

TERAYON COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

Form 10-Q

May 15, 2003

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

**FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED March 31, 2003
OR**

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

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM TO .

TERAYON COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS, INC.

(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

DELAWARE
(STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF
INCORPORATION OR ORGANIZATION)

77-0328533
(IRS EMPLOYER
IDENTIFICATION NO.)

4988 GREAT AMERICA PARKWAY
SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA 95054
(408) 235-5500

(ADDRESS, INCLUDING ZIP CODE, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE, OF
THE REGISTRANT'S PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES)

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

Indication by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated file (as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) Yes No

As of April 30, 2003, registrant had outstanding 73,719,116 shares of Common Stock.

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SPECIAL NOTE ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 which are subject to the safe harbor created by those sections. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: statements related to industry trends and future growth in the markets for cable modem systems; our strategies for reducing the cost of our products; our product development efforts; the effect of GAAP accounting pronouncements on our recognition of revenues; our future research and development; the timing of our introduction of new products; the timing and extent of deployment of our products by our customers; and future profitability. We usually use words such as may, will, should, expect, plan, anticipate, believe, estimate, predict, future, intend, or certain or the negative of these terms or similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. Discussions containing such forward-looking statements may be found throughout the document. These forward-looking statements involve certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements. We disclaim any obligation to update these forward-looking statements as a result of subsequent events. The business risks discussed in Part 1, Item 2 of this Report on Form 10-Q, among other things, should be considered in evaluating our prospects and future financial performance.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TERAYON COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS, INC.
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TERAYON COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands)

	March 31, 2003	December 31, 2002
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	(unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 97,254	\$ 117,079
Short-term investments	82,116	89,424
Accounts receivable, net	15,872	16,355
Accounts receivable from related parties	1,811	842
Inventory	5,218	8,257
Other current assets	9,516	10,860
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total current assets	211,787	242,817
Property and equipment, net	15,441	17,906
Intangibles and other assets, net	13,120	14,987
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total assets	\$ 240,348	\$ 275,710
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 20,589	\$ 23,920
Accrued payroll and related expenses	5,150	6,227
Deferred revenues	489	497
Accrued warranty	7,687	8,607
Accrued restructuring	6,970	6,754
Accrued vendor cancellation charges	9,247	13,865
Other accrued liabilities	6,852	8,609
Other current obligations	882	1,509
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total current liabilities	57,866	69,988
Long-term obligations	3,815	3,499
Convertible subordinated notes	65,081	65,081
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock	74	73
Additional paid in capital	1,078,757	1,078,144
Accumulated deficit	(961,196)	(937,207)
Deferred compensation	(14)	(25)
Treasury stock, at cost	(773)	(773)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,262)	(3,070)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total stockholders' equity	113,586	137,142
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 240,348	\$ 275,710
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See accompanying notes.

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TERAYON COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
 (in thousands, except per share data)
 (unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2003	2002
Revenues:		
Product revenues	\$ 20,608	\$51,559
Related party product revenues	1,660	5,659
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total revenues	22,268	57,218
Cost of goods sold:		
Cost of product revenues	18,807	26,571
Cost of related party product revenues	786	5,156
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total cost of goods sold	19,593	31,727
Gross profit	2,675	25,491
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	13,002	16,940
Sales and marketing	6,729	8,853
General and administrative	3,727	3,634
Restructuring costs and asset write-offs	3,162	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total operating expenses	26,620	29,427
Loss from operations	(23,945)	(3,936)
Interest income	902	2,097
Interest expense	(837)	(2,180)
Other expense	(40)	(65)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Loss before tax expense	(23,920)	(4,084)
Income tax expense	(69)	(6)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net loss	\$ (23,989)	\$ (4,090)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.33)	\$ (0.06)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share	73,710	72,453
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See accompanying notes.

