-Market

Our integrated circuits make power supply designs simpler and more suitable for high-volume manufacturing compared to discrete switchers. We also provide automated design tools and reference designs that reduce time-to-market and product development risk.

Wide Power Range and Scalability

Products in our current IC families can address a power range up to 290 watts in AC-DC applications, and up to 100 watts in DC-DC applications. Within each of our product families, the designer can scale up or down in power to address a wide range of designs with minimal design effort.

Energy Efficiency

Linear transformers and many discrete switchers draw significantly more electricity than the amount needed by the devices they power. As a result, billions of dollars worth of electricity is wasted each year, and millions of tons of greenhouse gases are unnecessarily produced. Energy waste occurs during both normal operations of a device and in so-called standby mode, when the device is performing little or no useful function. For example, computers and printers waste energy while in standby or sleep mode. TVs and DVD players that are turned off by remote control consume energy while awaiting a remote control signal to turn them back on. A cell phone charger left plugged into a wall outlet continues to draw electricity even when not connected to the phone. Many

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typical household appliances, such as microwave ovens, dishwashers and washing machines, consume power when not in use. One study has estimated that standby power alone amounted to as much as ten percent of residential energy consumption in Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, or OECD, countries.

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

As concerns about the environmental impact of carbon emissions continue to mount, policymakers are taking action to promote energy efficiency. For example, the Energy Star program and the European Union Code of Conduct encourage manufacturers of electronic devices such as home appliances, DVD players, computers and TVs to comply with energy-efficiency standards. The California Energy Commission has introduced mandatory efficiency standards for external power supplies, scheduled to take effect in 2007; similar standards have been adopted in several other U.S. states as well as Europe, China and Australia. In 2001, President Bush issued an executive order requiring that electronic products purchased by the Federal government consume less than one watt in standby mode. Numerous other countries around the world have also instituted energy-efficiency standards affecting a wide range of electronic devices. Meanwhile, the government of Australia has announced its intention to eliminate incandescent light bulbs over the next several years, while California has mandated the use of efficient lighting in new residential construction beginning in 2005.

Our EcoSmart technology, included in all of our ICs introduced since 1998, dramatically improves the efficiency of electronic devices, reducing waste in both operating and standby modes. We believe that this technology allows manufacturers to meet all current and proposed worldwide energy-efficiency regulations for electronic products. Our ICs can also be utilized in power conversion circuitry, or ballasts, for LED lighting, an emerging application for our technology. We estimate that our technology has saved more than \$2.2 billion in electricity costs worldwide since 1998.

Products

Below is a brief description of our products:

** TOPSwitch*

TOPSwitch, our first commercially successful product, was introduced in 1994. We introduced the TOPSwitch-II family of products in 1997. The key benefits that the TOPSwitch family of products has brought to power supplies, compared to discrete switchers, are fewer components, reduced size, enhanced functionality and lower cost in many applications. Our TOPSwitch products integrate a pulse width modulation, or PWM, controller, a high-voltage MOSFET and a number of other electronic components.

In March 2000 we introduced the TOPSwitch-FX family of products, and in November 2000 we introduced the TOPSwitch-GX family of products. These product families incorporate the features offered in earlier TOPSwitch products as well as new features through additional user-configurable pins, which allow a higher level of design flexibility. TOPSwitch-GX utilizes our second-generation silicon technology, which enables devices that are more cost-effective than previous generations. Applications for TOPSwitch-FX and TOPSwitch-GX include set-top boxes, DVD players, desktop computers, LCD monitors, and printers. TOPSwitch-GX can be used in applications requiring up to 290 watts of power.

Table of Contents** TinySwitch*

We introduced the TinySwitch family of products in September 1998. We designed the TinySwitch topology to address applications below 10 watts. TinySwitch was the first family of ICs to incorporate our EcoSmart technology. In March 2001 we introduced the TinySwitch-II family of products, which maintained the simplicity of the previous TinySwitch line while providing additional features that enable lower system cost. TinySwitch-II utilizes the same second-generation silicon technology found in TOPSwitch-GX. Applications for TinySwitch-II include adapters for portable equipment such as cell phones, PDAs, digital cameras, computer peripherals, and power tools, as well as power supplies found in PCs, audio/video equipment, home appliances and many other applications.

In February 2006 we introduced the third generation of the TinySwitch line, TinySwitch-III. The TinySwitch-III family of products addresses power levels up to 28 watts. TinySwitch-III further improves upon the cost-effectiveness of previous generations, and includes new features that further enhance design flexibility and energy efficiency.

In March 2006 we introduced PeakSwitch, an extension of the TinySwitch family of products targeted at applications requiring a high peak-to-average power ratio, including printers and audio amplifiers. PeakSwitch supplies momentary bursts of peak power by automatically increasing the switching frequency of the IC's integrated MOSFET for several milliseconds before returning to continuous-mode operation. This approach allows the use of transformers, capacitors and other components sized for the power supply's average continuous power rather than its peak power level.

** LinkSwitch*

We introduced the LinkSwitch family of products in September 2002. The LinkSwitch family of products includes the LinkSwitch-TN, LinkSwitch-XT and LinkSwitch-LP family extensions. Deriving its name from the phrase "linear-killer switch," LinkSwitch is the industry's first highly integrated high-voltage power conversion IC designed specifically to displace low-power, 4 watts or less, linear transformers. Applications for LinkSwitch include low-power adapters and chargers for personal electronics such as cell phones, cordless phones, digital cameras, and MP3 players. LinkSwitch is also used in numerous consumer and industrial applications.

** DPA-Switch*

The DPA-Switch family of products, introduced in June 2002, is the first monolithic high-voltage power-conversion IC designed specifically for use in DC-DC converters and distributed power architectures. It is capable of supplying output power levels of up to 100 watts. DPA-Switch allows designers to eliminate up to 50 external components from the design of a typical discrete DC-DC converter, resulting in a shorter design cycle, smaller board size and higher reliability. Applications include Power-over-Ethernet powered devices such as voice-over-IP phones and security cameras, as well as network hubs, line cards, servers, digital PBX phones, DC-DC converter modules and industrial controls.

Revenue mix by product family for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 was approximately as follows:

| Product Family | Years Ended December 31, | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|------|------|
| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 |
| TinySwitch | 53% | 57% | 54% |
| TOPSwitch | 36% | 38% | 43% |
| LinkSwitch | 9% | 5% | 3% |
| DPA-Switch | 2% | | |

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

| Market Category | Primary Applications |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Communications</i> | Cell phone chargers, cordless phones, broadband modems, Power-over-Ethernet devices including voice-over-IP phones, other network and telecom gear |
| <i>Consumer</i> | Set-top boxes for cable and satellite services, digital cameras, DVD players, LCD TVs, major appliances, personal care and small appliances, audio amplifiers |
| <i>Computer</i> | Standby power for desktop PCs and servers, LCD monitors, multimedia audio, printers, removable media, LCD projectors, PDAs |
| <i>Industrial Electronics</i> | Industrial controls, utility meters, motor controls, uninterruptible power supplies, emergency lighting, LED lighting |

Revenue by our end market categories for 2006 was approximately 32 percent consumer, 28 percent communications, 19 percent computer, 15 percent industrial electronics and 6 percent other markets.

Sales, Distribution and Marketing

We sell our products to original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, and merchant power supply manufacturers through a direct sales staff and through a worldwide network of independent sales representatives and distributors. We have sales offices in California, Georgia and Illinois, as well as in England, France, Germany, Italy, India, China, Japan, Korea, Singapore and Taiwan. Direct sales to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers represented approximately 37%, 40% and 44% of our net product revenues for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, while sales through distributors accounted for approximately 63%, 60% and 56% for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. All distributors are entitled to certain return privileges based on sales revenue and are protected from price reductions affecting their inventories. Our distributors are not subject to minimum purchase requirements and sales representatives and distributors can discontinue marketing any of our products at any time.

Our top ten customers, including distributors that resell to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers, accounted for 58%, 69% and 71% of our net revenues for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. For 2006, Avnet accounted for 23% of our net revenues. In 2005, two customers, both of which were distributors of our products, accounted for more than 10% of net revenues. For 2005, Memec Electronic Components, now Avnet, and Synnex Technologies accounted for 19% and 18% of our net revenues, respectively. In 2004, Memec, now Avnet, and Synnex Technologies each accounted for 19% of our net revenues. In April 2006, we terminated our distributor relationship with Synnex Technologies. We have replaced this relationship with other distribution relationships, and therefore we do not believe that the termination has had or will have a material impact on our business. No other customers accounted for more than 10% of net revenues during 2006, 2005 and 2004. In each calendar year 2006, 2005 and 2004, sales to customers in the United States accounted for approximately 6% of our net revenues. See Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in our notes to consolidated financial statements regarding sales to customers located in foreign countries, and for data regarding long-lived assets in the U.S. and in foreign countries. See our consolidated financial statements regarding total revenues.

Because much of our manufacturing, and most of our customers, are located in foreign jurisdictions, we are subject to additional risks. Risks related to our foreign operations are set forth in Item 1A of this Annual Report

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on Form 10-K, and include: potential weaker intellectual property rights under foreign laws; the burden of complying with foreign laws; and foreign-currency exchange risk.

Backlog

Our sales are primarily made pursuant to standard purchase orders. The quantity of products purchased by our customers as well as shipment schedules are subject to revisions that reflect changes in both the customers' requirements and in manufacturing availability. The semiconductor industry is characterized by short lead-time orders and quick delivery schedules. In light of industry practice and experience, we do not believe that backlog at any given time is a meaningful indicator of our ability to achieve any particular level of revenue or financial performance.

Technology

High-Voltage Transistor Structure and Process Technology We have developed a patented silicon technology that uses a proprietary high-voltage MOS transistor structure and fabrication process. This technology enables us to integrate high-voltage n-channel transistors and industry-standard CMOS and bipolar control circuitry on the same monolithic IC. Both the IC device structure and the wafer fabrication process contribute to the cost-effectiveness of our high-voltage technology. In 2000, we introduced an improved high-voltage technology that further reduces the silicon area of our devices by using dual-conduction layers. In 2004, we made additional improvements to our integrated high-voltage technology to further shrink the silicon area of our ICs. Our high-voltage ICs are implemented on low-cost silicon wafers using standard 5V CMOS silicon processing techniques with a relatively large feature size of between 1.5 and 3 microns.

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

Research and Development

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

In 2006, 2005 and 2004, we incurred costs of \$24.4 million, \$17.1 million and \$15.4 million, respectively, on research and development efforts, including expenses related to stock-based compensation, see Note 5, *Stockholders' Equity*, in our notes to consolidated financial statements. We expect to continue to invest significant funds in research and development activities.

Intellectual Property and Other Proprietary Rights

We use a combination of patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets and confidentiality procedures to protect our intellectual property rights. As of June 13, 2007, we held 184 U.S. patents and had generally filed for or received foreign patent protection on these patents resulting in 83 foreign patents. The U.S. patents have

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expiration dates ranging from 2009 to 2026. We also hold trademarks in the U.S. and various other countries including Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, China, Europe, and Japan.

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

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

The Technology License Agreement with Matsushita expired in June 2005 and has not been renewed. As a result, Matsushita's right to use our technology does not include technology developed after June 2005. Matsushita may continue to sell products based on technology covered by the license agreement prior to its expiration, and will continue to pay us royalties on the sale of these products through June 2009. Matsushita may sell products based on technology covered by the Technology License Agreement without payment of royalties after June 2009.

Manufacturing

To manufacture our wafers, we contract with Matsushita, OKI Electric Industry, or OKI, and ZFoundry, more specifically known as ZMD Analog Mixed Signal Services GmbH & Co. KG, a wholly owned subsidiary of X-FAB Semiconductor Foundries AG. These contractors manufacture our wafers at foundries located in Japan and Germany. Our products are assembled and packaged by independent subcontractors in China, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines. We perform testing at our facility in San Jose, California, and through our packaging subcontractors in Asia. Our fabless manufacturing model enables us to focus on our engineering and design strengths, minimize fixed costs on capital expenditures and still have access to high-volume manufacturing capacity. Our products do not require leading-edge process geometries for them to be cost-effective, and thus we can use our foundries' older, low-cost facilities for wafer manufacturing. However, because of our highly sensitive process, we must interact closely with our foundries to achieve satisfactory yields. Although we generally utilize standard IC packages for assembly, some materials and aspects of assembly are specific to our products. We require our assembly manufacturers to use a high-voltage molding compound which is more difficult to process than industry standard molding compounds. Until recently, this molding compound was procured from only one supplier. In December 2006, another high-voltage mold compound from a different supplier was qualified for use in manufacturing our products, allowing our manufacturers to source material from both suppliers. We will continue to investigate the use of alternative high-voltage molding compounds so that our assembly manufacturers have competitive sources of material. We will remain heavily involved with our contractors on an active engineering basis to maintain and improve our manufacturing processes.

Our wafer supply agreements with Matsushita, OKI, and ZFoundry expire in June 2010, April 2008, and December 2009, respectively. Under the terms of our agreement with Matsushita, we establish, by mutual agreement, minimum production capacity to be made available by Matsushita for the production of our wafers, and we supply Matsushita with monthly orders and rolling six-month forecasts on a monthly basis. We also establish pricing by good faith arrangements, subject to our right to most-favored pricing. Under the terms of the OKI agreement, OKI has agreed to reserve a specified amount of production capacity and to sell wafers to us at fixed prices, which are subject to periodic review jointly by OKI and us. Our agreements with both Matsushita

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and OKI provide for the purchase of wafers in Japanese yen. Both agreements allow for mutual sharing of the impact of the exchange rate fluctuation between the Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar. Under the terms of the ZFoundry agreement, ZFoundry has agreed to reserve a specified amount of production capacity and to sell wafers to us at fixed prices, which are subject to periodic review jointly by ZFoundry and us. The agreement with ZFoundry also requires us to supply ZFoundry with rolling six-month forecasts on a monthly basis. Our purchases of wafers from ZFoundry are denominated in U.S. dollars.

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

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

Competition

Competing alternatives to our high-voltage ICs include other integrated and hybrid, i.e., single-package products from companies such as Fairchild Semiconductor, STMicroelectronics, Infineon, ON Semiconductor and Sanken Electric Company, as well as discrete components such as PWM controllers and high-voltage bipolar transistors and MOSFETs, produced by a large number of vendors. For some applications, line-frequency transformers are also a competing alternative to designs utilizing our ICs.

We have historically observed highly competitive pricing for discrete components and competing integrated/hybrid products. While the pricing of our ICs is an important factor considered by our customers, we also compete against alternative products based on a variety of other factors. Most importantly, the highly integrated nature of our ICs enables power supply designs that utilize fewer total components than comparable discrete designs or designs using other integrated/hybrid products. This reduced component count provides a cost savings on the bill of materials for a power supply, but also enables power supplies to be designed more quickly and manufactured more efficiently than competing designs.

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

On June 14, 2007, we announced the filing of a patent-infringement suit against one of our competitors, BCD Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited, a Chinese semiconductor company, and its U.S. affiliate, BCD Semiconductor Corporation, which we refer collectively to as BCD. The suit alleges that certain chips produced by BCD infringe upon certain of our patents. We are seeking damages as well as an injunction against the infringing products. We are facing competition from a new charger design which incorporates what we believe are infringing BCD parts. The new charger has recently gone into production, and has displaced some of

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our business. We intend to vigorously defend our intellectual property and prosecute aggressively our case against BCD.

Warranty

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

Employees

As of December 31, 2006, we employed 354 full time personnel, consisting of 95 in manufacturing, 90 in research and development, 140 in sales, marketing and applications support, and 29 in finance and administration.

Investor Information

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

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

Executive Officers of the Registrant

As of July 25, 2007, our executive officers, who are appointed by and serve at the discretion of the board of directors, were as follows:

| Name | Position With Power Integrations | Age |
|--------------------|---|-----|
| Balu Balakrishnan | President and Chief Executive Officer | 53 |
| Douglas Bailey | Vice President, Marketing | 40 |
| Derek Bell | Vice President, Engineering | 64 |
| Bruce Renouard | Vice President, Worldwide Sales | 46 |
| John Tomlin | Vice President, Operations | 59 |
| Rafael Torres | Vice President, Finance and Administration, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary | 39 |
| Clifford J. Walker | Vice President, Corporate Development | 56 |

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

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

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

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

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

Rafael Torres became our vice president, finance and administration, chief financial officer and secretary on July 19, 2006. From November 2000 to July 2006, Mr. Torres served as chief financial officer of PLX Technology, Inc., a leading supplier of PCI Express and other standard input/output interconnect silicon for the communications, server, storage, embedded-control and consumer industries. From May 1999 to November 2000, he held a senior management position at PLX Technology, Inc. Prior to joining PLX, he served in financial management roles at OnCommand Corporation, a provider of on demand video services, and at Silicon Valley Group, a semiconductor equipment company. Mr. Torres is a Certified Public Accountant, and spent three years working in public accounting to obtain his certification.

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

Item 1A. Risk Factors

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

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

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

the volume and timing of orders received from customers;

competitive pressures on selling prices;

the demand for our products declining in the major end markets we serve;

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

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

we are being audited by the Internal Revenue Service, which is asserting that we owe additional taxes relating to a number of items;

SEC and U.S. Department of Justice investigations and stockholder litigation related to our previous internal investigation of our practices related to stock option grants and the related restatement of our consolidated financial statements;

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

expenses we are required to incur or choose to incur in connection with our litigation against Fairchild Semiconductor, System General Corporation, and BCD;

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

the licensing of our intellectual property to one of our wafer foundries;

the lengthy timing of our sales cycle;

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

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

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

the ability of our products to penetrate additional markets;

attraction and retention of qualified personnel in a competitive market;

changes in environmental laws and regulations; and

earthquakes, terrorists' acts or other disasters.

We do not have long-term contracts with any of our customers and if they fail to place, or if they cancel or reschedule orders for our products, our operating results and our business may suffer. Our business is characterized by short-term customer orders and shipment schedules. Our customer base is highly concentrated, and a relatively small number of distributors, OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers account for a significant portion of our revenues. Our top customer, that resells our products to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers, accounted for 23% and our top ten customers, including distributors, accounted for 58%, of our net revenues for 2006. In April 2006, we terminated our relationship with a distributor that was one of our top two customers in 2005. We have replaced this relationship with other distribution relationships, and do not believe that the termination has had a material impact on our business. The ordering patterns of some of our existing large customers have been unpredictable in the past and we expect that customer-ordering patterns will continue to be unpredictable in the future. Not only does the volume of units ordered by particular customers vary substantially from period to period, but also purchase orders received from particular customers often vary substantially from early oral estimates provided by those customers for planning purposes. In addition, customer orders can be canceled or rescheduled without significant penalty to the customer. In the past we have experienced customer cancellations of substantial orders for reasons beyond our control, and significant cancellations could occur again at any time.

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Intense competition in the high-voltage power supply industry may lead to a decrease in our average selling price and reduced sales volume of our products. The high-voltage power supply industry is intensely competitive and characterized by significant price sensitivity. Our products face competition from alternative technologies, such as linear transformers, discrete switcher power supplies, and other integrated and hybrid solutions. If the price of competing solutions decreases significantly, the cost effectiveness of our products will be adversely affected. If power requirements for applications in which our products are currently utilized go outside the cost-effective range of our products, some of these alternative technologies can be used more cost effectively. In addition, as our patents expire, our competitors could legally begin using the technology covered by the expired patents in their products, potentially increasing the performance of their products and/or decreasing the cost of their products, which may enable our competitors to compete more effectively. Our current patents may or may not inhibit our competitors from getting any benefit from an expired patent. One of our patents recently expired, and our remaining U.S. patents have expiration dates ranging from 2009 to 2026. We cannot assure that our products will continue to compete favorably or that we will be successful in the face of increasing competition from new products and enhancements introduced by existing competitors or new companies entering this market. We believe our failure to compete successfully in the high-voltage power supply business, including our ability to introduce new products with higher average selling prices, would materially harm our operating results.

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

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

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

We depend on third-party suppliers to provide us with wafers for our products and if they fail to provide us sufficient wafers, our business may suffer. We have supply arrangements for the production of wafers with Matsushita, OKI and ZFoundry. Our contracts with these suppliers expire in June 2010, April 2008, and December 2009 respectively. Although certain aspects of our relationships with Matsushita, OKI and ZFoundry are contractual, many important aspects of these relationships depend on their continued cooperation. We cannot assure that we will continue to work successfully with Matsushita, OKI or ZFoundry in the future, and that the wafer foundries' capacity will meet our needs. Additionally, one or more of these wafer foundries could seek an

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early termination of our wafer supply agreements. Any serious disruption in the supply of wafers from OKI, Matsushita or ZFoundry could harm our business. We estimate that it would take nine to 18 months from the time we identified an alternate manufacturing source to produce wafers with acceptable manufacturing yields in sufficient quantities to meet our needs.

Although we provide our foundries with rolling forecasts of our production requirements, their ability to provide wafers to us is ultimately limited by the available capacity of the wafer foundry. Any reduction in wafer foundry capacity available to us could require us to pay amounts in excess of contracted or anticipated amounts for wafer deliveries or require us to make other concessions to meet our customers' requirements. Any of these concessions could harm our business.