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TERAYON COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2003	2002
Operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (23,989)	\$ (4,090)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	2,663	2,848
Amortization related to stock options	4	195
Lower of cost or market inventory provision	19	
Write-off and disposal of fixed assets	468	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	483	(2,185)
Accounts receivable from related parties	(969)	(1,130)
Inventory	3,039	7,124
Other assets	3,212	(12,212)
Accounts payable	(3,331)	(4,861)
Accrued payroll and related expenses	(1,077)	(1,377)
Deferred revenues	(8)	(2,075)
Accrued warranty	(920)	(645)
Accrued restructuring	216	(1,141)
Accrued vendor cancellation charges	(4,618)	3,360
Other accrued liabilities	(1,413)	(6,458)
Interest payable	(628)	(1,820)
Net cash used in operating activities	(26,849)	(24,467)
Investing activities:		
Purchases of short-term investments	(35,308)	(132,595)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of short-term investments	42,393	129,153
Purchases of property and equipment	(666)	(1,344)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	6,419	(4,786)
Financing activities:		
Principal payments on capital leases	(47)	(36)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	621	3,202
Net cash provided by financing activities	574	3,166
Effect of exchange rate changes	31	(235)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(19,825)	(26,322)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	117,079	100,274
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 97,254	\$ 73,952

See accompanying notes.

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TERAYON COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

Terayon Communication Systems, Inc. (Company) was incorporated under the laws of the State of California on January 20, 1993. In July 1998, the Company reincorporated in the State of Delaware.

The Company develops, markets and sells equipment to cable television operators, telecom carriers and satellite network operators who use the Company's products to deliver broadband voice, video and data services to residential and business subscribers.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States for interim financial information and in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles in the United States for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the financial statements at March 31, 2003 and for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 have been included.

Results for the three months ended March 31, 2003 are not necessarily indicative of results for the entire fiscal year or future periods. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes included in the Company's Form 10-K dated March 27, 2003, as filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The accompanying balance sheet at December 31, 2002 is derived from audited consolidated financial statements at that date.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the 2002 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2003 presentation.

Basis of Consolidation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates are based on historical experience, input from sources outside of the Company, and other relevant facts and circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Areas that are particularly significant include the Company's valuation of its accounts receivable and inventory reserves, the assessment of recoverability and the measurement of impairment of fixed assets, and the recognition of restructuring reserves.

Table of Contents**Stock-based compensation**

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation for its employees using the intrinsic value method presented in Accounting Principles Board (APB) Statement No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, (APB No. 25) and related interpretations, and complies with the disclosure provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) Interpretation No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, (SFAS No. 123) and with the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure Amendment of SFAS No. 123. Under APB No. 25, compensation expense is based on the difference, as of the date of the grant, between the fair value of the stock and the exercise price. The Company accounts for stock options issued to non-employees in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123 and Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 96-18, Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services.

The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 to stock-based employee compensation (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2003	2002
Net loss	\$(23,989)	\$ (4,090)
Add: Stock-based compensation under APB 25	4	195
Deduct: Stock option compensation expense determined under fair value-based method		
Employee stock purchase plan compensation expense determined under fair value-based method	(6,173)	(10,297)
	(979)	(770)
Pro forma net loss	\$(31,137)	\$(14,962)
Pro forma basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.42)	\$ (0.21)
Shares used in computing pro forma basic and diluted net loss per share	73,710	72,453

Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market. The components of inventory are as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2003	December 31, 2002
Finished goods	\$1,672	\$5,915
Work-in-process	651	769
Raw materials	2,895	1,573
	\$5,218	\$8,257

Table of Contents**Purchase Obligations**

The Company has purchase obligations to certain of its suppliers that support the Company's ability to manufacture its products. The obligations require the Company to purchase minimum quantities of the suppliers' products at a specified price. Cost of goods sold for the three months ended March 31, 2003 included a reversal of \$2.9 million in special charges taken for vendor cancellation charges and inventory considered to be excess and obsolete. The Company was able to reverse the provision, as it was able to sell inventory originally considered to be excess and obsolete. In addition, the Company was able to negotiate downward certain vendor cancellation claims to terms more favorable to the Company. Cost of goods sold for the three months ended March 31, 2002, included a reversal of special charges of \$11.4 million. The Company was able to reverse the provision, as it was able to sell inventory originally considered to be in excess and obsolete.

On February 26, 2003, the Company entered into an agreement with Solectron Corporation (Solectron) to settle all outstanding obligations under two manufacturing agreements between the Company and Solectron. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, the Company paid Solectron approximately \$3.9 million, and each party released any and all claims that it may have had against the other party. Additionally, the Company received selected inventory from Solectron. The Company previously accrued \$6.0 million toward the settlement of the Solectron matter as a vendor cancellation charge in the fourth quarter of 2000 and the second quarter of 2001. In the first quarter of 2003, in connection with the Solectron settlement, the Company reversed \$2.1 million of accrued vendor cancellation charges.

As of March 31, 2003, the Company had \$30.8 million of purchase obligations, of which \$9.2 million are included on the balance sheet as accrued vendor cancellation charges. The remaining obligations are expected to become payable at various times throughout 2003.

Net Loss Per Share

A reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of basic and diluted net loss per share is provided as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2003	2002
Net loss	\$(23,989)	\$ (4,090)
Shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share	73,710	72,453
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.33)	\$ (0.06)

Options to purchase 13,594,894 and 19,608,155 shares of common stock were outstanding at March 31, 2003 and March 31, 2002, respectively, and warrants to purchase 425,593 and 2,408,300 shares of common stock were outstanding at March 31, 2003 and March 31, 2002, respectively, but were not included in the computation of diluted net loss per share, since the effect is antidilutive.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Accumulated other comprehensive loss presented in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets consists of net unrealized gains or losses on short-term investments and accumulated net foreign currency translation gains or losses.

The following are the components of comprehensive loss (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2003	2002
Net loss	\$(23,989)	\$ (4,090)

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Cumulative translation adjustments	30	(235)
Change in unrealized loss on available- for-sale investments	(223)	(875)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total comprehensive net loss	<u>\$ (24,182)</u>	<u>\$ (5,200)</u>

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Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure an amendment of SFAS 123 (SFAS No. 148). This statement amends SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, this statement amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. The Company adopted the annual disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 148 in its quarterly financial reports in the first quarter of 2003. As the adoption of this standard involves disclosures only, the Company did not and does not expect a material impact on its results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

2. Contingencies

Beginning in April 2000, several plaintiffs filed lawsuits against the Company and certain of its officers and directors in federal court. The plaintiff in the first of these lawsuits purported to represent a class whose members purchased the Company's securities between February 2, 2000 and April 11, 2000. The complaint alleged that the defendants had violated the federal securities laws by issuing materially false and misleading statements and failing to disclose material information regarding the Company's technology. The allegations in the other lawsuits were substantially the same and, on August 24, 2000, all of these lawsuits were consolidated in the United States District Court, Northern District of California. The court hearing the consolidated action has appointed lead plaintiffs and lead plaintiffs' counsel pursuant to the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act.

On September 21, 2000, the lead plaintiffs filed a consolidated class action complaint containing factual allegations nearly identical to those in the original lawsuits. The consolidated class action complaint, however, alleged claims on behalf of a class whose members purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's securities between November 15, 1999 and April 11, 2000. On October 30, 2000, defendants moved to dismiss the consolidated class action complaint. On March 14, 2001, after defendants' motion had been fully briefed and argued, the court issued an order granting in part defendants' motion and giving plaintiffs leave to file an amended complaint. On April 13, 2001, plaintiffs filed their first amended consolidated class action complaint. On June 15, 2001, defendants moved to dismiss this new complaint and oral argument on the motion occurred on December 17, 2001. On March 29, 2002, the court denied the defendants' motion to dismiss. The parties are now in the discovery process. In addition, the court has certified the plaintiffs' proposed class and scheduled trial to begin on November 4, 2003.

The lawsuit seeks an unspecified amount of damages, in addition to other forms of relief. The Company considers the lawsuits to be without merit and intends to defend vigorously against these allegations. However, the litigation could prove to be costly and time consuming to defend, and there can be no assurances about the eventual outcome.

On October 16, 2000, a lawsuit was filed against the Company and the individual defendants (Zaki Rakib, Selim Rakib and Raymond Fritz) in the California Superior Court, San Luis Obispo County. This lawsuit is titled *Bertram v. Terayon Communications Systems, Inc.* (Bertram). The Bertram complaint contains factual allegations similar to those alleged in the federal securities class action lawsuit. The complaint asserts causes of action for unlawful business practices, unfair and fraudulent business practices, and false and misleading advertising. Plaintiffs purport to bring the action on behalf of themselves and as representatives of all persons or entities in the State of California and such other persons or entities outside California that have been and are adversely affected by defendants' activity, and as the Court shall