If our third-party suppliers and independent subcontractors do not produce our wafers and assemble our finished products at acceptable yields, our net revenues may decline. We depend on independent foundries to produce wafers, and independent subcontractors to assemble and test finished products, at acceptable yields and to deliver them to us in a timely manner. The failure of the foundries to supply us wafers at acceptable yields could prevent us from selling our products to our customers and would likely cause a decline in our net revenues. In addition, our IC assembly process requires our manufacturers to use a high-voltage molding compound that, until recently, has been available from only one supplier. In December 2006, an alternative molding compound, made by a different supplier was qualified for use on our highest volume package type. These compounds and their specified processing conditions require a more exacting level of process control than normally required for standard IC packages. Unavailability of assembly materials or problems with the assembly process can materially adversely affect yields, timely delivery and cost to manufacture. We may not be able to maintain acceptable yields in the future.

In addition, if prices for commodities used in our products increase significantly, raw materials costs of our suppliers would increase and could result in increased product costs our suppliers charge us. If we are not able to pass these costs on to our customers, this would have an adverse effect on our gross margins.

We are subject to SEC and U.S. Department of Justice investigations and stockholder litigation related to our recent internal investigation of our practices related to stock option grants and the related restatement of our consolidated financial statements. The SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice, or DOJ, are both conducting investigations related to our internal investigation of our practices related to stock option grants. In addition, three alleged shareholders of Power Integrations have filed derivative complaints in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, and two alleged shareholders have filed derivative complaints in Superior Court of California, Santa Clara County, all purportedly on behalf of Power Integrations, against certain of our current and former executive officers and directors in connection with our option granting practices alleging, among other things, breaches of fiduciary duties and in the federal court cases violations of Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The shareholder derivative suits are discussed in more detail in Item 3 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The ongoing legal fees we are incurring in connection with these actions, and any fines that we may be required to pay in the event that the SEC or DOJ determine, as a result of their investigations, to bring any civil or other actions against us, or any attorneys' fees that we may be required to pay as a result of the derivative suits, would have an adverse effect on our operating results. Further, these actions require a significant amount of our senior management's attention, which detracts from their ability to manage our company's business.

Our stock has been delisted from The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and there is no guarantee that we will be successful in relisting it. Our common stock has been suspended from trading on The NASDAQ Global Market for noncompliance with The NASDAQ listing requirements, and currently trades on the Pink Sheets under the symbol POWI.PK. Until we are current with our SEC filings, we will not be compliant with The NASDAQ listing requirements. Even when we do regain compliance with The NASDAQ listing requirements, our common stock will not automatically begin trading on Nasdaq again. In order to have our common stock resume trading on The NASDAQ Global Market, we will need to reapply to Nasdaq to have our stock listed. The application process can be lengthy, and there is no assurance that Nasdaq will relist our common stock.

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Recently enacted changes in securities laws and regulations, including potential risk resulting from our evaluation of internal controls under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 will continue to impact our results. Complying with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Nasdaq's conditions for continued listing have imposed significant legal and financial compliance costs, and are expected to continue to impose significant costs and management burden on us. These new rules and regulations also may make it more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain coverage. These rules and regulations could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified executive officers and members of our board of directors, particularly qualified members to serve on our audit committee.

Additionally, we cannot be sure that we will be able to successfully remediate the currently reported material weaknesses in our system of internal controls. Our efforts to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the related regulations regarding our required assessment of our internal controls over financial reporting and our external auditors' attestation report on our management's assessment of our internal controls continues to require the commitment of significant financial and managerial resources.

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

If we do not prevail in our litigation against Fairchild Semiconductor, System General, and BCD we will have expended significant financial resources, potentially without any benefit, and may also suffer the loss of proprietary rights. We are in patent litigation with each of Fairchild Semiconductor, System General Corp., and BCD Semiconductor Manufacturing Limited, and the outcome of this litigation is uncertain. The next phase of the Fairchild suit will determine whether or not our patents at issue in the suit are valid. One of the patents that is the subject of the litigation has recently expired. In addition, there is no assurance that we will be successful in obtaining financial damages or an injunction against all System General products or BCD products that infringe our patents. We have incurred, and expect to continue to incur, significant legal costs in conducting these lawsuits. Thus, even if we are successful in these lawsuits, we will have incurred significant legal costs, potentially without any benefit which could have a material adverse effect on our business. Further, if we are not successful in the Fairchild lawsuit, our patents at issue in the suit may be determined invalid and we will not receive any damages, including the \$34 million the jury awarded us in October 2006, nor will we have the intellectual property protection we currently believe is provided by these patents.

We are being audited by the Internal Revenue Service which is asserting that we owe additional taxes relating to a number of items, and if we are not successful in defending our position we may be obligated to pay additional taxes, as well as penalties and interest, and may also have a higher effective income tax rate in the future. Our operations are subject to income and transaction taxes in the United States and in multiple foreign jurisdictions and to review or audit by the IRS and state, local and foreign tax authorities. In connection with an IRS audit of our United States federal income tax returns for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, the IRS is asserting that we owe additional taxes relating to a number of items, the most significant of which is our research and development cost sharing arrangements with one of our subsidiaries. We disagree with the IRS's position; however, if we are not successful in defending our position, we could be required to pay additional taxes, penalties and interest for 2002 and 2003, as well as for subsequent years that are not currently under audit. Resolution of this matter could take considerable time, possibly years.

We believe the IRS's position with respect to certain items for which it has proposed adjustments is inconsistent with applicable tax laws, and that we have meritorious defenses to our position with respect to these proposed adjustments. Accordingly, we intend to continue to challenge the IRS's position on these matters vigorously. While we believe the IRS's asserted position on these matters is not supported by applicable law, we may be required to make additional payments in order to resolve these matters. If the IRS determines that we owe

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additional taxes for these matters, our results of operations and financial condition would be materially and adversely affected.

Fluctuations in exchange rates, particularly the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen, may impact our gross margin. The contract prices to purchase wafers from Matsushita and OKI are denominated in Japanese yen. The agreements with both vendors allow for mutual sharing of the impact of the exchange rate fluctuation between Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar. Nevertheless, changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen subject our gross profit and operating results to the potential for material fluctuations.

Matsushita has licenses to our technology, which it may use to our detriment. Pursuant to a Technology Agreement with Matsushita, which expired in June 2005, Matsushita has the perpetual right to manufacture and sell products that incorporate our technology to Japanese companies worldwide and to subsidiaries of Japanese companies located in Asia. Matsushita does not have rights to utilize technology developed by us after June 2005, when the agreement expired. According to the expired Technology Agreement, we will continue to receive royalties on Matsushita's sales through June 2009 at a reduced rate. Royalty revenue was less than 2% of total net revenues for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004. However, these royalties are substantially lower than the gross profit we receive on direct sales, and we cannot assure that Matsushita will not use the technology rights to continue to develop and market competing products.

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

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

Our international sales activities account for a substantial portion of our net revenues, which subjects us to substantial risks. Sales to customers outside of the North and South America account for, and have accounted for a large portion of our net revenues, including approximately 93%, 93% and 92% of our net revenues for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. If our international sales, which we define as sales outside of North and South America, declined and we were unable to increase domestic sales, our revenues would decline and our operating results would be harmed. International sales involve a number of risks to us, including:

potential insolvency of international distributors and representatives;

reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;

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

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tariffs and other trade barriers and restrictions;

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

foreign-currency exchange risk.

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

If our efforts to enhance existing products and introduce new products are not successful, we may not be able to generate demand for our products. Our success depends in significant part upon our ability to develop new ICs for high-voltage power conversion for existing and new markets, to introduce these products in a timely manner and to have these products selected for design into products of leading manufacturers. New product introduction schedules are subject to the risks and uncertainties that typically accompany development and delivery of complex technologies to the market place, including product development delays and defects. If we fail to develop and sell new products in a timely manner, our net revenues could decline.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have adopted anti-takeover measures which may make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us. Our board of directors may issue up to 2,925,000 shares of preferred stock and determine the price, rights, preferences and privileges of those preferred shares without any further vote or action by the stockholders. The rights of the holders of common stock will be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of any preferred stock that may be issued in the future. The issuance of shares of preferred stock, while potentially providing flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and for other corporate purposes, could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire a majority of our outstanding voting stock. We have no present intention to issue shares of preferred stock.

In addition, we have entered into a rights agreement, commonly referred to as a poison pill, to guard against abusive hostile takeover tactics. Further, the anti-takeover provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporations Law apply to us. Our rights agreement and Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporations Law may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of Power Integrations.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties.

We own our principal executive, administrative, manufacturing and technical offices which are located in San Jose, California in an 118,000 square foot facility. In addition to our facility in San Jose, we also lease sales offices in various countries around the world to accommodate our sales force. We believe that our current facilities are sufficient for our company for the foreseeable future.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

On June 28, 2004, we filed a complaint for patent infringement in the U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, against System General Corporation (System General), a Taiwanese company, and its U.S. subsidiary. Our complaint alleges that certain integrated circuits produced by System General infringed and continue to infringe certain of our patents. We seek, among other things, an order enjoining System General from infringing our patents and an award for damages resulting from the alleged infringement. On June 10, 2005, in response to the initiation of the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) investigation (discussed below), the District Court stayed all proceedings. Subsequent to the completion of the ITC proceedings, the District Court temporarily lifted the stay. On December 6, 2006, System General filed a notice of appeal of the ITC decision as discussed below. In response, and by agreement of the parties, the District Court renewed the stay of proceedings pending the outcome of the Federal Circuit appeal of the ITC determination.

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On May 9, 2005, we filed a Complaint with the ITC under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. section 1337. We filed a supplement to the complaint on May 24, 2005. We alleged infringement of certain of our patents pertaining to pulse width modulation (PWM) integrated circuit devices. The Commission instituted an investigation on June 8, 2005 in response to our complaint. Systems General Corporation filed a response to the ITC complaint asserting that the patents-in-suit were invalid and not infringed. We subsequently and voluntarily narrowed the number of patents and claims in suit, which proceeded to a hearing. The hearing on the investigation was held before the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) from January 18 to January 24, 2006. The ALJ 's initial determination was issued on May 15, 2006. The ALJ found all remaining asserted claims valid and infringed, and recommended the exclusion of the infringing products as well as certain downstream products that contain the infringing products. On June 30, 2006 the Commission decided not to review the initial determination on liability, but did invite briefs on remedy, bonding and the public interest. On August 11, 2006 the Commission issued an order excluding from entry into the United States the infringing Systems General PWM chips, and any LCD computer monitors, AC printer adapters and sample/demonstration circuit boards containing an infringing Systems General chip. The U.S. Customs Service is authorized to enforce the exclusion order which is now in full effect. On December 6, 2006 System General filed a notice of appeal of the ITC decision. Briefing has been completed, and the appeal will be heard by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in the coming months.

On October 20, 2004, we filed a complaint against Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc. and Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation (referred to collectively as Fairchild) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware. In our complaint, we alleged that Fairchild has and is infringing four Power Integrations patents pertaining to PWM integrated circuit devices. Fairchild denied infringement and asked for a declaration from the court that it does not infringe any Power Integration patent and that the patents are invalid. The Court issued a claim construction order on March 31, 2006 which was favorable to us. The Court set a first trial on the issues of infringement, willfulness and damages for October 2, 2006. At the close of the first trial, on October 10, 2006, the jury returned a verdict in favor of us finding all asserted claims of all four patents-in-suit to be willfully infringed by Fairchild and awarding \$33,981,781 in damages. Although the jury awarded damages, and we will request the damages to be enhanced in view of the jury 's finding on willfulness, at this stage of the proceedings we cannot state the amount, if any, which might ultimately be recovered by us from Fairchild, and no benefits have been recorded in our consolidated financial statements as a result of the damages award. Fairchild has raised defenses contending that the asserted patents are invalid or unenforceable, and the court set a second trial on these issues to begin on September 17, 2007.

On April 11, 2006, Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation and Intersil Corporation filed a patent infringement lawsuit against us in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The complaint asserts that we infringed on an old Intersil patent that Fairchild recently secured exclusive rights to assert against us but Fairchild and Intersil did not identify any specific products they believe infringe the patent. We believe that Fairchild and Intersil 's lawsuits are flawed because both Fairchild and Intersil lack standing to sue us and it is also duplicative of a portion of our suit against Fairchild in Delaware, and we therefore filed a motion addressing both issues. The Texas Court granted us motion to transfer the case to Delaware on March 6, 2007, and the case has been transferred to Delaware and assigned to Judge Farnan, the presiding judge in the Fairchild case discussed above. The Delaware Court had a status conference on August 2, 2007, and it scheduled a trial for September 8, 2008, but there have been no further developments in the case. We continue to believe Fairchild 's case should be dismissed for lack of standing, and the Court has scheduled a hearing on that issue for October 5, 2007. Regardless we do not expect Fairchild 's suit to have any impact on our lawsuit against Fairchild.

On June 14, 2007, we filed a complaint for patent infringement in the U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, against BCD Semiconductor Manufacturing Limited, a Chinese company, and its U.S. subsidiary. Our complaint alleges that certain integrated circuits produced by BCD infringe certain of our patents. We seek, among other things, an order enjoining BCD from infringing our patents and an award for damages resulting from the alleged infringement. BCD has not yet answered the complaint.

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On April 25, 2006, Kimberly Quaco, an alleged shareholder, filed a derivative complaint in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, purportedly on behalf of Power Integrations, against certain of Power Integrations' current and former executives and members of our board of directors relating to our historical stock option granting practices. On August 1, 2006, Kathryn L. Champlin, another alleged shareholder, filed a similar derivative complaint in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California purportedly on behalf of Power Integrations. On September 21, 2006, Christopher Deboskey, another alleged shareholder, filed a similar derivative suit in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California purportedly on behalf of Power Integrations. On November 30, 2006, Ms. Champlin voluntarily dismissed her suit. On December 18, 2006, the Court appointed Ms. Quaco's counsel as lead counsel and ordered that another purported shareholder, Mr. Geoffrey Wren, be substituted in as lead plaintiff. On January 17, 2007, the plaintiffs filed their consolidated complaint. On August 3, 2007, plaintiffs filed an amended consolidated complaint. The amended consolidated complaint alleges, among other things, that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties by improperly backdating stock option grants in violation of Power Integrations' shareholder approved stock option plans, improperly recording and accounting for the backdated options, improperly taking tax deductions based on the backdated options, and disseminating false financial statements that improperly recorded the backdated option grants. The amended consolidated complaint asserts claims for, among other things, breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, and violations of Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Power Integrations' response to the amended consolidated complaint is due on September 12, 2007.

On May 26, 2006, Stanley Banko, an alleged shareholder, filed a derivative complaint in the Superior Court of California, Santa Clara County, purportedly on behalf of Power Integrations, against certain of our current and former executives and members of Power Integrations' board of directors relating to our historical stock option granting practices. On May 30, 2006, Joan Campbell, also an alleged shareholder, filed a derivative suit in the Superior Court of California, Santa Clara County, making the identical allegations asserted in the Banko lawsuit. On June 30, 2006, pursuant to a stipulation by the parties, the Court consolidated the two cases into a single proceeding and required plaintiffs to file an amended, consolidated complaint. Plaintiffs filed their consolidated complaint on August 14, 2006, in which plaintiffs named additional officers and former officers and KPMG LLP, Power Integrations' former auditor, as new defendants. The consolidated complaint alleges, among other things, that the defendants caused or allowed Power Integrations' executives to manipulate their stock option grant dates, that defendants improperly backdated stock option grants, and that costs associated with the stock option grants were not properly recorded in Power Integrations' financial statements. The complaint asserts claims for, among other things, insider trading, breach of fiduciary duty, gross mismanagement and unjust enrichment. On September 15, 2006, the Court stayed this action until January 19, 2007. The parties have filed a stipulation to extend the stay until October 5, 2007.

On May 23, 2006, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of California, or DOJ, issued a grand jury subpoena to us directing that we produce documents relating to the granting of stock options from 1995 through the present. On May 31, 2006, the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, sent a letter to us directing us to take appropriate actions to preserve certain documents relating to our stock option practices. Since that time, the government made a number of requests for us to voluntarily produce documents relating to, among other things, our stock option practices. In addition, the government conducted voluntary interviews of certain current and former officers and employees. We have cooperated fully with the SEC and the DOJ and intend to continue to do so.

The Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, is conducting an audit of our 2002 and 2003 tax returns. The IRS has issued a number of Notices of Proposed Adjustment to these returns. Among other things, the IRS has challenged several aspects of our research and development cost-sharing arrangement, which was put into place on November 1, 2003. While we have agreed to some of the adjustments proposed by the IRS, we dispute other proposed adjustments.

There can be no assurance that the Company will prevail in its litigation with System General, Fairchild or BCD. This litigation, whether or not determined in the Company's favor or settled, will be costly and will divert

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the efforts and attention of the Company's management and technical personnel from normal business operations, potentially causing a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and operating results. In addition, the Company is unable to predict the outcome of the other legal proceedings described above. Adverse determinations in litigation could result in monetary losses, the loss of the Company's proprietary rights, subject the Company to significant liabilities, require the Company to seek licenses from third parties or prevent the Company from licensing its technology, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and operating results.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

None.

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

As of the date of the filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, our common stock trades on the Pink Sheets under the symbol POWI.PK. Prior to August 2, 2006, and from October 30, 2006 to December 18, 2006, our common stock traded on The NASDAQ Global Market (formerly The NASDAQ National Market) under the symbol POWI. The following table shows the high and low sales prices per share of our common stock as reported on The NASDAQ Global Market for the periods indicated. For the periods in which our common stock was traded on the Pink Sheets, the prices below reflect high and low bid quotations, which reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions:

| Year Ended December 31, 2006 | Price Range | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | High | Low |
| Fourth quarter | \$ 28.25 | \$ 18.28 |
| Third quarter | \$ 20.57 | \$ 13.71 |
| Second quarter | \$ 25.78 | \$ 15.00 |
| First quarter | \$ 28.27 | \$ 23.35 |
| | | |
| Year Ended December 31, 2005 | High | Low |
| Fourth quarter | \$ 24.82 | \$ 18.79 |
| Third quarter | \$ 24.10 | \$ 20.90 |
| Second quarter | \$ 24.76 | \$ 19.31 |
| First quarter | \$ 22.31 | \$ 16.47 |

On August 2, 2006, our common stock was suspended from trading on The NASDAQ Global Market for noncompliance with The NASDAQ listing requirements. From that date until October 30, 2006, the date the suspension of the trading of our common stock was lifted, our common stock was traded on the Pink Sheets under the symbol POWI.PK. On December 19, 2006, our common stock was again suspended from trading on The NASDAQ Global Market for noncompliance with The NASDAQ listing requirements, and currently is traded on the Pink Sheets under the symbol POWI.PK. Until we regain compliance with The NASDAQ listing requirements, we will not be able to reapply to have our common stock listed for trading on The NASDAQ Global Market.

As of June 15, 2007, there were approximately 78 stockholders of record. Because brokers and other institutions hold many of our shares on behalf of stockholders, we are unable to estimate the total number of stockholders represented by these record holders.

We have not paid any cash dividends on our capital stock and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

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Performance Graph (1)

The following graph shows the cumulative total stockholder return of an investment of \$100 in cash on December 31, 2001, through December 31, 2006, for (a) our common stock, (b) The NASDAQ Composite Index and (c) The NASDAQ Electronic Components Index. Pursuant to applicable SEC rules, all values assume reinvestment of the full amount of all dividends, however no dividends have been declared on our common stock to date. The stockholder return shown on the graph below is not necessarily indicative of future performance, and we do not make or endorse any predictions as to future stockholder returns.

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

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

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Form 10-K to fully understand factors that may affect the comparability of the information presented below. We derived the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the consolidated statements of income data for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 from our audited consolidated financial statements, and accompanying notes, in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The consolidated statements of income data for each of the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 are derived from our consolidated financial statements which are not included in this report. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of results for any future period.

| | Year Ended December 31, | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 |
| | (in thousands, except per share data) | | | | |
| Consolidated Statements of Income: | | | | | |
| Net revenues | \$ 162,403 | \$ 143,071 | \$ 136,653 | \$ 125,682 | \$ 107,468 |
| Cost of revenues | 73,794 | 72,979 | 71,856 | 63,496 | 60,877 |
| Gross profit | 88,609 | 70,092 | 64,797 | 62,186 | 46,591 |
| Operating expenses: | | | | | |
| Research and development | 24,415 | 17,111 | 15,440 | 20,107 | 16,764 |
| Sales and marketing | 25,712 | 18,314 | 16,070 | 17,166 | 16,849 |
| General and administrative | 34,648 | 15,665 | 7,969 | 10,868 | 10,153 |
| Total operating expenses | 84,775 | 51,090 | 39,479 | 48,141 | 43,766 |
| Income from operations | 3,834 | 19,002 | 25,318 | 14,045 | 2,825 |
| Total other income | 5,924 | 3,149 | 1,320 | 903 | 1,558 |
| Income before provision for income taxes | 9,758 | 22,151 | 26,638 | 14,948 | 4,383 |
| Provision for income taxes | 333 | 6,453 | 6,138 | 3,511 | 274 |
| Net income | \$ 9,425 | \$ 15,698 | \$ 20,500 | \$ 11,437 | \$ 4,109 |
| Earnings per share: | | | | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.32 | \$ 0.53 | \$ 0.67 | \$ 0.39 | \$ 0.14 |
| Diluted | \$ 0.31 | \$ 0.51 | \$ 0.64 | \$ 0.36 | \$ 0.14 |
| Shares used in per share calculation: | | | | | |
| Basic | 29,059 | 29,568 | 30,802 | 29,473 | 28,362 |
| Diluted | 30,819 | 30,843 | 32,229 | 31,488 | 29,340 |
| | 2006 | 2005 | December 31, | | 2002 |
| | | | 2004 | 2003 | |
| | (in thousands) | | | | |
| Consolidated Balance Sheet Data: | | | | | |
| Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments | \$ 127,443 | \$ 126,079 | \$ 108,645 | \$ 97,005 | \$ 109,400 |
| Working capital | \$ 133,627 | \$ 132,813 | \$ 127,424 | \$ 115,485 | \$ 118,648 |
| Total assets | \$ 260,859 | \$ 236,921 | \$ 241,016 | \$ 217,438 | \$ 169,525 |

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| | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Long-term liabilities and capitalized lease obligations, net of current portion | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ 766 |
| Stockholders' equity | \$ 220,766 | \$ 209,359 | \$ 215,756 | \$ 194,554 | \$ 146,311 |

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

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

Business Overview

We design, develop, manufacture and market proprietary, high-voltage analog ICs for use primarily in electronic power supplies, also known as switched-mode power supplies or switchers. Our ICs are used in AC-DC and DC-DC power supplies in a wide variety of electronic products, primarily in the consumer, communications, computer and industrial electronics markets. Accelerating the penetration of our ICs into this addressable market is our primary strategic objective.

Our ICs are purchased primarily by merchant power supply manufacturers who sell power supplies to OEMs, and, in some cases, by OEMs who design and build their own power supplies. In 2006, approximately 63% of our sales to these end customers were made through distributors of electronic components. Power supplies may be designed with our monolithic ICs, which combine a high-voltage transistor with low-voltage control circuitry, or with a number of competing alternatives. These alternatives include other monolithic and hybrid ICs, PWM controller ICs paired with discrete transistors, and legacy technologies that do not utilize ICs, such as line-frequency transformers and self-oscillating switchers using discrete components.

Our sales process involves significant effort to convince our customers to design their power supplies using our ICs as components. Competition for these design wins at our end customers is intense, as the power-supply industry is extremely price-sensitive. We attempt to differentiate our offerings from competing alternatives through innovation aimed at helping our customers minimize the total cost of their power supplies while meeting the performance specifications demanded by their end customers. Much of this innovation is embodied in the features and functionality of our ICs, as well as in various power-supply design techniques developed by us for use by our customers. Further, we attempt to minimize the cost of producing our ICs through continuous improvement of our proprietary manufacturing process as well as other manufacturing efficiencies.

We employ a variety of methods for marketing and selling our products in an effort to accelerate the penetration of our addressable markets. We employ a staff of sales personnel and field applications engineers around the world, and have increased the size of this staff considerably over the past several years. In order to assist our customers in designing power supplies with our ICs, we offer a wide range of technical documentation as well as design-support tools and services. These include PI Expert design software, which we offer free of charge, and our transformer sample service. We also continue to introduce more advanced products that make our solutions more cost-effective and easier for designers to use.

We believe that the increasing importance of energy-efficiency as a design criterion for power supplies could help accelerate the rate of adoption of our technology by the power-supply industry, and represents an important opportunity for us to increase the penetration rate of our products. This trend is predominantly the result of the emergence of energy-efficiency standards that encourage, or in some cases mandate, the design of more energy-efficient electronic products. Power supplies built with legacy technologies such as line-frequency transformers are often unable to meet these standards cost-effectively. Most notably, the California Energy Commission has introduced mandatory standards governing the energy efficiency of virtually all external power supplies; these standards became effective in 2007. Other U.S. states, as well as Australia, have adopted virtually identical mandatory standards scheduled to take effect in 2007 and 2008.

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Our net revenues were \$162.4 million, \$143.1 million and \$136.7 million in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The growth of revenue in each of these years primarily reflects the increased penetration of our products into our addressable market. However, we believe that our revenue growth in all three years was negatively impacted by unfair competition from products that we believe infringed several of our patents, and that in the absence of the infringing products, our revenues would have grown more rapidly in each of those years. We have taken action against these allegedly infringing products by undertaking litigation against two of our competitors, Fairchild Semiconductor and System General Corp., as described in Part I, Item 3 of this Annual Report. We have also brought an action alleging that products of another competitor, BCD Semiconductor Manufacturing Limited and its affiliates, infringe our patents, as described in Part I, Item 3 of this 2006 Form 10-K, and we believe that BCD's sales of these infringing products have also negatively impacted our revenues to date in 2007.

Our top ten customers, including distributors that resell to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers, accounted for 58%, 69% and 71% of our net revenues for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. In 2006, our top customer accounted for 23% of our net revenues, and in 2005 and 2004, our top two customers collectively accounted for 37% and 38% of our net revenues, respectively. In 2006, 2005 and 2004, international sales (meaning sales outside of North and South America) comprised 93%, 93% and 92%, respectively, of our net revenues.

Our gross profit, defined as net revenues less cost of revenues, was \$88.6 million, or 54.6% of net revenues, in 2006, compared to \$70.1 million, or 49.0% of net revenues, in 2005 and \$64.8 million, or 47.4% of net revenues, in 2004. Because our industry is intensely price-sensitive, our gross margin, which is gross profit divided by net revenues, is subject to change based on the relative pricing of solutions that compete with ours. Also, because we purchase a large percentage of our wafers from foundries located in Japan, our gross margin is influenced by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen. All else being equal, a 10% change in the value of the U.S. dollar compared to the Japanese yen would result in a corresponding change in our gross margin of approximately one percentage point.

In recent years we have employed a number of tactics in an effort to maintain or, when possible, improve our gross margin. These include reducing the cost of producing our ICs through the implementation of more advanced manufacturing processes, the migration of our testing operations to offshore sub-contractors, and the negotiation of more favorable prices from our suppliers. We also seek to increase the value of our products to our customers through the inclusion of more advanced features and functionality. Finally, we have made an effort to market our products to smaller, less price-sensitive customers. Through this combination of methods, we have generally succeeded in improving our gross margin in the recent past. Our gross margin may fluctuate in 2007 depending on a variety of factors such as the intensity of competition, the cost of manufacturing our products, the mix of high and low volume orders comprising our revenue, and the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen.

Total operating expenses in 2006, 2005 and 2004 were \$84.8 million, \$51.1 million and \$39.5 million, respectively. The increase in operating expenses in 2006 was driven primarily by the cost of the special investigation of our practices for granting stock options, and the related restatement of our historical financial statements. These expenses totaled approximately \$13.7 million in 2006. Also contributing to the increase was the implementation of SFAS No. 123(R), which requires the recognition of expenses related to stock-based compensation. The increase in operating expenses in 2005 was driven largely by the cost of our patent litigation against Fairchild Semiconductor and System General Corp., by increases in headcount, and by higher stock-based compensation associated with certain stock option grants. For 2007, we expect our operating expenses to decrease compared to 2006 due primarily to the conclusion of the special investigation and the related restatement of our financial statements, and due to the expected reduced spending related to our ongoing patent litigation.

Our quarterly and annual operating results are volatile and difficult to predict. Our business is characterized by short-term orders and short customer lead times, and a high percentage of our revenue comes from turns

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business, or orders booked and shipped within the same period. Customers typically can cancel or reschedule orders without significant penalty. We plan our production and inventory levels based on internal forecasts of customer demand, which is highly unpredictable and can fluctuate substantially. As a result, our quarterly and annual operating results may fluctuate significantly in the future.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

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

Our critical accounting policies are as follows:

revenue recognition;

stock-based compensation;

estimating sales returns and allowances;

estimating distributor pricing credits;

estimating allowance for doubtful accounts;

estimating write-downs for excess and obsolete inventory; and

income taxes.

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

Revenue recognition

Product revenues consist of sales to OEMs, merchant power supply manufacturers and distributors. Shipping terms to our international OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers from our facility in California are delivered at frontier, commonly referred to as DAF. As such, title to the product passes to the customer when the shipment reaches the destination country and revenue is recognized upon the arrival of our product in that country. Beginning in December 2005, shipping terms to our international OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers shipped from our facility outside of the United States are EX Works (EXW), meaning that title to the product transfers to our customer upon shipment from our foreign warehouse. Shipments to North and South American OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers are FOB-point of origin, meaning that revenue is recognized upon shipment, which is when title is passed to the customer.

Historically, between one-half and two-thirds of our total sales have been made to distributors pursuant to agreements that allow certain rights of return on our products held by these distributors. As a result, we defer the recognition of revenue and the costs of revenues derived from sales to distributors until such distributors resell our products to their customers. We determine the amounts to defer based on the level of actual inventory on hand at our distributors as well as inventory that is in transit to them. The gross profit that is deferred as a result of this policy is

reflected as deferred income on sales to distributors in our consolidated balance sheets.

Table of Contents**Stock-based compensation**

We adopted SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, effective January 1, 2006. Under the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), we recognize the fair value of stock-based compensation in financial statements over the requisite service period of the individual grants, which generally equals a four year vesting period. We have elected the modified prospective transition method for adopting SFAS No. 123(R), under which the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R) apply to all awards granted or modified after the date of adoption. The unrecognized expense of awards not yet vested at the date of adoption is recognized in our financial statements in the periods after the date of adoption using the same value determined under the original provisions of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. We recognize compensation expense for the stock option awards granted subsequent to December 31, 2005 on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. We use estimates in determining the fair value of these awards. Changes in these estimates could result in changes to our compensation charges. In the fiscal years 2005 and 2004, we elected to follow Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related interpretations, in accounting for employee stock options rather than the alternative fair value method allowed for by SFAS No. 123. See Note 5, *Stockholders' Equity*, in our notes to consolidated financial statements.

As discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, a Special Committee of the board of directors conducted an internal investigation of our practices related to stock option grants to officers, directors and employees, and related matters, and concluded that, among other things, the recorded grant dates for certain option grants should not be relied upon. After receiving the Special Committee's conclusions and consistent with those conclusions, we reviewed stock option grants during the period from 1998 through June 2006, resulting in our recognizing additional stock-based compensation expense with respect to certain of these grants. Although we determined that the measurement dates for certain stock option grants differed from the recorded grant dates for such grants, in some instances we were only able to locate sufficient evidence to identify the measurement date described in APB 25, the first date on which both the number of shares that an individual employee was entitled to receive and the exercise price were known, within a range of possible dates. As a result, we developed a methodology to establish the revised measurement date primarily by using communication dates as our estimate of the first date on which both the number of shares that an individual employee was entitled to receive and the exercise price were known with finality. This methodology resulted in our incurring additional aggregate pre-tax APB 25 stock-based compensation charges relating to 2005 and 2004 of \$3.1 million and \$1.3 million, respectively. If we had used a variation of this methodology, using either the latest date ("latest date") an option in a group of options was recorded or the earliest ("earliest date") date a stock option agreement was returned to us from a group of options other than new hire non-officer employee options (and excluded outliers, consistent with the application of our methodology), the aggregate pre-tax APB stock-based compensation charges relating to 2005 would have been \$2.8 (latest date) million and \$3.2 million (earliest date) and the aggregate pre-tax stock-based compensation charges relating to 2004 would have been \$1 million (latest date) and \$1.5 million (earliest date). Please see our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, for a full discussion of this methodology.

Estimating sales returns and allowances

Net revenue consists of product revenue reduced by estimated sales returns and allowances. To estimate sales returns and allowances, we analyze, both when we initially establish the reserve, and then each quarter when we review the adequacy of the reserve, the following factors: historical returns, current economic trends, levels of inventories of our products held by our distributor customers, and changes in customer demand and acceptance of our products. This reserve represents a reserve of the gross margin on estimated future returns and is reflected as a reduction to accounts receivable in the consolidated balance sheets. Increases to the reserve are recorded as a reduction to net revenue equal to the expected customer credit memo and a corresponding credit is made to cost of revenues equal to the estimated cost of the product to be returned. The net difference, or gross margin, is recorded as an addition to the reserve. Because the reserve for sales returns and allowances is based on our judgments and estimates, particularly as to future customer demand and level of acceptance of our products,

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our reserves may not be adequate to cover actual sales returns and other allowances. If our reserves are not adequate, our future net revenues and cost of revenues could be adversely affected.

Estimating distributor pricing credits

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

From time to time we reduce our distribution list prices. We give our distributors protection against these price declines in the form of credits on products they hold in inventory. These credits are referred to as price protection. Since we do not recognize revenue until the distributor sells the product to its customers, we generally do not need to provide reserves for price protection. However, in rare instances we must consider price protection in the analysis of reserve requirements, as there may be a timing gap between a price decline and the issuance of price protection credits. If a price protection reserve is required, we will maintain a reserve for these credits that appears as a reduction to accounts receivable in our consolidated balance sheets. Any increase in the reserve results in a corresponding reduction in our net revenues. We analyze distribution price declines and levels of inventory in the distributor channels in determining the reserve levels required. If our reserves are not adequate, our net revenues could be adversely affected.

Estimating allowance for doubtful accounts

We maintain an allowance for losses we may incur as a result of our customers' inability to make required payments. Any increase in the allowance for doubtful accounts results in a corresponding increase in our general and administrative expenses. In establishing this allowance, and in evaluating the adequacy of the allowance each quarter, we analyze historical bad debts, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness, current economic trends and changes in our customer payment terms. If the financial condition of one or more of our customers deteriorates, resulting in their inability to make payments, or if we otherwise underestimate the losses we incur as a result of our customers' inability to pay us, we could be required to increase our allowance for doubtful accounts which could adversely affect our operating results.

Estimating write-downs for excess and obsolete inventory

When evaluating the adequacy of our valuation adjustments for excess and obsolete inventory, we identify excess and obsolete products and also analyze historical usage, forecasted production based on demand forecasts, current economic trends, and historical write-offs. This write-down is reflected as a reduction to inventory in the consolidated balance sheets, and an increase in cost of revenues. If actual market conditions are less favorable than our assumptions, we may be required to take additional write-downs, which could adversely impact our cost of revenues and operating results.

Income taxes

Income tax expense is an estimate of current income taxes payable or refundable in the current fiscal year based on reported income before income taxes. Deferred income taxes reflect the effect of temporary differences and carry-forwards that are recognized for financial reporting purposes and the amounts that are recognized for income tax purposes. These deferred taxes are measured by applying currently enacted tax laws. We recognize valuation

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allowances to reduce any deferred tax assets to the amount that we estimate will be more likely than not realized, based on available evidence and management judgment. We limit the deferred tax assets recognized related to certain of our officers to amounts that we estimate will be deductible in future periods based upon the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m). As of December 31, 2006, we had not recorded any valuation allowance. In the event that we determine, based on available evidence and management judgment, that all or part of the net deferred tax assets will not be realized in the future, we would record a valuation allowance in the period the determination is made. In addition, the calculation of tax liabilities involves significant judgment in estimating the impact of uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws. Resolution of these uncertainties in a manner inconsistent with our expectations could have a material impact on our results of operations and financial position.

Results of Operations

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

| | Amount | | | Year Ended December 31 Percent of Net Revenues | | | Increase (Decrease) | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|---|--------|--------|---------------------|------------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2006 vs. 2005 | 2005 vs. 2004 |
| Total net revenues | \$ 162,403 | \$ 143,071 | \$ 136,653 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | \$ 19,332 | \$ 6,418 |
| Cost of revenues | 73,794 | 72,979 | 71,856 | 45.4 | 51.0 | 52.6 | 815 | 1,123 |
| Gross profit | 88,609 | 70,092 | 64,797 | 54.6 | 49.0 | 47.4 | 18,517 | 5,295 |
| Operating expenses: | | | | | | | | |
| Research and development | 24,415 | 17,111 | 15,440 | 15.0 | 12.0 | 11.3 | 7,304 | 1,671 |
| Sales and marketing | 25,712 | 18,314 | 16,070 | 15.8 | 12.8 | 11.8 | 7,398 | 2,244 |
| General and administrative | 34,648 | 15,665 | 7,969 | 21.4 | 10.9 | 5.8 | 18,983 | 7,696 |
| Total operating expenses | 84,775 | 51,090 | 39,479 | 52.2 | 35.7 | 28.9 | 33,685 | 11,611 |
| Income from operations | 3,834 | 19,002 | 25,318 | 2.4 | 13.3 | 18.5 | (15,168) | (6,316) |
| Total other income | 5,924 | 3,149 | 1,320 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 2,775 | 1,829 |
| Income before provision for income taxes | 9,758 | 22,151 | 26,638 | 6.0 | 15.5 | 19.5 | (12,393) | (4,487) |
| Provision for income taxes | 333 | 6,453 | 6,138 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 4.5 | (6,120) | 315 |
| Net income | \$ 9,425 | \$ 15,698 | \$ 20,500 | 5.8% | 11.0% | 15.0% | \$ (6,273) | \$ (4,802) |

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005

Net revenues. Net revenues consist of revenues from product sales, which are calculated net of returns and allowances, plus license fees and royalties. Net revenues increased 13.5% in 2006 compared to 2005. The increase was driven primarily by penetration of our products in the industrial end market, including such applications as industrial controls, utility meters, external adapters, uninterruptible power supplies and lighting applications. The increase also resulted from increased penetration in the consumer market, including applications such as major appliances, external adapters and audio equipment, and the communications market, including applications such as voice-over-IP phones and cordless phones.

Our revenue growth in 2006 was driven by an increase in gross sales of our TinySwitch, TOPSwitch, LinkSwitch, and DPA-Switch product families. Our net revenue also benefited from a settlement agreement under which one of our distributors agreed to reimburse us for discrepant ship and debit requests totaling approximately \$3.4 million; we received this reimbursement in April 2006.

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Our net revenue mix by product family and by the end markets that we serve in 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

| Product Family | Year Ended December 31, | |
|----------------|-------------------------|------|
| | 2006 | 2005 |
| TinySwitch | 53% | 57% |
| TOPSwitch | 36% | 38% |
| LinkSwitch | 9% | 5% |
| DPA-Switch | 2% | |

| End Market | Year Ended December 31, | |
|---------------|-------------------------|------|
| | 2006 | 2005 |
| Consumer | 32% | 30% |
| Communication | 28% | 29% |
| Computer | 19% | 23% |
| Industrial | 15% | 11% |
| Other | 6% | 7% |

International revenues, comprising sales outside of North and South America, were \$150.7 million in 2006 compared to \$133.6 million in 2005, representing approximately 93% and 93% of net revenues in those respective periods. Although the power supplies using our products are designed and distributed worldwide, most of these power supplies are manufactured by our customers in Asia. As a result, sales to this region were 78% and 79% of our net revenues for 2006 and 2005, respectively. We expect international sales to continue to account for a large portion of our net revenues.

Net product revenues for 2006 were divided 63% to distributors and 37% to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers, compared to 60% to distributors and 40% to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers in 2005. In 2006, one customer, Avnet, a distributor, accounted for approximately 23% of net revenues. In April 2006, we terminated our relationship Synnex Technologies, a distributor, that accounted for 18% of net revenues in 2005. We have replaced this relationship with other distribution relationships, and therefore do not believe that the termination has had or will have a material impact to our business.

Customer demand for our products can change quickly and unexpectedly. Our customers perceive that our products are readily available and typically order only for their short-term needs. Our revenue levels are highly dependent on the amount of new orders that we receive for which product can be delivered by us within the same period. Orders that are booked and shipped within the same period are called *turns business*. Because of the uncertainty of customer demand, and the short lead-time environment and proportionally high *turns business*, it is difficult to predict future levels of revenues and profitability.

Gross profit. Gross profit is net revenues less cost of revenues. Our cost of revenues consists primarily of costs associated with the purchase of wafers from our contracted foundries, the assembly and packaging of our products by sub-contractors, internal labor and overhead associated with product testing performed in our own facility, and testing of packaged components performed by sub-contractors. Gross margin is gross profit divided by net revenues. The increase in our gross margin from 2005 to 2006 was mainly due to the absorption of fixed manufacturing costs across higher volumes, higher product yields, and lower test costs due to the migration our test processes to overseas sub-contractors, as well as to approximately \$3.0 million from the sale of excess and obsolete inventory for which we had fully reserved. These improvements were partially offset by stock-based compensation costs recognized as a result of our adoption of SFAS No. 123(R). Stock-based compensation costs were \$1.3 million, or 0.8% of net revenues, in 2006 compared to \$0.4 million, or 0.3% of net revenues, in 2005.

Research and development expenses. Research and development, or R&D, expenses consist primarily of employee-related expenses including stock-based compensation and expensed material and facility costs

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associated with the development of new processes and new products. We also record R&D expenses for prototype wafers related to new products until such products are released to production. R&D expenses increased by 43% from 2005 to 2006. The primary driver of the increase in R&D expenses was an increase in internal personnel and related expenses. The increase in R&D expenses reflects our accelerated investment in both new wafer manufacturing technologies and new product development. In addition, R&D expenses in 2006 included \$4.3 million of employee stock-based compensation expense related to SFAS No. 123(R) compared to stock-based compensation expense of \$1.0 million in 2005. We expect R&D expenses for new manufacturing technologies and new product development to increase in absolute dollars in future periods primarily as a result of adding additional personnel, but these expenses may fluctuate as a percentage of our net revenues.

Sales and marketing expenses. Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of employee-related expenses, including stock-based compensation, commissions to sales representatives, and facilities expenses, including expenses associated with our regional sales and support offices. Sales and marketing expenses increased by 40% from 2005 to 2006. The increase was primarily due to stock-based compensation expenses, reflecting the implementation of SFAS No. 123(R) in the first quarter of 2006. Stock-based compensation expense included in sales and marketing expense totaled \$5.5 million in 2006, compared to \$0.7 million in 2005. The increase was also driven by higher headcount in sales and field applications engineering to increase our global sales capabilities. We expect sales and marketing expenses to increase in absolute dollars in 2007 because of the growth of our international business, but these expenses may fluctuate as a percentage of our net revenues.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative, or G&A, expenses consist primarily of employee-related expenses, including stock-based compensation expenses for administration, finance, human resources and general management, as well as consulting, professional services, legal and auditing expenses. G&A expenses increased 121% from 2005 to 2006. The increase was due primarily to expenses associated with the special investigation into our practices for granting stock options, and the related restatement of our financial statements. These expenses totaled approximately \$13.2 million in 2006, compared to zero in 2005. Also contributing to the increase was higher stock-based compensation expense reflecting the implementation of SFAS No. 123(R) in the first quarter of 2006. Stock-based compensation expense included in G&A expenses totaled \$4.4 million in 2006, compared to \$1.1 million in 2005. Expenses associated with our patent-infringement litigation against Fairchild Semiconductor and System General Corp., as described in Part I, Item 3 Legal Proceedings, were \$7.0 million in 2006 and \$5.5 million in 2005. We expect G&A expenses to decrease in 2007 compared to 2006 due to the completion of the restatement of our financial statements and reduced spending related to our patent litigation against Fairchild and System General.

Total other income. The increase in total other income from 2005 to 2006 was due to an increase in interest income on our cash and investment balances. Interest income, which consists primarily of income earned on short-term and long-term investments, grew primarily due to an increase in our average interest rate from 4.1% at December 31, 2005 to 5.4% at December 31, 2006.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes represents Federal, state and foreign taxes. We calculated our provision for income taxes to be \$0.3 million for 2006 compared to a provision of \$6.5 million for 2005. Our effective tax rate for 2006 was approximately 3.4% compared to approximately 29% in 2005. The decrease in our effective tax rate in 2006 compared to 2005 was primarily due to the increase in costs in higher income tax jurisdictions incurred in connection with our previously announced investigation into our historical stock option practices and the resulting restatements of our prior financial statements, and higher profitability in lower income tax jurisdictions.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

Net revenues. Net revenues were \$143.1 million in 2005, an increase of 4.7% from \$136.7 million in 2004. The increase in net revenues was driven primarily by increased penetration of our products into the industrial end market, including such applications as utility meters, external adapters, uninterruptible power supplies and

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lighting applications. The increase also resulted from increased penetration in the computer market, including applications such as personal digital assistants, LCD monitors and other computer peripherals.

Our revenue growth in 2005 was primarily driven by increased sales of our LinkSwitch and TinySwitch, product families, partially offset by lower revenues from legacy products that are generally no longer available for use in new power supply designs.

In the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, our net revenue included an adjustment to deferred income on sales to distributors as a result of a change in estimate, which increased our net revenue by approximately \$1.1 million, and increased our net income after tax by approximately \$0.4 million, or \$0.01 per diluted share.

Our net revenue mix by product family and by the end markets that we serve in 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

| Product Family | Year Ended December 31, | |
|----------------|-------------------------|------|
| | 2005 | 2004 |
| TinySwitch | 57% | 54% |
| TOPSwitch | 38% | 43% |
| LinkSwitch | 5% | 3% |

| End Market | Year Ended December 31, | |
|---------------|-------------------------|------|
| | 2005 | 2004 |
| Consumer | 30% | 33% |
| Communication | 29% | 31% |
| Computer | 23% | 22% |
| Industrial | 11% | 8% |
| Other | 7% | 6% |

International revenues were \$133.6 million in 2005 compared to \$125.8 million in 2004, representing approximately 93% and 92% of net revenues in those respective periods. Although the power supplies using our products are designed and distributed worldwide, most of these power supplies are manufactured by our customers in Asia. As a result, sales to Asia were 79% and 78% of our net revenues for 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Net product revenues for 2005 were divided 60% to distributors and 40% to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers, compared to 56% to distributors and 44% to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers in 2004. In 2005, two customers, both of whom are distributors, accounted for approximately 19% and 18% of net revenues. In 2004 the same two customers each accounted for approximately 19% of net revenues each.

Gross profit. The increase in our gross margin was due primarily to cost reductions, mainly in the areas of wafer prices and product improvements.

Research and development expenses. The increase in R&D expenses was due primarily to higher stock-based compensation expense driven by the remeasurement of certain stock option grants. Total stock-based compensation and related expense included in R&D expenses for 2005 were approximately \$1.0 million, compared to a benefit of \$(0.8) million in 2004. This increase was primarily the result of fluctuations in the value of certain stock options for which variable accounting applied under SFAS No. 123.

Sales and marketing expenses. The increase in sales and marketing expenses from 2004 to 2005 was primarily due to an increase in headcount in sales and field applications engineering, as we have expanded our sales staff.

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General and administrative expenses. The increase in G&A expenses from 2004 to 2005 was primarily due to an increase in legal fees for patent litigation, higher stock-based compensation expense, audit expense and higher headcount. Expenses associated with our patent-infringement litigation against Fairchild Semiconductor and System General Corporation, as described in Part I, Item 3 Legal Proceedings, were \$5.5 million in 2005 and \$0.4 million in 2004. Stock-based compensation expense for 2005 increased to \$1.1 million compared to a benefit of \$(0.1) million in 2004, primarily as a result of fluctuations in the value of certain stock options for which variable accounting applies.

Total other income. The increase in total other income from 2004 to 2005 was due to the increase in interest income. Interest income, which consists primarily of income earned on short-term and long-term investments, grew primarily due to an increase in our average interest rate from 2.4% at December 31, 2004 to 4.1% at December 31, 2005.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes for 2005 and 2004 represents Federal, state and foreign taxes. The provision for income taxes was \$6.5 million for 2005 compared to \$6.1 million for 2004. Our effective tax rate for 2005 was approximately 29% compared to approximately 23% in 2004. The increase in the effective tax rate in 2005 compared to 2004 was primarily due to a change in our estimates of profitability in foreign jurisdictions.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since our initial public offering of common stock in December 1997, our principal source of funding has been cash from our operations.

As of December 31, 2006, we had approximately \$132.7 million in cash, cash equivalents, short-term and long-term investments (including \$1.3 million of restricted cash), as compared to \$130.5 million at December 31, 2005, and \$134.6 million at December 31, 2004. On October 26, 2006, we entered into a security agreement with the Union Bank of California, whereby we agreed to maintain \$1.3 million in an interest-bearing certificate of deposit with the bank. The purpose of this agreement is to secure commercial letters of credit and standby letters of credit up to the deposit amount. This agreement remains in effect until cancellation of our letters of credit. As of December 31, 2006, we have no other credit facilities. During part of fiscal year 2006, we maintained a revolving line of credit with Union Bank of California. This credit facility expired on October 1, 2006. Under it, we could borrow up to \$10.0 million. We intend to reestablish a credit facility similar to the one with Union Bank of California that expired on October 26, 2006.

As of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 we had working capital, defined as current assets less current liabilities, of approximately \$133.6 million, \$132.8 million and \$127.4 million, respectively.

Our operating activities generated cash of \$29.2 million, \$36.0 million and \$30.1 million in the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. In each of these years, cash was primarily generated from operating activities in the ordinary course of business.

In 2006, cash provided by operating activities totaled \$29.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2006. Our net income accounted for \$9.4 million of this amount. We recognized \$15.5 million in stock-based compensation expenses due to the implementation of SFAS No. 123(R), which reduced our net income significantly but was not a use of cash. We also recognized \$7.1 million in depreciation and amortization expenses, which were also non-cash expenses. Increases in inventories resulted in a \$10.1 million use of cash. This increase primarily reflected higher levels of production in anticipation of future growth in sales. Also, our sales in the fourth quarter of 2006 were less than expected, reflecting a broad slowdown in the analog semiconductor industry. Had our fourth-quarter sales been as expected, our inventories would have increased by slightly less. Higher taxes payable and other accrued liabilities largely offset the cash impact of the increase in inventories, such that the overall net change in operating assets and liabilities did not have a significant impact on cash from operations.

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We expect our G&A expenses in fiscal 2007 to decline from those which we incurred in fiscal 2006. With this decrease in G&A expenses, our cash liquidity should increase.

In 2005, cash generated by operating activities totaled \$36.0 million. Our net income accounted for \$15.7 million of this total, while depreciation and amortization, which are non-cash expenses, totaled \$6.3 million. Lower inventories, reflecting decreased purchases of raw material components, resulted in a \$7.5 million source of cash, while an increase in taxes payable and other accrued liabilities, primarily due to an increase in income taxes related to lower income in lower-tax-rate foreign jurisdictions, resulted in a \$5.2 million source of cash. Cash provided by operating activities in the year ended December 31, 2004 totaled \$30.1 million, resulting principally from net income in the amount of \$20.5 million, depreciation and amortization of \$6.9 million and tax benefits of \$2.1 million associated with employee stock option exercises.

Our investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2006 resulted in a \$0.3 million use of cash, as net proceeds totaling \$14.1 million from the sale and purchase of securities held to maturity were offset by purchases of property and equipment of \$10.1 million, the acquisition of a technology license from our foundry OKI for \$3.0 million, to be utilized in the production of our products, and the purchase of a \$1.3 million certificate of deposit as part of a security agreement related to standby letters of credit used for purchases of silicon wafers.

Our investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2005 resulted in a \$7.8 million use of cash, which was driven primarily by the issuance of a \$10.0 million promissory note to a supplier, as described in Note 9, Loan to Supplier, in our notes to consolidated financial statements, plus purchases of property and equipment totaling \$3.2 million and the acquisition of technology for \$1.1 million. These uses of cash were offset in part by net proceeds of \$6.5 million from short-term and long-term investments. Investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2004, resulted in a \$12.0 million use of cash, driven by purchases of property and equipment totaling \$6.4 million, net purchases of investments of \$3.9 million, and the acquisition of technology for \$1.7 million.

Our financing activities in 2006 resulted in a net use of cash totaling \$13.9 million, driven primarily by share repurchases of \$19.6 million offset by proceeds from the issuance of common stock of \$5.6 million. Our financing activities in 2005 resulted in a net use of cash totaling \$25.8 million. We used \$33.7 million for the repurchase of approximately 1.7 million shares of our common stock, including fees and commissions. This use of cash was partially offset by receipts of \$7.9 million from the issuance of common stock through the exercise of stock options and purchases through our employee stock purchase plan. In 2004, our financing activities resulted in a net use of cash totaling \$2.7 million. We used \$11.8 million for the repurchase of 590,000 shares of our common stock, including fees and commissions. This use of cash was largely offset by receipts of \$9.1 million from the issuance of common stock through the exercise of stock options and purchases through our employee stock purchase plan.

On October 20, 2004, we announced that our board of directors had authorized the repurchase of up to \$40 million of our common stock. From inception of the stock repurchase program in October 2004 through June 30, 2005, we repurchased 2,033,270 shares for approximately \$40 million. On October 19, 2005, we announced that our board of directors had authorized a second stock repurchase program of up to \$25 million of our common stock. From inception of this second stock repurchase plan through June 2006, we purchased a total of 1,334,216 shares for a total of approximately \$25 million, concluding the repurchase program. During 2006, we repurchased 1,084,716 shares for \$19.6 million.

During 2006, a significant portion of our positive cash flow was generated by our operations. If our operating results deteriorate in future periods, our ability to generate positive cash flow from operations may be jeopardized. In that case, we may be forced to use our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments to fund our operations. We believe that cash generated from operations, together with existing sources of liquidity, will satisfy our projected working capital and other cash requirements for at least the next 12 months.

Table of Contents**Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements or relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purposes entities, which are typically established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Contractual Obligations

As of December 31, 2006, we had the following contractual obligations and commitments (in thousands):

| | Total | Payments due by period | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | | Less than 1 Year | 1-3 Years | 4-5 Years | Over 5 Years |
| Purchase obligations | \$ 15,100 | \$ 15,100 | \$ | \$ | |
| Operating lease obligations | 1,107 | 548 | 470 | 89 | |
| Total | \$ 16,207 | \$ 15,648 | \$ 470 | \$ 89 | |

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

Interest Rate Risk. Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relate primarily to our investment portfolio. We consider cash invested in highly liquid financial instruments with a remaining maturity of three months or less at date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Investments in highly liquid financial instruments with maturities greater than three months but not longer than twelve months from the balance sheet date are classified as short-term investments. Investments in highly liquid financial instruments with maturities greater than twelve months from the balance sheet date are classified as long-term investments. We do not use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio to manage our interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, or for any other purpose. We invest in high-credit quality issuers and, by policy, limit the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. As stated in our policy, we ensure the safety and preservation of our invested principal funds by limiting default risk, market risk and reinvestment risk. We mitigate default risk by investing in safe and high-credit quality securities and by constantly positioning our portfolio to respond appropriately to a significant reduction in a credit rating of any investment issuer, guarantor or depository. The portfolio includes only marketable securities with active secondary or resale markets to ensure portfolio liquidity. We do not hold any instruments for trading purposes. At December 31, 2006 and 2005 we held primarily cash equivalents and short-term investments with fixed interest rates and with maturity dates of less than twelve months.

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The table below presents the carrying value and related weighted-average interest rates for our investment portfolio at December 31, 2006 and 2005. Carrying value approximates fair market value at December 31, 2006 and 2005 (in thousands, except weighted-average interest rates).

| | December 31, 2006 | | December 31, 2005 | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Carrying Value | Weighted-Average Interest Rate | Carrying Value | Weighted-Average Interest Rate |
| Investment Securities Classified as Cash Equivalents: | | | | |
| Taxable securities | \$ 110,922 | 5.43% | \$ 86,037 | 4.37% |
| Tax exempt securities | | | 6 | |
| Total | 110,922 | 5.43% | 86,043 | 4.37% |
| Investment Securities Classified as Short-term Investments: | | | | |
| U.S. government securities | 2,500 | 4.63% | 14,530 | 3.11% |
| U.S. corporate securities | 6 | | 1,670 | 2.28% |
| Total | 2,506 | 4.63% | 16,200 | 3.03% |
| Investment Securities Classified as Long-term Investments: | | | | |
| U.S. government securities | 3,999 | 4.88% | 4,422 | 3.91% |
| Total investment securities | \$ 117,427 | 5.40% | \$ 106,665 | 4.15% |

These securities are subject to market interest rate risk and will vary in value as market interest rates fluctuate. To minimize market risk, most of our investments subject to market risk mature in less than one year, and therefore if market interest rates were to increase or decline by 10% from interest rates as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the increase or decline in the fair market value of our portfolio on these dates would not have been material.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk. We transact business in various foreign countries. Our primary foreign currency cash flows are in Asia and Western Europe and involve contracts with two of our suppliers (Matsushita and OKI). Currently, we do not employ a foreign currency hedge program utilizing foreign currency forward exchange contracts; however, the contract prices to purchase wafers from Matsushita and OKI are denominated in Japanese yen and both agreements allow for mutual sharing of the impact of the exchange rate fluctuation between Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar. Nevertheless, changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen subject our gross profit and operating results to the potential for material fluctuations. It has been and currently is our practice to maintain a Japanese yen account with a U.S. bank in an amount that generally approximates expected payments to our wafer suppliers in Japan. This practice acts to minimize the impact of changes in the yen. In addition, the yen and the U.S. dollar historically have not fluctuated greatly from year to year; and typically we have not had a significant amount of foreign currency at risk. In light of these facts, we do not believe we have a material foreign currency exchange risk.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The Financial Statements and Supplementary Data required by this item are set forth at the pages indicated at Item 15(a).

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

Not applicable.

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Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Limitations Regarding the Effectiveness of Control Systems

It should be noted that any control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance to the tested objectives. The design of any control system is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote. The inherent limitations in any control system include the realities that judgments related to decision-making can be faulty, and that reduced effectiveness in controls can occur because of simple errors or mistakes. Due to the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error may occur and may not be detected.

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), as of the end of the period covered by this report, December 31, 2006. Disclosure controls and procedures under the Exchange Act mean the controls and other procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by Power Integrations in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by Power Integrations in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to Power Integrations' management, including its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of December 31, 2006, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as a result of three material weaknesses that existed in our internal control over financial reporting. The three material weaknesses, which are described in more detail in the following section, are related to accounting for stock grants, income tax accounting and the application of generally accepted accounting principles to material to non-routine transactions.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Under the Exchange Act, internal control over financial reporting means a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of Power Integrations' assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and, (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

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Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Based on our evaluation under the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2006. Three material weaknesses, as described in the following paragraphs, existed in our internal control over financial reporting, and therefore our internal control over financial reporting was not operating effectively as of December 31, 2006. A material weakness is defined as a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that result in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

Control Activities Related to Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

As of December 31, 2006, we did not have sufficient controls and procedures in place to cause us to have a remote or less than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement would be prevented or detected in the consolidated financial statements and related disclosures from the application of APB 25, SFAS No. 123 and SFAS No. 123(R), which replaced APB 25 and SFAS 123 effective January 1, 2006.

In the course of our investigation of our stock option granting practices, which we conducted in 2006, we determined that our controls were not adequate to ensure that our stock option grants had a correctly recorded grant date, the first date on which the number of shares that an individual employee was entitled to receive and the exercise price were both known with finality. This included not having sufficient controls in place to ensure that option grants received the required corporate approvals. Moreover, we did not have sufficient controls in place to properly account for stock option grants that had modifications in key terms.

This lack of internal controls and procedures led to incorrect application of APB 25 for periods prior to January 1, 2006, which provided that compensation expense relative to our employee stock options should be measured based on the intrinsic value of stock options granted. For periods after December 31, 2005, this lack of internal controls and procedures led to incorrect application of SFAS No. 123(R), which provides for share-based compensation expense based on fair value, as further described in Note 2 of the financial statements. Based on our investigation, we concluded that original measurement dates on certain stock option grants could not be relied upon for accounting purposes and that the appropriate charges for such stock option grants and for stock option grants where key terms were potentially modified had not been properly recorded. As a result we did not correctly account for stock-based compensation expense for certain stock option grants.

In connection with errors that resulted from this material weakness, we recorded non-cash charges for stock-based compensation and the related payroll and income tax effects in prior periods, and, we restated our historical consolidated financial statements in our December 31, 2005 Form 10-K for each of the fiscal years ended 1998 through 2004, and each of the first three quarters of the year ended December 31, 2005, and for each of the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 2004.

Additionally, subsequent to the filing of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, we determined that we erroneously applied certain aspects of SFAS No. 123. As a result, we had to make certain changes in the assumptions we used to calculate pro forma net income, and the footnote disclosures under the provisions of SFAS No. 123. Accordingly, we determined that our controls were not adequate to ensure that the assumptions we used were accurate.

As of December 31, 2006, these material weaknesses had not been remediated. Therefore, we did not have sufficient controls in place to cause us to have a remote or less than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement would be prevented or detected in the consolidated financial statements and related disclosures

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from the application of APB 25, SFAS No. 123 and SFAS No. 123(R), which replaced APB 25 and SFAS 123 in 2006.

Control Activities Relating to Income Tax Accounting

As of December 31, 2006, we did not have sufficient controls and procedures in place to cause us to have a remote or less than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement would be prevented or detected in the consolidated financial statements and related disclosures from the accounting and review of our income taxes payable, deferred income tax assets and liabilities, and the related tax provision.

In connection with the preparation of our 2006 consolidated financial statements, we determined that we did not have appropriate staffing resources to perform our tax accounting functions. Specifically, there was a failure to consistently apply generally accepted accounting principles in determining our income taxes payable, deferred income tax assets and liabilities, and the related tax provision. In the course of reviewing these errors, we determined that our controls were not adequate to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the tax provision in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Control Activities Relating to the Application of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles to Non-Routine Transactions

As of December 31, 2006, we did not have sufficient controls and procedures in place to cause us to have a remote or less than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement would be prevented or detected in the consolidated financial statements and related disclosures from the application of generally accepted accounting principles to material, non-routine, non-systematic transactions.

This third material weakness resulted from an adjustment of \$1.4 million of legal expenses we paid and assumed would be reimbursed under our Directors and Officers liability insurance policy. We originally recorded a receivable for this amount. After subsequent review, we determined that this was a gain contingency, as per SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*, specifically paragraph 179(a), and should not be recorded as a receivable at December 31, 2006 because to do so might be a recognition of a gain prior to its realization. Consequently we failed to appropriately apply generally accepted accounting principles to the accounting for this transaction and concluded that there was more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of our annual financial statements would not have been prevented or detected.

Our management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 was audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included in this Form 10-K.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the quarter ended December 31, 2006 and subsequent to December 31, 2006, we have taken several steps to strengthen our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. Specifically, we have implemented the following internal control improvements in the fourth quarter of 2006 and in 2007.

Changes Related to Stock-Based Compensation

We have engaged the services of an external specialist in stock-based compensation to assist us in the accounting for stock-based compensation as per the requirements of SFAS No. 123(R).

This change in our controls and processes occurred during our fourth quarter of 2006. Prior to our fourth quarter, we implemented other changes, including establishing a new stock option granting policy.

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Notwithstanding these changes, management has not had the opportunity to evaluate their operating effectiveness because we have not granted stock options after making these changes.

Changes Related to Income Tax Accounting

To strengthen our processes related to tax accounting, management improved our review process by adding additional reviews, and, with the assistance of our third party tax accounting firm, engaged, and seeks to further engage, more senior and qualified tax personnel. These changes were made after the end of our fiscal year 2006.

Although management has made changes to strengthen this area of tax accounting, management has not had an opportunity to test whether this material weakness has been remedied.

Changes Related to the Application of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles to Non-Routine Transactions

To strengthen our processes relating to the accounting for material, non-routine, non-systematic transactions in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, subsequent to the end of our fiscal year 2006, we have implemented a process to identify and research those items and engage technical expertise, if determined to be required, to provide reasonable assurance that the transactions are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our policy requires the contemporaneous documentation and evaluation of complex and unusual transactions which are material either by the size or the nature of the transaction. In conjunction with this policy, we are implementing more rigorous controls for ensuring that those transactions which involve a significant level of management judgment or which by the nature of the transactions rise a level requiring communication to the Audit Committee are, in fact, communicated to the Audit Committee on a timely basis.

Management is in the process of remediating these material weaknesses, and has taken steps to help ensure that all individuals involved in administering the relevant processes are now aware of the revised controls. Although these design changes have been implemented, management has not had the opportunity to evaluate the operating effectiveness of these revised controls.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Power Integrations, Inc.:

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that Power Integrations, Inc. and subsidiaries (collectively the Company) did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, because of the effect of the material weaknesses identified in management's assessment, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. The following material weaknesses have been identified and included in management's assessment as of December 31, 2006:

1. The Company did not have sufficient controls and procedures in place to prevent or detect a material misstatement in stock-based compensation in the consolidated financial statements. These design deficiencies result in a more than remote likelihood that a material misstatement of compensation expense in the Company's annual or interim financial statements would not be prevented or detected in a timely manner.

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2. The Company did not have sufficient controls and procedures in place to prevent or detect a material misstatement in income tax accounting in the consolidated financial statements. These design deficiencies resulted in material misstatements in the Company's consolidated financial statements associated with income taxes payable, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and the income tax provision, which required correction.

3. The Company did not have sufficient controls and procedures in place to prevent or detect a material misstatement in non-routine transactions in the consolidated financial statements. These design deficiencies resulted in a material misstatement in the Company's consolidated financial statements associated with other receivables and general and administrative expenses, which required correction.

These material weaknesses were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006 of the Company and this report does not affect our report on such consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule.

In our opinion, management's assessment that the Company did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Also in our opinion, because of the effect of the material weaknesses described above, the Company has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, of the Company and our report dated August 7, 2007, expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule and included an explanatory paragraph concerning the adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, Share-Based Payment.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

San Jose, California

August 7, 2007

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Item 9B. Other Information.

On January 12, 2007, we disclosed a correction to a Current Report on Form 8-K filed by us with the SEC on December 21, 2006, which incorrectly referred to 16,722 unexercised shares, instead of the correct number which was 15,861 unexercised shares, held by Balu Balakrishnan.

On February 5, 2007, we approved the payment of cash bonuses to our executive officers to be distributed in two payments, as filed with the SEC in a Current Report on Form 8-K on February 9, 2007.

On February 15, 2007, we announced our 2006 fourth quarter and full year preliminary financial results.

On February 20, 2007, we reported a correction to the grants of stock options to certain of our directors.

On May 15, 2007, we announced our preliminary 2007 first quarter financial results.

On June 1, 2007, we announced that the patent-validity trial in our lawsuit against Fairchild Semiconductor, previously scheduled to begin on June 4, 2007, had been postponed. The judge overseeing the case had ordered a continuance of between one and eight weeks.

On June 5, 2007, we announced our 2006 full year financial results in a Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 8, 2007. We also disclosed the actions of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors with respect to our named executive officers. The Company approved the remaining payment of cash bonuses as previously disclosed in a Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 9, 2007, approved the 2007 Executive Officer Bonus Plan and 2007 salaries and target bonuses.

On June 11, 2007, we announced a correction to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 8, 2007 which incorrectly referenced the full year financial results as 2007 rather than 2006.

On June 14, 2007, we announced that we had filed a patent-infringement lawsuit against BCD Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited, a Chinese semiconductor company, and its U.S. affiliate BCD Semiconductor Corporation.

On June 14, 2007, we announced revised revenue guidance for the second quarter of 2007.

Table of Contents**PART III****Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers of the Registrant and Corporate Governance.**

The information required by this Item related to our executive officers is incorporated by reference to information set forth in Part I, Item 1 of this report under the heading Executive Officers of the Registrant. As of July 25, 2007, our board of directors was as follows:

| Name | Position With Power Integrations | Director | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------|-----|
| | | Since | Age |
| Alan D. Bickell(1)(2) | Director | 1999 | 70 |
| Balakrishnan S. Iyer(2)(3)(4) | Director | 2004 | 51 |
| R. Scott Brown(1) | Director | 1999 | 66 |
| Dr. James Fiebiger(3)(4) | Director | 2006 | 65 |
| Steven J. Sharp(3) | Director and Chairman of the Board | 1988 | 65 |
| Balu Balakrishnan | Director, President and Chief Executive Officer | 2002 | 53 |
| Nicholas E. Brathwaite(3) | Director | 2000 | 48 |
| E. Floyd Kvamme(1)(2) | Director | 1989 | 69 |

- (1) Member of the compensation committee
- (2) Member of the audit committee
- (3) Member of the nominating and governance committee
- (4) Member of the special committee

On July 30, 2007, the Compensation Committee was reconstituted by removing Mr. Bickell and adding Mr. Sharp, and the Audit Committee was reconstituted by removing Mr. Kvamme and adding Mr. Fiebiger.

Alan D. Bickell has served as a member of the board of directors since April 1999. Mr. Bickell spent more than 30 years with Hewlett-Packard Company, a computer-hardware company, serving as corporate senior vice president and managing director of geographic operations from 1992 until his retirement in 1996. Mr. Bickell is a member of the Board of Trustees of Menlo College and serves on the board of directors of the Peking University Educational Foundation (USA).

Balakrishnan S. Iyer has served as a member of the board of directors since February 2004. From October 1998 to June 2003, Mr. Iyer served as senior vice president and chief financial officer for Conexant Systems, Inc., a designer, developer and seller of semiconductor systems solutions for communications applications. From January 1997 to September 1998, Mr. Iyer served as senior vice president and chief financial officer for VLSI Technology, Inc., a semiconductor company. Mr. Iyer also serves on the board of directors of Conexant Systems, Inc., a semiconductor system solutions company, Invitrogen Corporation, a life-science technology company, Qlogic Corporation, a storage networking solutions company, Skyworks Solutions, Inc., a wireless semiconductor company, and IHS Inc., a global provider of technical information, decision-support tools and related services.

R. Scott Brown has served as member of the board of directors since July 1999. Mr. Brown has been retired since May 1, 1999. From 1985 to May 1999, Mr. Brown served as senior vice president of worldwide sales and support for Xilinx, Inc., a designer and developer of complete programmable logic solutions for use by electronic equipment manufacturers.

Dr. James Fiebiger became a member of the board of directors in March 2006. Dr. Fiebiger is currently a consultant to the semiconductor and electronic design automation industries. From December 1999 to October 2004, he served as chairman and chief executive officer of Lovoltech Inc., a fabless semiconductor company. Dr. Fiebiger served as vice chairman of GateField Corporation, a fabless semiconductor company, from February 1999 until the company was sold to Actel Corporation in November 2000. He served as GateField Corporation s

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president and chief executive officer from June 1996 until February 1999. From October 1993 to June 1996, he

was chairman and managing director of Thunderbird Technologies, Inc., a semiconductor technology licensing company. From December 1987 to September 1993 he was president and chief operating officer at VLSI Technology, Inc., a semiconductor company. From August 1981 to August 1985 he was senior corporate vice president and assistant general manager of Motorola, Inc. Semiconductor Products Sector, the semiconductor business of Motorola, a wireless and broadband communications company. Dr. Fiebiger is a member of the board of directors of Qlogic Corporation, an electronics company, Mentor Graphics Corporation, an electronic design automation company, Actel Corporation, a semiconductor company, and Pixelworks, Inc., a fabless semiconductor company.

Steven J. Sharp has served as a member of the board of directors since our inception in 1988, and was elected non-executive chairman of the board in May 2006. Mr. Sharp has served as chairman of the board of directors of TriQuint Semiconductor, Inc., a manufacturer of electronic components for the communications industry, since 1992. He joined TriQuint Semiconductor, Inc. as president, chief executive officer and director in September 1991. Mr. Sharp served as president and chief executive officer of TriQuint Semiconductor, Inc. until July 2002. Prior to TriQuint Semiconductor, Inc., Mr. Sharp was associated with various venture capital and startup semiconductor firms. He helped start Crystal Semiconductor (now Cirrus Logic, Inc.), Gazelle Microcircuits, Inc. (now TriQuint Semiconductor, Inc.), Megatest Corporation (now Teradyne, Inc.) and Volterra Semiconductor Corporation. He also founded Silicon Architects (now Synopsys, Inc.). Mr. Sharp also serves on the boards of several private companies and charitable organizations.

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

Nicholas E. Brathwaite has served as a member of the board of directors since January 2000. Mr. Brathwaite has served as chief technology officer of Flextronics International Ltd., an electronics company, since 2000. In 1995 Flextronics International Ltd. acquired nChip, Inc., a multi-chip module company, where Mr. Brathwaite held the position of vice president and general manager of operations from 1992 to 1996. As a founding member of nChip, Inc., Mr. Brathwaite was responsible for all manufacturing and operational activities including wafer fabrication, wafer test, and module assembly. Before joining nChip, Inc., Mr. Brathwaite spent six years with Intel Corporation, a microprocessor company, in various engineering management positions in technology development and manufacturing. He is also a member of the board of directors of Photon Dynamics, Inc., a yield management solutions company for the flat panel display market.

E. Floyd Kvamme has served as a member of the board of directors since September 1989. Mr. Kvamme is partner emeritus of Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers, a venture capital company. Mr. Kvamme also serves on the boards of National Semiconductor Corporation, a semiconductor company, Harmonic Inc., a broadband optical networking and digital video systems company, and two private companies.

The board of directors has determined that, other than Balu Balakrishnan, our president and chief executive officer, each member of the board of directors is an independent director as defined in the listing standards for The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and applicable SEC rules.

Audit Committee

Power Integrations has an audit committee. Since April 19, 2004, the members of the audit committee of the board of directors have been Alan D. Bickell, Balakrishnan S. Iyer and E. Floyd Kvamme. On July 30, 2007, the

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Audit Committee was reconstituted to consist of Messrs. Bickell, Iyer and Fiebiger. Each member of the audit committee is independent as defined in the listing standards for The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and SEC rules. The board of directors has determined that Mr. Alan D. Bickell is an audit committee financial expert, as defined in the SEC rules.

Policy on Stockholder Recommendations of Directors Nominees

The nominating and governance committee will consider director candidates recommended by stockholders. The nominating and governance committee does not intend to alter the manner in which it evaluates candidates based on whether the candidate was recommended by a stockholder or not.

Stockholders who wish to recommend individuals for consideration by the nominating and governance committee to become nominees for election to the Board may do so by delivering a written recommendation to the nominating and governance committee at the following address: 5245 Hellyer Avenue, San Jose, CA 95138 by January 1 of the year in which such director is to be elected. Submissions must include the full name of the proposed nominee, a description of the proposed nominee's business experience for at least the previous five years, complete biographical information, a description of the proposed nominee's qualifications as a director and a representation that the nominating stockholder is a beneficial or record owner of our stock. Any such submission must be accompanied by the written consent of the proposed nominee to be named as a nominee and to serve as a director if elected.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our executive officers, directors and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of our common stock to file initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership with the SEC. These persons are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms that they file.

Based solely on review of the forms furnished to us, we believe that all filing requirements applicable to the executive officers, directors and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of our common stock were complied with in 2006.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

The board of directors has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics and a policy for reporting violations and complaints, both of which apply to all of our employees, officers and directors. Any substantive amendment or waiver of the code of business conduct and ethics may be made only by our board of directors upon the recommendation of the audit committee, and will be disclosed on our website. In addition, disclosure of any waiver of the code of business conduct and ethics for directors and executive officers will also be made by the filing of a Form 8-K with the SEC. The code of business conduct and ethics is available on our website at www.powerint.com. Copies will also be provided without charge upon request. Requests should be directed in writing to Power Integrations, Inc. 5245 Hellyer Avenue, San Jose, California 95138; Attention: Investor Relations.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The primary objectives of the Compensation Committee of our board of directors with respect to executive compensation are as follows:

1. to attract and retain qualified senior executive management
2. to fairly compensate senior executives for the value of work provided

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3. to compensate executives for achieving specific company goals and objectives
4. to provide equity awards to executives so that each executive has a meaningful ownership interest in our company
5. to implement executive compensation programs in an objective and non-discriminatory manner

To achieve these objectives, the Compensation Committee implements and maintains compensation plans that tie a substantial portion of executives' overall compensation to our company's financial performance and the price of our common stock. Overall, an executive's total compensation is intended to create an executive compensation program that is set at levels competitive with the executive compensation paid by other comparable public technology companies.

Role of our Chief Executive Officer in Determining Compensation

The chief executive officer reviews with the Compensation Committee on a regular basis our compensation philosophy and programs, including named executive officers, so that the Compensation Committee can recommend any changes necessary to keep our compensation philosophy and programs aligned with our business objectives. Mr. Balakrishnan, our chief executive officer, makes recommendations to the Compensation Committee with respect to the compensation of the named executive officers. The Compensation Committee also utilizes an outside compensation consultant to provide them with advice on competitive compensation plans. The Compensation Committee considers, but is not bound to and does not always accept, management's and the outside consultant's recommendations with respect to executive compensation. The Compensation Committee discusses Mr. Balakrishnan's compensation with him, but deliberates and makes decisions with respect to Mr. Balakrishnan's compensation without him present.

Mr. Balakrishnan and other executive officers attend some of the Compensation Committee's meetings, but leave the meetings as appropriate when matters of executive compensation specific to them are discussed.

Comparative Compensation Analysis

Power Integrations aligns both its cash and equity compensation to market comparables. The Compensation Committee selects peer companies on the basis of fiscal and business similarities to Power Integrations. The Compensation Committee analyzes market compensation practices annually using the most directly relevant published survey sources available, including surveys from Radford Surveys + Consulting (Radford) for the 2006 compensation analysis and Radford and Culpepper and Associates, Inc. for the 2007 compensation analysis. For 2006 and 2007, the Compensation Committee considered peer companies to be semiconductor companies with annual revenues in the range of \$100 million to \$400 million. A total of twenty one (21) companies are included in the group of peer companies. A sample of the considered peer companies includes Triquint Semiconductor, Inc., IXYS Corporation, Cree, Inc., Micrel Inc., and Photon Dynamics, Inc. In 2006, the Compensation Committee engaged an independent compensation consulting firm, Meyercord & Associates, Inc. (Meyercord), to assist in the analysis of compensation survey data. Meyercord attends Compensation Committee meetings and provides peer group analysis, feedback and recommendations to the Compensation Committee. In addition to survey data, the Compensation Committee analyzes information reported in peer companies' SEC filings for all elements of compensation, including salary, cash incentive compensation, and equity compensation.

Timing of Equity Awards

Subject to business needs, our policy is to grant option awards to new employees on the first trading day of the month following the date of hire, and annually to grant continuing employees option awards on the third trading day following the earnings release for the first fiscal quarter of each year. Given that we have not been current in our SEC filings and our common stock is currently delisted by The NASDAQ Stock Market, we have

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not granted any option awards in fiscal 2007. We intend to delay these grants until we are current in our SEC filings and our common stock is once again listed by The NASDAQ Stock Market. All Company option grants are set at the closing price on the day of the grant.

Comparative Compensation Analysis

The Compensation Committee is not bound by award formulas and is free to exercise its discretion to adjust cash bonus awards and equity awards.

Executive Compensation Components

Executive compensation is broken out into the following components:

Base Salary. The Compensation Committee establishes base salaries for our executives based on the scope of their responsibilities, taking into account competitive market compensation paid by other companies for similar positions. Generally, the Compensation Committee believes that executive base salaries should be targeted at or above the 50th percentile of salaries for executives in similar positions and with similar responsibilities at peer companies in order to attract and retain qualified executives. The Compensation Committee generally reviews base salaries annually, and adjusts them from time to time to realign salaries with market levels after taking into account individual responsibilities, performance and experience. The 2006 salaries of each of the named executive officers are set forth in the table below entitled Summary Compensation Table.

Annual Bonus. The Compensation Committee believes that a substantial portion of the annual cash compensation for each executive officer should be in the form of variable incentive bonuses and our policy is to target annual incentive bonuses at or above the 50th percentile of peer companies. We established this policy and target in order to attract qualified executives, align their interests with those of our stockholders, and provide appropriate executive and leadership incentives. Generally, an executive's annual target bonus is aligned with the target bonuses of executives with similar positions in comparable companies. For fiscal 2007, this is approximately 65% of base salary for our Chief Executive Officer, and 40% of base salary for all other named executive officers. The annual incentive bonuses are intended to compensate officers for achieving annual financial goals at the corporate level. The 2006 target bonuses for each of the named executive officers are set forth in the table below entitled Grants of Plan-Based Awards in 2006.

Our annual management bonus plan provides for a cash bonus, dependent upon the level of achievement of annual financial performance. Depending on the achievement of the predetermined target, the annual bonus may be greater than the target bonus. In 2006, executives were eligible for an annual bonus, 100% of which was tied to non-GAAP earnings per share targets. The non-GAAP earnings per share targets exclude the following items: revenue related to a ship and debit settlement related to periods prior to 2006, expenses associated with the restatement of prior years earnings, certain expenses related to legal fees in defending the company's intellectual property and related tax effects. These items were excluded because the Compensation Committee reasoned that these items were not indicative of our core operating performance and did not relate to achieving the compensation objectives as discussed above. During 2006 the Compensation Committee reviewed our definition of non-GAAP earnings per share as we incurred unexpected costs associated with our restatement of our financial statements as well as our patent litigation, and revised the definition of non-GAAP earnings per share so that the bonuses to be paid would continue to be tied to core company operating performance that the Compensation Committee designed the annual bonus plan to reward.

The Compensation Committee concluded that for 2006 the sole performance metric for the annual bonus would be a non-GAAP earnings per share target of \$0.83 per share to earn a 100% bonus because this would be the key performance metric indicative of company success. The minimum threshold to earn a bonus would be \$0.69 per share, below which no bonus would be earned. For every \$0.01 per share increase above \$0.83 per share, each executive would earn an additional 7% of their target bonus, not to exceed a maximum of 250% of

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their target bonus. The actual non-GAAP earnings for 2006 were \$0.97 per share, or \$0.14 per share above the target, and thus each executive was awarded a bonus of 198% of target.

Long-Term Equity-Based Incentive Awards. The goal of Power Integrations' long-term, equity-based incentive awards is to align the interests of executive officers with stockholders and to provide each executive officer with an incentive to manage Power Integrations from the perspective of an owner with an equity stake in the business. We further believe that long-term performance is achieved through a culture that encourages long-term performance by our executive officers through the use of stock-based awards. We believe that having a meaningful potential financial gain through the company stock option plan assists us in retaining our executive officers and helps align their financial interests with our stockholders' interests. The Compensation Committee has not set stock ownership guidelines for executives because in some cases, guidelines would place a financial burden on the executive. The Compensation Committee considers the available shares for distribution and determines the size of the grants of equity-based incentives according to several factors, including the executive's past performance and expected future contribution, the retention value of the executive's prior unvested option grants, the company's growth and performance outlook, and the option grants provided to executives in similar positions at comparable companies. The Compensation Committee does not believe the accounting treatment of the various types of equity awards should be the primary basis for making equity award decisions and instead primarily bases its decisions on executive and company performance and the practice of competitor companies.

During 2006, the Compensation Committee made option grants to Power Integrations' executive officers as indicated in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards in 2006 table below. Each grant allows the executive officer to acquire shares of Power Integrations' common stock at a fixed price per share. The option grant will provide a return only if Power Integrations' common stock appreciates over the option term.

Other Compensation. Our executives are party to employment agreements and offer letters (Employment Agreements) that contain provisions regarding severance benefits in the event the executive is terminated without cause or is terminated in connection with a change in control. These benefits are continued health plan coverage and extended time to exercise stock options in the event of termination of employment after a set age following an extended amount of service to our company. The Compensation Committee believes these severance provisions are necessary to retain our current executives and to attract future executives. These severance benefits are coupled with non-competition and non-solicitation obligations intended to protect our proprietary data that might not be enforceable in the absence of additional consideration. The severance benefits are also intended to motivate named executive officers to continue employment with the company and maximize stockholder value in the event of a potential change in control. A summary of the material terms of these Employment Agreements, together with a quantification of the benefits available under the agreements, may be found in the section below entitled Summary of Executive Compensation Employment Contracts and Termination of Employment and Change of Control Agreements.

Perquisites and Generally Available Benefit Programs

We annually review the perquisites that named executive officers receive. Our named executive officers, like our other employees, are eligible to participate in our employee stock purchase plan. In addition, the named executive officers may participate in the various employee benefit plans that are generally available to all employees, including medical, vision and dental care plans; flexible spending accounts for healthcare; life, accidental death and dismemberment and disability insurance; and paid time off.

We also maintain a 401(k) retirement savings plan for the benefit of all of our employees, including our named executive officers. In 2006, we made contributions of up to \$3,000 to each employee's 401(K) account. We do not provide specified retirement programs such as pension plans, or deferred compensation plans. We provide certain retirement benefits to the named executive officers, as described below under the heading Pension Benefits .

Table of Contents*Federal Tax Considerations*

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, limits Power Integrations to a deduction for federal income tax purposes of no more than \$1 million of compensation paid to certain named executive officers in a taxable year. Compensation above \$1 million may be deducted if it is performance-based compensation within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code. For 2006, no executive was paid more than \$1 million. To date, the tax effects of Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m) have not been a material factor in establishing appropriate executive compensation.

2007 Executive Compensation Actions

On June 5, 2007, the Compensation Committee approved, consistent with the compensation philosophy and goals described above, the following salary and bonus plan.

2007 Executive Officer Bonus Plan

Each Officer, as described below, was assigned a 2007 target bonus. Bonuses will be earned based on company performance against the 2007 Executive Officer Bonus Plan's established revenue targets and operating income targets. The operating income targets are based on non-GAAP operating income, which excludes certain expenses, including (a) SFAS 123(R) charges, (b) specified legal fees and settlements, and (c) any settlements with the Internal Revenue Service. Weighting of the target components is as follows:

| | |
|------------------|------|
| Revenue | 25% |
| Operating Income | 75% |
| Total | 100% |

Revenue Component of Executive's Bonus:

No pay out will be made if our 2007 actual revenue does not exceed at least an established minimum amount of revenue as set forth in the 2007 Executive Officer Bonus Plan. As 2007 actual revenue increases above the minimum amount of revenue, the actual bonus increases, up to 100% of the revenue component of the target bonus when actual revenue equals target revenue in the 2007 Executive Officer Bonus Plan, and continues increasing thereafter as actual revenue increases, up to a maximum of 200% of the revenue component of the target bonus.

Operating Income Component of Executive's Bonus:

No pay out will be made if our 2007 actual operating income does not exceed at least an established minimum amount of operating income as set forth in the 2007 Executive Officer Bonus Plan. As 2007 actual operating income increases above the minimum amount of operating income, the actual bonus increases, up to 100% of the operating income component of the target bonus when actual operating income equals target operating income in the 2007 Executive Officer Bonus Plan, and continues increasing thereafter as actual operating income increases, up to a maximum of 200% of the operating income component of the target bonus. We believe these metrics are directly tied to our company's core operating performance, are key factors in driving stockholder value, and are important business elements that our executives can meaningfully influence. By focusing on these metrics, we seek to align the financial interests of our executives with those of our stockholders. We do not believe the target goals can be easily achieved, and will require our executives to effectively implement our business plan.

Table of Contents*2007 Salaries and Target Bonuses*

| Executive Officer | Title | 2007 Salary | 2007 Target Bonus |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Balu Balakrishnan | Chief Executive Officer | \$ 385,000 | \$ 250,000 |
| Rafael Torres | Chief Financial Officer | \$ 245,000 | \$ 100,000 |
| Derek Bell | Vice President, Engineering | \$ 265,000 | \$ 100,000 |
| Bruce Renouard | Vice President, Worldwide Sales | \$ 255,000 | \$ 100,000 |
| John Tomlin | Vice President, Operations | \$ 265,000 | \$ 100,000 |
| Cliff Walker | Vice President, Corporate Development | \$ 250,000 | \$ 100,000 |

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE REPORT(1)

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Power Integrations, Inc. has reviewed and discussed with management the information contained in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis section of this Form 10-K and, based upon the review and discussions, recommended to the Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this Form 10-K.

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE:

E. Floyd Kvamme (Chairman)

Alan D. Bickell(2)

R. Scott Brown

Steven J. Sharp(2)

Summary of Executive Compensation

The following table shows the compensation awarded to, or earned by, our chief executive officer, our chief financial officer, our three other most highly compensated executive officers serving in such capacity at December 31, 2006, and, our former chief financial officer for whom disclosure otherwise would have been required but for the fact that he was no longer serving as an executive officer at the end of the fiscal year. We refer to these employees collectively as our named executive officers.

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- (1) The material in this report is not soliciting material, is not deemed filed with the SEC, and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Power Integrations under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Act, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.
 - (2) On July 30, 2007, the Compensation Committee was reconstituted by removing Mr. Bickell and adding Mr. Sharp.

Table of Contents**Summary Compensation Table**

| Name and Principal Position | Year | Salary | Bonus(1) | Option Awards(2) | Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation(3) | All Other Compensation | Total |
|---|------|------------|-----------|------------------|---|------------------------|--------------|
| Balu Balakrishnan | 2006 | \$ 362,250 | \$ 1,000 | \$ 2,291,278 | \$ 495,000 | \$ 9,510(4) | \$ 3,159,040 |
| President and Chief Executive Officer | | | | | | | |
| Rafael Torres(5) | 2006 | \$ 104,308 | \$ 50,000 | \$ 144,904 | \$ 90,049 | \$ 4,234(6) | \$ 393,495 |
| Chief Financial Officer and Vice President, Finance and Administration | | | | | | | |
| John Cobb(7) | 2006 | \$ 86,824 | | | | \$ 200,000 | \$ 286,824 |
| Former Chief Financial Officer | | | | | | | |
| Bruce Renouard | 2006 | \$ 242,500 | | \$ 508,490 | \$ 198,000 | \$ 9,517(8) | \$ 958,507 |
| Vice President, Worldwide Sales | | | | | | | |
| John Tomlin | 2006 | \$ 252,500 | | \$ 504,663 | \$ 198,000 | \$ 4,748(9) | \$ 959,911 |
| Vice President, Operations | | | | | | | |
| Cliff Walker | 2006 | \$ 237,500 | | \$ 512,270 | \$ 198,000 | \$ 9,626(10) | \$ 957,396 |
| Vice President, Corporate Development | | | | | | | |

- (1) With respect to Mr. Balakrishnan, this represents his work on one patent that was assigned to Power Integrations in 2006. With respect to Mr. Torres, this amount reflects a required payment under his employment agreement.
- (2) The dollar amounts in this column reflect the compensation expense reported by us for awards granted in, and prior to, the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. These amounts have been calculated in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R) disregarding the estimates of forfeiture and using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model. Assumptions used in the calculation of these amounts are included in Note 5, Stockholders Equity, in our notes to consolidated financial statements. These amounts do not purport to reflect the value that could be recognized by the named executive officers upon sale of the underlying securities.
- (3) The dollar amounts in this column reflect the earning of annual incentive bonuses.
- (4) Represents \$3,000 contributed by Power Integrations to Mr. Balakrishnan's 401(k) account, \$2,460 for his life insurance premium, and \$4,050 for reimbursement of personal income tax preparation fees.
- (5) On June 30, 2006, Power Integrations entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Torres, Power Integrations Vice President of Finance and Administration and Chief Financial Officer, as amended July 6, 2006, to commence employment on July 19, 2006. Under the employment agreement, Mr. Torres received a salary of \$240,000 per year with a target bonus of \$100,000 for 2006, prorated from his start date plus an initial bonus of \$50,000. Power Integrations granted Mr. Torres options to purchase 150,000 shares of the company's common stock at the fair market value as determined on the date of the option grant.
- (6) Represents \$3,000 contributed by Power Integrations to Mr. Torres' 401(k) account and \$1,234 for his life insurance premium.
- (7) Mr. Cobb resigned from Power Integrations effective May 4, 2006. As a result of his resignation, he was not entitled to any severance benefits, including those pursuant to his employment agreement. He was paid \$200,000 for provision of consulting services for a six month period beginning in June 2006.
- (8) Represents \$3,000 contributed by Power Integrations to Mr. Renouard's 401(k) account, \$1,683 for his life insurance premium and \$4,834 for reimbursement of taxes paid to a foreign country.
- (9) Represents \$3,000 contributed by Power Integrations to Mr. Tomlin's 401(k) account and \$1,748 for his life insurance premium.
- (10) Represents \$3,000 contributed by Power Integrations to Mr. Walker's 401(k) account, \$1,650 for his life insurance premium and \$4,976 for vacation cash out hours allowed for all employees.

Table of Contents**Grants of Plan Based Awards in 2006**

The following table shows for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, certain information regarding grants of plan-based awards, and non-equity incentive plan awards, to the named executive officers:

| Name | Grant Date | Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards(1) | | | All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options (#)(5) | Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh) | Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards(6) |
|-------------------|------------|--|------------|------------|---|---|---|
| | | Threshold(2) | Target(3) | Maximum(4) | | | |
| Balu Balakrishnan | 02/07/06 | \$ 5,000 | \$ 250,000 | \$ 625,000 | 180,000 | \$ 26.75 | \$ 2,558,196 |
| Rafael Torres(7) | 07/19/06 | \$ 2,000 | \$ 100,000 | \$ 250,000 | 150,000 | \$ 16.13 | \$ 1,283,055 |
| John Cobb(8) | 02/07/06 | | | | 40,000 | \$ 26.75 | \$ 568,488 |
| Bruce Renouard | 02/07/06 | \$ 2,000 | \$ 100,000 | \$ 250,000 | 40,000 | \$ 26.75 | \$ 568,488 |
| John Tomlin | 02/07/06 | \$ 2,000 | \$ 100,000 | \$ 250,000 | 40,000 | \$ 26.75 | \$ 568,488 |
| Cliff Walker | 02/07/06 | \$ 2,000 | \$ 100,000 | \$ 250,000 | 40,000 | \$ 26.75 | \$ 568,488 |

- (1) These columns set forth the target amounts of each named executive officer's annual cash bonus award for the year ended December 31, 2006 under our annual cash bonus award program. The actual cash bonus awards earned for the year ended December 31, 2006 for each named executive officer are set forth in the 2006 Summary Compensation Table above. As such, the amounts set forth in these columns do not represent additional compensation earned by the named executive officers for the year ended December 31, 2006. For a description of our annual cash bonus award program, see Compensation Discussion and Analysis.
- (2) Threshold represents the minimum amount earned for meeting the minimum performance metric of non-GAAP earnings per share of \$0.69.
- (3) Target represents the amount earned for attaining the performance metric of non-GAAP earnings per share \$0.83.
- (4) Maximum represents the maximum payout under the program, which is 250% of target.
- (5) Stock options were granted pursuant to the 1997 Stock Option Plan and were immediately exercisable. However, as discussed in Stock Options Amendments immediately below, certain executive options were amended to limit exercisability to a specific year. Six months from the date of grant, 1/8th of the shares subject to the stock option vest, with the remainder vesting monthly over the subsequent 42 months subject to the optionee's continued employment or service with Power Integrations. Power Integrations has a right to repurchase shares issued upon the exercise of unvested options until such shares become vested. Under the terms of the 1997 Stock Option Plan, the administrator retains the discretion, subject to the 1997 Stock Option Plan limits, to modify the terms of outstanding options and to reprice outstanding options. The options generally have a maximum term of 10 years, subject to earlier termination in certain situations related to cessation of employment or service. See Note 5, Stockholders' Equity, to our notes to consolidated financial statements.
- (6) Represents the grant date fair value of such option award as determined in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R). These amounts have been calculated in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R) using the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model, see Note 5, Stockholders' Equity, to our notes to consolidated financial statements.

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- (7) Mr. Torres' incentive plan award, above, was pro-rated to his start date of July 19, 2006 to achieve his actual award as per footnote 5 of the Summary Compensation Table above.
- (8) Mr. Cobb's options that were granted in 2006, none of which had vested, were cancelled upon his resignation from Power Integrations, effective May 4, 2006.

The amount of salary and bonus in proportion to total compensation in 2006 varied by executive but was consistent with the Compensation Committee's objectives with respect to executive compensation. See Compensation Discussion and Analysis above for a discussion of our annual bonus structure and other elements of compensation.

Stock Option Amendments

In December 2006, we permitted our named executive officers to amend certain stock options held by them to change the terms of the stock options to either (a) increase the exercise price of certain options, or (b) specify that they would only be exercisable during a specified calendar year. They could make a separate election for each separate option. We did this to enable the named executive officers to avoid the application of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code to these options, which imposes significant additional taxes on stock options granted with an exercise price lower than the fair market value on the date of grant that vest after December 31, 2004. We had determined that the exercise prices of certain options previously granted to our current and former officers were granted at less than the fair market value of our common stock at the time of such grants, and therefore enabled them to effect this cure by increasing the exercise price or restricting the exercise period. The table below (under the heading Outstanding Equity Awards at 2006 Fiscal Year-End) indicates the officers who elected to amend certain stock options to the terms as described above.

Agreement with Former Chief Financial Officer

On June 15, 2006, we entered into an agreement with John Cobb, our former Chief Financial Officer. Pursuant to the Agreement, among other things, Mr. Cobb confirmed his resignation as an officer and employee of Power Integrations, confirmed that he was not entitled to any severance benefits from Power Integrations, and agreed to release Power Integrations from any and all claims that Mr. Cobb may have against Power Integrations. The agreement also provided for Mr. Cobb to provide us with six months of consulting services (including answering questions, assisting in the orderly transition of his duties, and assisting with our special investigation of our option granting processes), for a fee of \$200,000.

Outstanding Equity Awards at 2006 Fiscal Year-End

The following table shows for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, certain information regarding outstanding equity awards at fiscal year end for the named executive officers.

| Name | Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Exercisable(1) | Number of Securities underlying Unexercised Options Unexercisable | Option Awards | Option Exercise Price | Option Expiration Date |
|-------------------|--|---|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Unearned Options | | |
| Balu Balakrishnan | 51,500 | | | \$ 14.22 | 04/20/09 |
| | 33,361 | | | \$ 15.06 | 04/14/10 |
| | 6,639 | | | \$ 15.06 | 04/14/10 |
| | 261,346 | | | \$ 12.10 | 05/31/11 |
| | 15,000 | | | \$ 12.10 | 12/31/07(2) |
| | | 15,390 | | \$ 12.10 | 12/31/08(2) |
| | 2,699 | | | \$ 17.75 | 01/08/13 |
| | 2,934 | | 118 | \$ 18.95 | 01/08/13(3) |

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| Name | Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Exercisable(1) | Number of Securities underlying Unexercised Options Unexercisable | Option Awards | | |
|----------------|--|---|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Unearned Options | Option Exercise Price | Option Expiration Date |
| | 141,050 | | | \$ 17.75 | 01/08/13 |
| | 153,317 | | 6,133 | \$ 18.95 | 01/08/13(3) |
| | 136,887 | | | \$ 14.82 | 02/21/12 |
| | 25,000 | | | \$ 14.82 | 12/31/07(2) |
| | | 31,366 | | \$ 14.82 | 12/31/08(2) |
| | 7,403 | | | \$ 12.10 | 05/31/11 |
| | 861 | | | \$ 12.10 | 12/31/07(2) |
| | 4,779 | | | \$ 14.82 | 02/21/12 |
| | 1,968 | | | \$ 14.82 | 12/31/07(2) |
| | 180,000 | | 142,500 | \$ 26.75 | 02/07/16 |
| | 200,000 | | 104,167 | \$ 17.18 | 01/24/15 |
| | 40,000 | | | \$ 15.06 | 04/14/10 |
| | 196,327 | | 57,262 | \$ 27.22 | 02/04/14 |
| | 3,673 | | 1,071 | \$ 27.22 | 02/04/14 |
| Rafael Torres | 150,000 | | 150,000 | \$ 16.13 | 07/19/16 |
| John Cobb | 4,903 | | | \$ 12.10 | 05/31/10 |
| | 861 | | | \$ 12.10 | 12/31/07(2) |
| | 68,013 | | | \$ 12.10 | 05/31/10 |
| | 13,723 | | | \$ 12.10 | 12/31/07(2) |
| | 4,779 | | | \$ 14.82 | 02/21/12 |
| | 1,968 | | | \$ 14.82 | 12/31/07(2) |
| | 30,637 | | | \$ 14.82 | 02/21/12 |
| | 12,616 | | | \$ 14.82 | 12/31/07(2) |
| | 1,643 | | | \$ 17.75 | 01/08/13 |
| | 2,934 | | | \$ 17.75 | 12/31/07(2) |
| | 11,481 | | | \$ 17.75 | 01/08/13 |
| | 20,504 | | | \$ 17.75 | 12/31/07(2) |
| | 2,066 | | | \$ 27.22 | 02/04/14 |
| | 26,059 | | | \$ 27.22 | 02/04/14 |
| | 14,062 | | | \$ 17.18 | 01/24/15 |
| Bruce Renouard | 20,504 | | 821 | \$ 18.95 | 01/08/13(3) |
| | 18,863 | | | \$ 17.75 | 01/08/13 |
| | 3,673 | | 1,071 | \$ 27.22 | 02/04/14 |
| | 51,471 | | | \$ 14.82 | 02/21/12 |
| | 21,782 | | | \$ 14.82 | 12/31/07(2) |
| | | 20,000 | | \$ 14.82 | 12/31/08(2) |
| | 4,779 | | | \$ 14.82 | 02/21/12 |
| | | 1,968 | | \$ 14.82 | 12/31/09(2) |
| | 40,000 | | 31,667 | \$ 26.75 | 02/07/16 |
| | 41,327 | | 12,054 | \$ 27.22 | 02/04/14 |
| | 45,000 | | 23,438 | \$ 17.18 | 01/24/15 |
| | 2,699 | | | \$ 17.75 | 01/08/13 |
| | 2,934 | | 118 | \$ 18.95 | 01/08/13(3) |
| John Tomlin | 40,000 | | 31,667 | \$ 26.75 | 02/07/16 |
| | 16,467 | | 821 | \$ 18.95 | 01/08/13(3) |
| | 1,989 | | | \$ 14.82 | 02/21/12 |
| | 1,968 | | | \$ 14.82 | 12/31/07(2) |

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| Name | Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Exercisable(1) | Number of Securities underlying Unexercised Options Unexercisable | Option Awards | | |
|--------------|--|---|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Unearned Options | Option Exercise Price | Option Expiration Date |
| | 105,091 | | | \$ 18.60 | 10/10/11 |
| | 18,459 | | | \$ 18.60 | 12/31/07(2) |
| | | 18,000 | | \$ 18.60 | 12/31/08(2) |
| | 3,843 | | | \$ 14.82 | 12/31/07(2) |
| | 45,000 | | 23,438 | \$ 17.18 | 01/24/15 |
| | 46,327 | | 13,512 | \$ 27.22 | 02/04/14 |
| | 3,673 | | 1,071 | \$ 27.22 | 02/04/14 |
| | 2,934 | | 118 | \$ 18.95 | 01/08/13(3) |
| | 1,699 | | | \$ 17.75 | 01/08/13 |
| Cliff Walker | 4,779 | | | \$ 14.82 | 02/21/12 |
| | 1,968 | | | \$ 14.82 | 12/31/07(2) |
| | 6,639 | | | \$ 15.06 | 04/14/10 |
| | 41,327 | | 12,054 | \$ 27.22 | 02/04/14 |
| | 18,863 | | | \$ 17.75 | 01/08/13 |
| | 20,504 | | 821 | \$ 18.95 | 01/08/13(3) |
| | 8,361 | | | \$ 15.06 | 04/14/10 |
| | 7,403 | | | \$ 12.10 | 05/31/11 |
| | 861 | | | \$ 12.10 | 12/31/07(2) |
| | 41,262 | | | \$ 14.82 | 02/21/12 |
| | | 6,991 | | \$ 14.82 | 12/31/08(2) |
| | | 10,000 | | \$ 14.82 | 12/31/09(2) |
| | 40,000 | | 31,667 | \$ 26.75 | 02/07/16 |
| | 50,000 | | 26,042 | \$ 17.18 | 01/24/15 |
| | 3,673 | | 1,071 | \$ 27.22 | 02/04/14 |
| | 23,951 | | | \$ 12.10 | 05/31/11 |
| | 2,785 | | | \$ 12.10 | 12/31/07(2) |
| | 2,699 | | | \$ 17.75 | 01/08/13 |
| | 2,934 | | 118 | \$ 18.95 | 01/08/13(3) |
| | 15,000 | | | \$ 15.06 | 04/14/10 |

- (1) Except as described in footnote (2) below, options in this table were granted from the 1997 Stock Option Plan and are immediately exercisable (except that they are not exercisable during the period during which the registration statements registering the sale of the common stock upon exercise are not effective, which is the case until such time as we are current in our SEC filings and relisted on Nasdaq) and vest fully within four years from the grant date subject to the optionee's continued employment or service with Power Integrations. Such options generally vest at the rate of 1/8 on the six-month anniversary of the date of grant and 1/48 monthly thereafter. Power Integrations has a right to repurchase shares issued upon the exercise of unvested options until such shares become vested. Under the terms of the 1997 Stock Option Plan, the administrator retains the discretion, subject to the 1997 Stock Option Plan limits, to modify the terms of outstanding options and to reprice outstanding options. The options generally have a maximum term of 10 years, subject to earlier termination in certain situations related to cessation of employment or service.
- (2) As described under *Stock Option Amendments* above, our named executive officers voluntarily amended a number of the stock options held by them to provide that they were only exercisable during a specified calendar year. This is one of the options that were so amended, and the option expiration date is the last day of the calendar year in which they are exercisable.
- (3) As described under *Stock Option Amendments* above, our named executive officers voluntarily amended a number of the stock options held by them to increase the exercise price. This is one of the options that were so amended, and the option exercise price reflects the exercise price as so increased.

Table of Contents**2006 Option Exercises**

The following table presents information concerning the aggregate number of shares for which options were exercised during fiscal 2006 for each of the named executive officers.

| Name | Option Awards | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise | Value Realized on Exercise(1) |
| Balu Balakrishnan | 1,500 | \$ 17,007 |
| Rafael Torres | | |
| John Cobb | | |
| Bruce Renouard | | |
| John Tomlin | | |
| Cliff Walker | | |

(1) Represents the difference between the aggregate market price of the common stock acquired on the date of exercise and the aggregate exercise price.

Employment Contracts and Termination of Employment and Change of Control Arrangements

Chief Executive Officer Benefits Agreement. As of April 25, 2002, Power Integrations entered into a chief executive officer benefits agreement with Balu Balakrishnan (the CEO Benefits Agreement). The form of the agreement was approved by the compensation committee on April 18, 2002. The CEO Benefits Agreement provides for certain benefits, including:

acceleration of vesting upon a change of control of Power Integrations,

severance benefits in the event of termination of employment by Power Integrations without cause on or within 18 months after a change of control or resignation by the chief executive officer for good reason within 18 months after a change of control,

severance benefits in the event of termination of employment by Power Integrations without cause or resignation by the chief executive officer for good reason, and

retirement benefits.

A change of control is defined in the CEO Benefits Agreement as an acquisition by any person of a beneficial ownership of 50% or more of Power Integrations' voting stock, certain mergers or other business combinations involving Power Integrations, the sale of more than 50% of Power Integrations' assets, liquidation of Power Integrations, or a change in the majority of the incumbent members of the board of directors (except changes in the board of directors' composition approved by a majority of the directors).

Upon a change of control, 50% of Mr. Balakrishnan's then-unvested shares will vest, but if an acquiring company does not assume the options, 100% of Mr. Balakrishnan's then-unvested shares will vest.

Mr. Balakrishnan is entitled to severance benefits in the event that he is terminated without cause on or within 18 months after a change of control or in the event that he resigns for good reason within 18 months after a change of control. Cause includes, among other acts, a material act of theft, dishonesty, fraud, falsification of records, improper disclosure of confidential information, or an intentional act by an executive causing harm to the reputation of Power Integrations, and good reason includes, among other acts, a material decrease in an executive's compensation or benefits following a change of control, a demotion or material reduction in responsibility level, or relocation of more than 50 miles from executive's current work place or a material adverse change in working conditions or established working hours which persist for a

period of six months.

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Such severance benefits include a lump-sum cash payment equal to twelve months of his highest annual salary plus targeted annual incentive bonus, acceleration of 100% of all his then-outstanding stock options, extension of the post-termination stock option exercise period to one year, and continued medical and dental coverage under the Power Integrations health plans for twelve months at Power Integrations' expense.

In addition, Mr. Balakrishnan is entitled to severance benefits in the event of termination of employment by Power Integrations without cause or resignation by Mr. Balakrishnan for good reason. Such severance benefits include a lump-sum cash payment equal to twelve months of his highest annual salary plus targeted annual incentive bonus, acceleration of 50% of all his then-unvested stock options, and continued medical and dental coverage under the Power Integrations health plans for twelve months at Power Integrations' expense.

Mr. Balakrishnan is entitled to retirement benefits if he has served Power Integrations for 15 years, and has achieved an age of 50, or has served Power Integrations for 10 years and has achieved an age of 55, is not employed elsewhere full time, or otherwise engaged in competition with Power Integrations, and does not recruit or employ any present or future employee of Power Integrations. Mr. Balakrishnan is entitled to the extension of his post-termination stock option exercise period for vested options for the term of the option and medical and dental benefits for his dependents at Power Integrations' expense until he achieves the age of 65; thereafter, participation in the health plans would be at Mr. Balakrishnan's expense. These retirement benefits will also become available if Mr. Balakrishnan's employment terminates due to death or disability.

The post-termination exercise period for Mr. Balakrishnan's vested stock options granted prior to the date of the benefits agreement will be extended only if such extension does not require Power Integrations to incur a compensation expense for financial statement purposes.

If any of the payments and benefits provided under the CEO Benefits Agreement in connection with a change of control (the "Payments") would result in a parachute payment under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, the amount of such Payments will be either (i) the full amount of the Payments or (ii) a reduced amount which would result in no portion of the Payments being subject to excise tax (as defined in the CEO Benefits Agreement), whichever amount provides the greatest amount of benefit to the chief executive officer.

Executive Officer Benefits Agreements. As of April 25, 2002, Power Integrations entered into executive officer benefits agreements with John Cobb, our former Chief Financial Officer, Bruce Renouard, vice president, worldwide sales, John Tomlin, vice president, operations, and Clifford J. Walker, vice president, corporate development (the "Executive Officer Benefits Agreements"). The form of the Executive Officer Benefits Agreement was approved by the compensation committee on April 18, 2002. For the executive officers specified in this paragraph, the Executive Officer Benefits Agreements provide for certain benefits, as described below, including:

acceleration of vesting of stock options upon a change of control of Power Integrations,

severance benefits in the event of termination of employment by Power Integrations without cause on or within 18 months after a change of control or resignation by the executive officer for good reason within 18 months after a change of control,

severance benefits in the event of termination of employment by Power Integrations without cause or resignation by the executive officer for good reason, and

retirement benefits.

A change of control is defined in the Executive Officer Benefits Agreements as an acquisition by any person of a beneficial ownership of 50% or more of Power Integrations' voting stock, certain mergers or other business combinations involving Power Integrations, the sale of more than 50% of Power Integrations' assets, liquidation of Power Integrations, or a change in the majority of the incumbent members of the board of directors (except changes in the board of directors' composition approved by a majority of the directors).

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Upon a change of control, 25% of the executive officer's then-unvested shares will vest, but if an acquiring company does not assume the options, 50% of the executive's then-unvested shares will vest.

Each executive officer is entitled to severance benefits in the event that he is terminated without cause on or within 18 months after a change of control or in the event that he resigns for good reason within 18 months after a change of control. Cause includes, among other acts, a material act of theft, dishonesty, fraud, falsification of records, improper disclosure of confidential information, or an intentional act by an executive causing harm to the reputation of Power Integrations, and good reason includes, among other acts, a material decrease in an executive's compensation or benefits following a change of control, a demotion or material reduction in responsibility level, or relocation of more than 50 miles from executive's current work place or a material adverse change in working conditions or established working hours which persist for a period of six months.

Such severance benefits include a lump-sum cash payment equal to six months of the executive officer's highest annual salary plus 50% of the executive officer's targeted annual incentive bonus, vesting of 50% of his then-unvested shares, extension of the post-termination stock option exercise period to one year, and continued medical and dental coverage under the Power Integrations' health plans for six months at Power Integrations' expense.

In addition, each executive officer is entitled to severance benefits in the event of termination of employment by Power Integrations without cause or resignation by such executive officer for good reason. Such severance benefits include a lump-sum cash payment equal to six months of the executive officer's highest annual salary plus 50% of the executive officer's targeted annual incentive bonus, and continued medical and dental coverage under the Power Integrations' health plans for six months at Power Integrations' expense.

Each executive officer is entitled to retirement benefits if he has served Power Integrations for 15 years, and has achieved an age of 50, or has served Power Integrations for 10 years and has achieved an age of 55, is not employed elsewhere, full time, or otherwise engaged in competition with Power Integrations, and does not recruit or employ any present or future employee of Power Integrations. The executive officer is entitled to the extension of his post-termination stock option exercise period for vested options for the earlier of the term of the option and five years and medical and dental benefits for his dependents at Power Integrations' expense until he achieves the age of 65; thereafter, participation in the health plans would be at the executive officer's expense. These retirement benefits will also become available if the executive officer was eligible for such benefits and his employment terminates due to death or disability.

The post-termination exercise period for an executive officer's vested stock options granted prior to the date of the benefits agreement will be extended only if such extension does not require Power Integrations to incur a compensation expense for financial statement purposes.

If any of the payments and benefits provided under the Executive Officer Benefits Agreements in connection with a change of control (the Payments) would result in a parachute payment under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, the amount of such Payments will be either (i) the full amount of the Payments or (ii) a reduced amount which would result in no portion of the Payments being subject to excise tax (as defined in the Executive Officer Benefits Agreements), whichever amount provides the greatest amount of benefit to the executive officer.

Table of Contents**Pension Benefits**

The following table provides information concerning the actuarial present value of retirement health benefits as of December 31, 2006.

| Name | Number of Years Credited Service | Option Awards | |
|-------------------|---|---------------|--|
| | | | Present Value of Accumulated Benefit |
| Balu Balakrishnan | 18 | \$ | 20,265 |
| Rafael Torres | | \$ | |
| Bruce Renouard | 5 | \$ | 5,957 |
| John Tomlin | 5 | \$ | 4,483 |
| Cliff Walker | 12 | \$ | 17,539 |

Mr. Balakrishnan and Mr. Walker are eligible to receive medical benefits upon retirement. The valuation method and all material assumptions are as follows:

The amounts determined in the above/following table are associated with the provision of health care coverage after retirement. The valuation method is pursuant to the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 106, Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions. The Projected Unit Credit attribution method was used; the attribution of the obligation is over the period from hire to benefit eligibility (the earlier of age 50 with 15 years of service or age 55 with 10 years of service). Other than for eligibility purposes, service is not considered in the calculation. The benefit consists of health care coverage from retirement until age 65. The basis for the benefit is premiums paid by the employer to a third-party insurer, without additional subsidy imputed. The obligations were calculated using the following assumptions:

The discount rate for future payments was 5.75% as of 12/31/2006 (and 5.50% as of 12/31/2005).

The assumed annual increase in health care costs is 11% as of 12/31/2006, with the annual increase lessening by 1/2% per year, to an ultimate rate of 5% in 2019.

25% of active participants are assumed to become eligible and elect coverage at retirement.

Retirement is assumed to take place at age 62, or at first eligibility if older.

2/3 of active employees are assumed to have eligible spouses who, at the employee's retirement, will be covered by the plan. Husbands are assumed to be three years older than their wives.

Table of Contents**Potential Payments upon Retirement or Change of Control**

The following table provides information concerning the estimated payments and benefits that would be provided in each of the circumstances described above. Payments and benefits are estimated assuming that the triggering event took place on the last business day of fiscal 2006 (December 29, 2006), and the price per share of Power Integrations common stock is the closing price on the Pink Sheets as of that date (\$23.45). There can be no assurance that a triggering event would produce the same or similar results as those estimated below if such event occurs on any other date or at any other price, or if any other assumption used to estimate potential payments and benefits is not correct. Due to the number of factors that affect the nature and amount of any potential payments or benefits, any actual payments and benefits may be different.

| Name/Type of Benefit | Potential Payments Upon Involuntary Termination Other Than for Cause or Voluntary Termination for Good Reason After | | | | Continuation Of Service Without Termination | |
|--|---|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Retirement Benefits (1) | Severance (2) | After Change of Control Acquiring Company Assumes Options (3) | Change of Control Acquiring Company Does Not Assume Options (4) | After Change of Control Acquiring Company Assumes Options (5) | After Change of Control Acquiring Company Does Not Assume Options (6) |
| Balu Balakrishnan | | | | | | |
| Cash Severance Base Salary | \$ | \$ 365,000 | \$ 365,000 | \$ 365,000 | \$ | \$ |
| Cash Severance Bonus | | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | | |
| Vesting Acceleration(7) | | 340,635 | 681,257 | 681,257 | 340,635 | 681,257 |
| Continued Coverage of Employee Benefits(8) | \$ 172,917 | 13,301 | 13,301 | 13,301 | | |
| Total Termination Benefits(9): | \$ 172,917 | \$ 968,936 | \$ 1,309,558 | \$ 1,309,558 | \$ 340,635 | \$ 681,257 |
| Bruce Renouard | | | | | | |
| Cash Severance Base Salary | \$ | \$ | \$ 122,500 | \$ 122,500 | \$ | \$ |
| Cash Severance Bonus | | | 50,000 | 50,000 | | |
| Vesting Acceleration(7) | | | 94,491 | 113,393 | 37,800 | 75,594 |
| Continued Coverage of Employee Benefits(8) | | | 2,931 | 2,931 | | |
| Total Termination Benefits(9) | \$ | \$ | \$ 269,922 | \$ 288,824 | \$ 37,800 | \$ 75,594 |
| John Tomlin | | | | | | |
| Cash Severance Base Salary | \$ | \$ | \$ 127,500 | \$ 127,500 | \$ | \$ |
| Cash Severance Bonus | | | 50,000 | 50,000 | | |
| Vesting Acceleration(7) | | | 94,491 | 113,393 | 37,800 | 75,594 |
| Continued Coverage of Employee Benefits(8) | | | 6,067 | 6,067 | | |
| Total Termination Benefits(9) | \$ | \$ | \$ 278,058 | \$ 296,960 | \$ 37,800 | \$ 75,594 |
| Cliff Walker | | | | | | |
| Cash Severance Base Salary | \$ | \$ | \$ 120,000 | \$ 120,000 | \$ | \$ |
| Cash Severance Bonus | | | 50,000 | 50,000 | | |
| Vesting Acceleration(7) | | | 104,699 | 125,639 | 41,882 | 83,758 |
| Continued Coverage of Employee Benefits(8) | 58,616 | | 2,931 | 2,931 | | |

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| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Total Termination Benefits(9) | \$ 58,616 | \$ 277,630 | \$ 298,570 | \$ 41,882 | \$ 83,758 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|

(1) Reflects medical and dental benefits until the age of 65 based upon the rates at December 31, 2006.

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- (2) Reflects benefits in the event of involuntary termination other than for cause or voluntary termination for good reason; with respect to Mr. Balakrishnan twelve months salary plus his targeted annual bonus plus 50% of all his then-unvested options plus twelve months medical and dental coverage.
- (3) Reflects benefits in the event of a change of control where the acquiring company assumes outstanding options. For termination within 18 months of a change of control other than for cause or voluntary termination for good reason; with respect to Mr. Balakrishnan twelve months salary plus his targeted annual bonus plus 100% of all his then-unvested options plus twelve months medical and dental coverage; for all others, six months salary plus 50% of targeted bonus plus 25% of unvested options would vest upon change of control and 50% of then-unvested options would vest upon severance plus six months medical and dental coverage.
- (4) Reflects benefits in the event of a change of control where the acquiring company did not assume outstanding options. For termination other than for cause or voluntary termination for good reason; with respect to Mr. Balakrishnan twelve months salary plus his targeted annual bonus plus 100% of all his then-unvested options plus twelve months medical and dental coverage; for all others, six months salary plus 50% of targeted bonus plus 50% of unvested options would vest upon change of control and 50% of then-unvested options would vest upon severance plus six months medical and dental coverage.
- (5) Reflects benefits in the event of a change of control where the acquiring company assumes outstanding options and continuation of service. With respect to Mr. Balakrishnan 50% of all his then-unvested options would vest; for all others, 25% of the unvested options would vest.
- (6) Reflects benefits in the event of a change of control where the acquiring company did not assume outstanding options and continuation of service. With respect to Mr. Balakrishnan 100% of all his then-unvested options would vest; for all others, 50% of the unvested options would vest.
- (7) Reflects the aggregate market value of unvested option grants. For unvested option grants, aggregate market value is computed by multiplying (i) the difference between \$23.45, the closing price per share on the Pink Sheets at December 29, 2006, and the exercise price of the option, by (ii) the number of shares underlying unvested options at December 29, 2006.
- (8) For retirement, upon completion of service and age requirements, health coverage is paid until the age of 65. For severance, reflects the cost of health coverage (COBRA) to maintain the benefits currently provided.
- (9) Assuming a termination date of December 29, 2006 and a price per share of \$23.45, Power Integrations believes that the named executives listed in the table above would not have been entitled to a gross-up payment for any excise tax liabilities under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code.

Compensation of Directors

Each of our board members, with the exception of our one employee director, Balu Balakrishnan, receives \$5,000 per quarter to serve as a member of our board of directors. In addition, the chairman of our audit committee, compensation committee and nominating committee receive \$5,000, \$1,875, and \$1,250 per quarter, respectively, to serve as chairpersons of these committees. Our non-employee board members receive compensation to attend board meetings via phone or in person of \$750 and \$1,500, respectively. The members of our audit, compensation and nominating committees receive additional compensation for committee meeting attendance via phone or in person of \$500 and \$1,000, respectively. Non-employee directors are reimbursed for all reasonable travel and related expenses incurred in connection with attending board and committee meetings. The two members of our Special Committee, which was established in March 2006 in connection with our investigation of previous stock option grant activity, each received a one-time payment of \$25,000.

Additionally, directors who are not employees of Power Integrations each receive options to purchase shares of common stock under the 1997 Outside Directors Stock Option Plan (the "Directors Plan"). The Directors Plan provides for the automatic grant of nonstatutory stock options to our nonemployee directors over their period of service on the board of directors. The Directors Plan provides that each future nonemployee director of Power Integrations will be granted an option to purchase 30,000 shares of common stock on the date on which such individual first becomes a nonemployee director of Power Integrations (the "Initial Grant"). Thereafter, each nonemployee director who has served on the board of directors continuously for 12 months will be granted an

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additional option to purchase 10,000 shares of common stock (an Annual Grant). Subject to an optionee's continuous service with Power Integrations, 1/3rd of an Initial Grant will become exercisable one year after the date of grant and 1/36th of the Initial Grant will become exercisable monthly thereafter. Each Annual Grant will become exercisable in twelve equal monthly installments beginning in the 25th month after the date of grant, subject to the optionee's continuous service. The exercise price per share of all options granted under the Directors Plan is equal to the fair market value of a share of common stock on the date of grant. Options granted under the Directors Plan have a maximum term of ten years after the date of grant, subject to earlier termination upon an optionee's cessation of service. In the event of certain changes in control of Power Integrations, all options outstanding under the Directors Plan will become immediately vested and exercisable in full.

Mr. Earhart, who left the board of directors as of May of 2006, waived his right to receive a fee and grant of stock options as compensation for his services in 2005 as a director. Mr. Balakrishnan, our chief executive officer and president, is not separately compensated for his services as a member of the board of directors.

The following table shows for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 certain information with respect to the compensation of all non-employee directors of Power Integrations:

Director Compensation for Fiscal Year 2006

| Name | Fees Earned(1) | Option Awards(2)(3) | Total |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Alan D. Bickell | \$ 78,250 | \$ 317,389 | \$ 395,639 |
| Balakrishnan S. Iyer | \$ 78,750 | \$ 316,963 | \$ 395,713 |
| R. Scott Brown | \$ 42,000 | \$ 247,295 | \$ 289,295 |
| Dr. James Fiebiger | \$ 56,000 | \$ 498,715 | \$ 554,715 |
| Steven J. Sharp | \$ 42,250 | \$ 326,988 | \$ 369,238 |
| Nicholas E. Brathwaite | \$ 40,000 | \$ 310,506 | \$ 350,506 |
| E. Floyd Kvamme | \$ 65,000 | \$ 326,988 | \$ 391,988 |

- (1) This column represents annual director fees, committee chairman fees and meeting attendance fees earned in 2006. It excludes fees paid in 2006 but earned in 2005.
- (2) The amounts shown in this column represent the dollar amounts recognized for financial statement reporting purposes for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R), excluding an estimate of forfeitures related to service-based vesting conditions, and thus include amounts from awards granted in and prior to 2006. Assumptions used in the calculation of these amounts are described in Note 5, Stockholders' Equity, in our notes to consolidated financial statements. All grants were made subject to individual award agreements, the form of which was previously filed with the SEC.
- (3) The following options were outstanding as of December 31, 2006: Mr. Bickell, 115,000; Mr. Iyer, 50,000; Mr. Brown, 115,000; Mr. Fiebiger, 30,000; Mr. Sharp, 105,000; Mr. Brathwaite, 75,834; and Mr. Kvamme, 135,000.

Table of Contents*Grants of Options to Directors*

The following table sets forth each grant of options to Power Integrations' non-employee directors during 2006 under the Directors' Plan, together with the exercise price per share and grant fair value of each award computed in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R) using the Black-Scholes-Merton model. Subject to Mr. Fiebiger's continued service with Power Integrations, 1/3 of Mr. Fiebiger's Initial Grant will become exercisable one year after the date of grant and 1/36th of his Initial Grant will become exercisable monthly thereafter. The Annual Grants to the other directors listed below will become exercisable in twelve equal monthly installments beginning in the 25th month after the date of grant, subject to the optionee's continued service. The exercise price per share of all options granted under the Directors Plan is equal to the fair market value of a share of common stock on the date of grant. Options granted under the Directors Plan have a maximum term of ten years after the date of grant, subject to earlier termination upon an optionee's cessation of service.

| | Options Granted in 2006 | | Exercise Price Per Share | Grant Date Fair Value of Option Award |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Non-employee Director | (#) | Grant Date | (\$) | (\$) |
| Alan D. Bickell | 10,000 | 04/21/06 | 23.96 | 132,508 |
| Balakrishnan S. Iyer | 10,000 | 02/13/06 | 25.88 | 137,500 |
| R. Scott Brown | 10,000 | 07/15/06 | 15.29 | 81,083 |
| Dr. James Fiebiger | 30,000 | 03/22/06 | 24.79 | 396,081 |
| Steven J. Sharp | 10,000 | 12/12/06 | 25.48 | 134,148 |
| Nicholas E. Brathwaite | 10,000 | 01/31/06 | 26.49 | 140,741 |
| E. Floyd Kvamme | 10,000 | 12/12/06 | 25.48 | 134,148 |

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

During 2006, Power Integrations' compensation committee consisted of Mr. Kvamme, Mr. Brown and Mr. Bickell. None of the members of the compensation committee during 2006 is or was an officer or employee of Power Integrations or its subsidiaries. None of Power Integrations' executive officers serves as a member of the board of directors or compensation committee of any entity that has one or more executive officers serving as a member of Power Integrations' board of directors or compensation committee.

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

The following table sets forth certain information, as of June 30, 2007, with respect to the beneficial ownership of Power Integrations' common stock by:

each person known by Power Integrations to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of Power Integrations common stock,

each executive officer named in the Summary Compensation Table,

each director and director nominee of Power Integrations, and

all executive officers and directors of Power Integrations as a group.

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The address for each executive officer, director and director nominee named below is Power Integrations principal executive offices located at 5245 Hellyer Avenue, San Jose, California, 95138.

| Beneficial Owners(1) | Beneficial Ownership | |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Number of Shares(2) | Percent of Total(3) |
| 5% Stockholders | | |
| Wasatch Advisors, Inc.(4) 150 Social Hall Avenue Suite 400 Salt Lake City, UT 84111 | 3,686,121 | 12.85% |
| Franklin Resources, Inc. and affiliates(5) One Franklin Parkway San Mateo, CA 94403 | 2,536,049 | 8.84% |
| Lord, Abbett & Co. LLC(6) 90 Hudson Street Jersey City, NJ 07302 | 1,774,465 | 6.19% |
| FMR Corp.(7) 82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109 | 2,370,000 | 8.26% |
| Executive officers and directors | | |
| Balu Balakrishnan(8) | 1,701,848 | 5.93% |
| John Cobb(9) | 221,287 | * |
| Bruce Renouard(10) | 254,347 | * |
| Rafael Torres(11) | 150,000 | * |
| John Tomlin(12) | 294,642 | 1.03% |
| Clifford J. Walker(13) | 302,961 | 1.06% |
| Alan D. Bickell(14) | 99,333 | * |
| Nicholas E. Brathwaite(15) | 65,000 | * |
| R. Scott Brown(16) | 100,833 | * |
| Dr. James Fiebiger(17) | 14,166 | * |
| Balakrishnan S. Iyer(18) | 35,000 | * |
| E. Floyd Kvamme(19) | 244,306 | * |
| Steven J. Sharp(20) | 81,666 | * |
| All current executive officers and directors as a group (14 persons) (21) | 3,758,060 | 13.10% |

* Less than 1%

- (1) Power Integrations believes that the persons named in the table have sole voting and dispositive power with respect to all shares of common stock shown as beneficially owned by them, subject to community property laws (where applicable) and to the information contained in the footnotes to this table.
- (2) A person is deemed to be the beneficial owner of securities that can be acquired by such person within 60 days upon the exercise of options to purchase common stock. Generally, options to purchase common stock of Power Integrations held by executive officers are immediately exercisable but are subject to vesting. Options to purchase common stock that are exercised prior to full vesting are subject to repurchase by us until the common stock so purchased becomes fully vested. Options to purchase common stock granted to our directors are not immediately exercisable.
- (3) Percentages are based on 28,682,475 shares of common stock outstanding on June 30, 2007, provided that any additional shares of common stock that a stockholder has the right to acquire within 60 days after June 30, 2007, or August 29, 2007, are deemed to be outstanding for the purposes of calculating that stockholder's percentage of beneficial ownership. Rights to acquire our common stock are not exercisable while the registration statements registering the sale of our common stock are not effective, which is the case until such time as we are current in our SEC filings and are re-listed on Nasdaq, or another national exchange. We have assumed rights to acquire our common stock are exercisable for purposes of this calculation.

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- (4) Based on a Form 13F filed with the SEC on May 15, 2007, as of March 31, 2007, Wasatch Advisors, Inc. held 3,686,121 shares.
- (5) Based on a Form 13G filed with the SEC on February 5, 2007, as of December 31, 2006, covering ownership by Franklin Advisers, Inc., Franklin Templeton Portfolio Advisors, Inc. and Franklin Templeton Investments (Asia) Limited, Franklin Advisers, Inc. had sole power to dispose of (or direct the disposition of) 1,583,800 shares and vote (or direct the vote of) 1,545,400 shares, Franklin Templeton Portfolio Advisors, Inc. had sole power to dispose of (or direct the disposition of) and vote (or direct the vote of) 951,719 shares and Franklin Templeton Investments (Asia) Limited had sole power to dispose of (or direct the disposition of) and vote (or direct the vote of) 530 shares.
- (6) Based on a Form 13G filed with the SEC on May 14, 2007, as of March 31, 2007, Lord, Abnett & Co. LLC had sole power to dispose of (or direct the disposition of) 1,774,465 shares and vote (or direct the vote of) 1,494,915 shares.
- (7) Based on a Form 13G filed with the SEC on February 14, 2007, as of December 31, 2006, the reported shares are beneficially owned by Fidelity Management and Research Company (Fidelity), a wholly owned subsidiary of FMR Corp. and an investment advisor, as a result of acting as investment advisor to various investment companies. Edward C. Johnson 3d and FMR Corp., through FMR s control of Fidelity and the funds, each had the sole power to dispose (or direct the disposition of) 2,370,000 shares and the sole power to vote (or direct the vote of) 0 shares.
- (8) Consists of 237,104 shares held by the Balu and Mohini Balakrishnan Family Trust Dated 6-9-1993, of which Mr. Balakrishnan is a trustee, and 1,464,744 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options, of which 208,334 shares are unvested as of August 29, 2007 (see footnote 2 of this table).
- (9) Includes 216,249 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after June 30, 2007.
- (10) Includes 253,032 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options, of which 46,563 shares are unvested as of August 29, 2007 (see footnote 2 of this table).
- (11) Consists of 150,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options, of which 109,375 shares are unvested as of August 29, 2007 (see footnote 2 of this table).
- (12) Consists of 7,192 shares held by Mr. Tomlin and his spouse in a joint account and 287,450 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options, of which 47,188 shares are unvested as of August 29, 2007 (see footnote 2 of this table).
- (13) Includes 293,009 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options, of which 48,334 shares are unvested as of August 29, 2007 (see footnote 2 of this table).
- (14) Includes 98,333 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after June 30, 2007.
- (15) Includes 60,834 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after June 30, 2007.
- (16) Includes 95,833 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after June 30, 2007.
- (17) Consists of 14,166 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options within 60 days after June 30, 2007.
- (18) Consists of 35,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after June 30, 2007.
- (19) Includes 111,666 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after June 30, 2007.
- (20) Consists of 81,666 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after June 30, 2007.
- (21) Consists of shares held by each executive officer and director, including 116,666 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options by Doug Bailey, of which 62,084 shares are unvested as of August 29, 2007, 4,809 shares held by Derek Bell, 292,483 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options by Derek Bell, of which 46,563 shares are unvested as of August 29, 2007, and the shares described in footnotes 8 and 10 through 20, above.

Table of Contents*Equity Compensation Plan Information*

The following table provides information about Power Integrations' common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of options and rights under all of the existing equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2006, including the Power Integrations 1988 Stock Option Plan, the Power Integrations 1997 Stock Option Plan, the Power Integrations 1997 Outside Directors Stock Option Plan, the Power Integrations 1997 Employee Stock Purchase Plan and the Power Integrations 1998 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan.

| Plan category | Number Of Securities To Be Issued Upon Exercise Of Outstanding Options And Rights | Weighted-Average Exercise Price Of Outstanding Options And Rights | Number Of Securities Remaining Available For Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected In Column (a)) |
|--|--|---|---|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) |
| Equity compensation plans approved by security holders | 19,369(1) | \$ 0.80 | |
| | 7,622,760(2) | \$ 19.86 | 2,443,198 |
| | 565,834(3) | \$ 23.68 | 136,668 |
| | N/A(4) | N/A | 390,700 |
| Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders | 283,567(5) | \$ 19.75 | 3,497 |
| Total | 8,491,530 | \$ 20.06 | 2,974,063 |

- (1) Issued under the Power Integrations 1988 Stock Option Plan.
- (2) Issued under the Power Integrations 1997 Stock Option Plan. The number of shares reserved for issuance under the 1997 Stock Option Plan is subject to an automatic increase on January 1, 2007 by a number of shares equal to 3.5% of the issued and outstanding common stock on December 31, 2006.
- (3) Issued under the Power Integrations 1997 Outside Directors Stock Option Plan.
- (4) Issued under the Power Integrations 1997 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.
- (5) Issued under the Power Integrations 1998 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan.

Although the principal features of the 1998 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan, also referred to as the 1998 Plan, are summarized below, the summary is qualified in its entirety by the full text of the 1998 Plan. Stockholder approval of the 1998 Plan was not required. A copy of the 1998 Plan can be found as filed on May 12, 2003 with the Securities and Exchange Commission in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Material Features of the 1998 Plan

We have reserved a maximum of 1,000,000 shares of Common Stock for issuance under the 1998 Plan. The 1998 Plan permits the grant of nonstatutory stock options to employees and consultants with exercise prices equal to no less than 85% of the fair market value of our Common Stock on the date of grant. Options granted under the 1998 Plan generally vest at the rate of 1/4th of the shares on the first anniversary of the date of grant and 1/48th of the shares monthly thereafter. In general, the maximum term of options is 10 years, subject early termination upon an optionee's cessation of employment or service. An option will generally remain exercisable for three months following termination for any reason other than death or disability, and six months if termination is due to death or disability. The board of directors may amend or terminate the 1998 Plan at any time.

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

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We did not conduct any transactions with related persons in fiscal 2006 that would require disclosure in this Form 10-K or approval by the Audit Committee or another independent body of the board of directors.

Table of Contents*Related Party Transactions Policies and Procedures*

Our policy, included in our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, is that all directors, officers, and employees must avoid any activity that is or appears to conflict with the interests of Power Integrations. Our directors, officers, and employees are aware of the applicable provisions of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and we become aware of related party transactions through periodic reviews by, and notifications to, management, including the completion of an annual Director and Officer questionnaire. We conduct a review of all related party transactions for potential conflict of interest. Any potential conflicts of interest must be reviewed and ratified, if applicable, by the Audit Committee and or another independent body of our board of directors. During fiscal 2006 we did not have any related party transactions requiring review, nor did we have any transactions where the policy and procedure were not followed.

Director Independence

The information required by this Item related to the names of our current directors and the independence of our current directors is incorporated by reference to information set forth in Part III, Item 10. In addition to our current directors, Howard Earhart served as our Chairman of the Board until his resignation in May 2006. Mr. Earhart was our chief executive officer and a director from 1995 through 2002. Mr. Earhart was also determined to be an independent director during 2006.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

On June 16, 2005, Deloitte & Touche LLP, was appointed as our independent registered public accounting firm. The following table sets forth the aggregate fees billed to Power Integrations for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the member firms of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, and their respective affiliates, or Deloitte, our current independent registered public accounting firm (in thousands).

| | Fiscal 2006 | Fiscal 2005 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Audit Fees(1) | \$ 1,727 | \$ 654 |
| Audit-Related Fees(2) | 625 | 1,959 |
| Tax Fees | 9 | |
| All Other Fees | | |

- (1) Audit fees consist of fees billed for professional services rendered for the audit of our consolidated annual financial statements and review of the interim consolidated financial statements included in quarterly reports and services that are normally provided by Deloitte & Touche LLP in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements. Audit fees for 2006 and 2005 include fees for professional services rendered for the audits of (i) management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting and (ii) the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.
- (2) Audit-related fees are primarily related to the restatement of our consolidated financial statements for fiscal years starting 1998 through the third quarter of 2005.

We did not engage Deloitte to provide advice regarding financial information systems design and implementation during 2006 and 2005.

Termination of KPMG LLP

On June 16, 2005, Power Integrations terminated KPMG LLP, or KPMG, as our independent registered public accountants. The decision to terminate KPMG was approved by the audit committee of our board of directors. This event was disclosed in our Form 8-K filed on June 22, 2005.

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The following table sets forth the aggregate fees billed to Power Integrations for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 by KPMG LLP, our former independent registered public accounting firm (in thousands).

| | Fiscal 2006 | Fiscal 2005 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Audit Fees(1) | \$ | \$ 65 |
| Audit-Related Fees(2) | 139 | 550 |
| Tax Fees | | |
| All Other Fees | | |

- (1) Audit fees consist of fees billed for professional services rendered for the audit of our consolidated financial statements and review of the interim consolidated financial statements in quarterly reports and services that are normally provided by KPMG LLP in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.
- (2) Audit-related fees are primarily related to the restatement of our consolidated financial statements for fiscal years starting 1998 through the third quarter of 2005.

We did not engage KPMG LLP to provide advice regarding financial information systems design and implementation during 2006 or 2005.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

All the fees for 2006 and 2005 described above were pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

The audit committee has a policy to approve in advance the engagement of the independent registered public accounting firm for all audit services and non-audit services, based on independence, qualifications and, if applicable, performance, and approve the fees and other terms of any such engagement; provided, however, that the audit committee may establish pre-approval policies and procedures for any engagement to render such services, provided that such policies and procedures (a) are detailed as to particular services, (b) do not involve delegation to management of the audit committee's responsibilities and (c) provide that, at its next scheduled meeting, the audit committee is informed as to each such service for which the independent auditor is engaged pursuant to such policies and procedures. In addition, the audit committee may delegate to one or more members of the committee the authority to grant pre-approvals for such audit and non-audit services, provided that (1) the decisions of such member(s) to grant any such pre-approval shall be presented to the audit committee at its next scheduled meeting and (2) the audit committee has established policies and procedures for such pre-approval of services consistent with the requirements of clauses (a) and (b) above.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

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

1. Financial Statements

| | Page |
|--|-------------|
| <u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm - Deloitte & Touche LLP</u> | 73 |
| <u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm - KPMG LLP</u> | 74 |
| <u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u> | 75 |
| <u>Consolidated Statements of Income</u> | 76 |
| <u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity</u> | 77 |
| <u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u> | 78 |
| <u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u> | 79 |

2. Financial Statement Schedules

Schedule II: Valuation and Qualifying Accounts.

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

3. Exhibits

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

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Power Integrations, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Power Integrations, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. Our audits also included the consolidated financial statement schedule for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 listed in the Index at Item 15 (a) (2). These consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such consolidated financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, on January 1, 2006, the Company changed its method of accounting for stock-based compensation in accordance with guidance provided in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment*.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated August 7, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and an adverse opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting because of material weaknesses.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

San Jose, California

August 7, 2007

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Power Integrations, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and cash flows of Power Integrations, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) for the year ended December 31, 2004. In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, we have also audited the financial statement schedule for the year ended December 31, 2004 as listed in the index of Item 15. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the results of operations and cash flows of Power Integrations, Inc. and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2004, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted in the accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Mountain View, California

March 15, 2005, except as to note 3,

which is as of March 2, 2007.

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

(In thousands, except share and par value amounts)

| | December 31, | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 |
| ASSETS | | |
| CURRENT ASSETS: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 124,937 | \$ 109,879 |
| Restricted cash | 1,300 | |
| Short-term investments | 2,506 | 16,200 |
| Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$527 and \$469 in 2006 and 2005, respectively | 10,489 | 13,488 |
| Inventories | 28,280 | 17,929 |
| Deferred tax assets | 2,199 | 1,551 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 4,009 | 1,328 |
| Total current assets | 173,720 | 160,375 |
| INVESTMENTS | 3,999 | 4,422 |
| NOTE RECEIVABLE | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net | 53,475 | 48,890 |
| INTANGIBLE ASSETS, net | 5,895 | 3,594 |
| DEFERRED TAX ASSETS | 13,485 | 9,221 |
| OTHER ASSETS | 285 | 419 |
| Total assets | \$ 260,859 | \$ 236,921 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 8,592 | \$ 5,410 |
| Accrued payroll and related expenses | 8,668 | 7,038 |
| Taxes payable | 14,509 | 10,277 |
| Deferred income on sales to distributors | 4,901 | 3,479 |
| Accrued professional fees | 3,294 | 1,270 |
| Other accrued liabilities | 129 | 88 |
| Total current liabilities | 40,093 | 27,562 |
| COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 3 and 7) | | |
| STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY: | | |
| Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value | | |
| Authorized 3,000,000 shares | | |
| Outstanding None | | |
| Common Stock, \$0.001 par value | | |
| Authorized 140,000,000 shares | | |
| Outstanding 28,657,897 and 29,366,720 in 2006 and 2005, respectively | 29 | 29 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 135,307 | 134,196 |
| Deferred compensation | | (746) |
| Accumulated translation adjustment | 4 | (121) |
| Retained earnings | 85,426 | 76,001 |

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| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| Total stockholders' equity | 220,766 | 209,359 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$ 260,859 | \$ 236,921 |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 |
| NET REVENUES | \$ 162,403 | \$ 143,071 | \$ 136,653 |
| COST OF REVENUES | 73,794 | 72,979 | 71,856 |
| GROSS PROFIT | 88,609 | 70,092 | 64,797 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES: | | | |
| Research and development | 24,415 | 17,111 | 15,440 |
| Sales and marketing | 25,712 | 18,314 | 16,070 |
| General and administrative | 34,648 | 15,665 | 7,969 |
| Total operating expenses | 84,775 | 51,090 | 39,479 |
| INCOME FROM OPERATIONS | 3,834 | 19,002 | 25,318 |
| OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE): | | | |
| Interest income | 6,468 | 3,820 | 1,809 |
| Interest expense | (6) | (218) | 265 |
| Other, net | (538) | (453) | (754) |
| Total other income | 5,924 | 3,149 | 1,320 |
| INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES | 9,758 | 22,151 | 26,638 |
| PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES | 333 | 6,453 | 6,138 |
| NET INCOME | \$ 9,425 | \$ 15,698 | \$ 20,500 |
| EARNINGS PER SHARE: | | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.32 | \$ 0.53 | \$ 0.67 |
| Diluted | \$ 0.31 | \$ 0.51 | \$ 0.64 |
| SHARES USED IN PER SHARE CALCULATION: | | | |
| Basic | 29,059 | 29,568 | 30,802 |
| Diluted | 30,819 | 30,843 | 32,229 |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

(In thousands)

| | Common Stock | | Additional | Deferred | Accumulated | Retained | Total |
|--|---------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Shares | Amount | Paid-In Capital | Compensation | Adjustment | Earnings | Equity |
| BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2004 | 30,408 | \$ 30 | \$ 161,843 | \$ (7,001) | \$ (121) | \$ 39,803 | \$ 194,554 |
| Issuance of common stock under employee stock option plan | 492 | | 6,805 | | | | 6,805 |
| Repurchase of common stock | (590) | | (11,799) | | | | (11,799) |
| Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan | 182 | | 2,294 | | | | 2,294 |
| Excess income tax benefits from employee stock option exercises | | | 2,108 | | | | 2,108 |
| Stock-based compensation expense for variable awards | | | (2,558) | 491 | | | (2,067) |
| Stock-based compensation expense for fixed awards | | | (80) | 117 | | | 37 |
| Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation | | | | 3,317 | | | 3,317 |
| Translation adjustment | | | | | 7 | | 7 |
| Net income | | | | | | 20,500 | 20,500 |
| BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2004 | 30,492 | 30 | 158,613 | (3,076) | (114) | 60,303 | 215,756 |
| Issuance of common stock under employee stock option plan | 414 | | 5,467 | | | | 5,467 |
| Repurchase of common stock | (1,692) | (1) | (33,661) | | | | (33,662) |
| Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan | 153 | | 2,407 | | | | 2,407 |
| Excess income tax benefits from employee stock option exercises | | | 646 | | | | 646 |
| Stock-based compensation expense for variable awards | | | 744 | 16 | | | 760 |
| Stock-based compensation expense for fixed awards | | | (20) | 27 | | | 7 |
| Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation | | | | 2,287 | | | 2,287 |
| Translation adjustment | | | | | (7) | | (7) |
| Net income | | | | | | 15,698 | 15,698 |
| BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2005 | 29,367 | 29 | 134,196 | (746) | (121) | 76,001 | 209,359 |
| Issuance of common stock under employee stock option plan | 294 | | 4,248 | | | | 4,248 |
| Repurchase of common stock | (1,085) | | (19,643) | | | | (19,643) |
| Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan | 82 | | 1,315 | | | | 1,315 |
| Excess income tax benefits from employee stock option exercises | | | 179 | | | | 179 |
| Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options | | | 15,114 | | | | 15,114 |
| Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock purchases | | | 644 | | | | 644 |