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determine is not inconsistent with the exercise of the Court's jurisdiction. Plaintiffs seek equitable and injunctive relief. Defendants removed the Bertram case to the United States District Court, Central District of California and, on January 19, 2001, filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. A hearing on defendants' motion was held March 26, 2001 and the court granted Defendants' motion to dismiss the action and denied Plaintiffs' motion requesting remand. On April 5, 2001, Defendants moved for an order requiring further proceedings, if any to take place in the Northern District of California. Plaintiffs did not oppose this motion and eventually entered into a stipulation to go forward in the Northern District. On July 9, 2001, a status conference was held in this case before Judge Patel. Plaintiffs did not appear for the conference, and the court requested that defendants submit an order dismissing the Bertram action with prejudice, which the defendants have submitted to the court. On August 7, 2002, the court held another conference at which it entered an order dismissing the *Bertram* case. The court's order permits the individual plaintiffs in the *Bertram* case to pursue any claims that they may have as members of the purported class in the related, consolidated class action discussed above. Plaintiffs have appealed this order, and the Court of Appeals has set a briefing schedule for the appeal.

The Company believes that the allegations in the *Bertram* case, as with the allegations in the federal securities case, are without merit and intends to contest the matter vigorously.

On May 7, 2002, a shareholder filed a derivative lawsuit purportedly on behalf of the Company against five of its current directors, two former directors and two former officers. This lawsuit is titled *Campbell vs. Rakib, et al.*, and is pending in the California Superior Court, Santa Clara County. The Company is a nominal defendant in this lawsuit, which alleges claims relating to essentially the same purportedly misleading statements that are at issue in the pending securities class action. In that litigation, the Company disputes making any misleading statements. The derivative complaint also alleges claims relating to stock sales by certain of the director and officer defendants.

On July 12, 2002, a shareholder filed a derivative lawsuit purportedly on behalf of the Company against three of its current directors, one former officer and three former investors. This lawsuit is titled *O'Brien vs. Rakib, et al.*, and is pending in the California Superior Court, San Francisco County. The Company is a nominal defendant in this lawsuit, which alleges claims relating to essentially the same purportedly misleading statements that are at issue in the pending securities class action. In that litigation, the Company disputes making any misleading statements. The derivative complaint also alleges claims relating to stock sales by certain of the director and officer defendants. The plaintiff in the *O'Brien* case has dismissed the investor defendants without prejudice.

Since the *Campbell* and *O'Brien* cases were filed, the parties have taken steps to have these cases consolidated in the California Superior Court, County of Santa Clara. On October 4, 2002, the California Superior Court, County of San Francisco entered an order providing for the transfer of the *O'Brien* case. On October 29, 2002, plaintiff in the *O'Brien* case submitted certain materials to the California Superior Court, County of Santa Clara to effectuate that transfer, which is now complete. The *O'Brien* case is now consolidated with the *Campbell* case.

The Company believes that there are many defects in the *Campbell* and *O'Brien* derivative complaints.

On September 3, 2002, Uniscor Ltd. (an Israeli company under voluntary liquidation) and Flextronics (Israel) Ltd., an Israeli company, (Flextronics) filed a claim with the Tel Aviv District Court in Israel against the Company and Radwiz, the Company's subsidiary, alleging that damages of NIS 25,000,000 (approximately \$5 million US dollars) were caused to them by the Company's alleged failure to comply with its contractual obligations to accept and pay for components manufactured by Flextronics in the first quarter of 2001 pursuant to projections it had received from Radwiz. The Company filed a statement of defense denying the allegations, after which the parties accepted the Court's recommendation to transfer the case to non-binding mediation.

On January 19, 2003, Omniband Group Limited, a Russian company, (Omniband) filed a request for arbitration with the Zurich Chamber of Commerce, claiming damages in an amount of \$2,094,970

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allegedly caused by the Company's breach of an agreement to sell to Omniband certain equipment pursuant to an agreement between Omniband and Radwiz Ltd., the Company's subsidiary, dated February 22, 2000. The Company believes that the allegations are baseless and intends to present a vigorous defense in the arbitration proceedings.

The Company is currently a party to various other legal proceedings, in addition to those noted above, and may become involved from time to time in other legal proceedings in the future. While the Company currently believes that the ultimate outcome of these other proceedings, individually and in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or overall trends in results of operations, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties. Were an unfavorable ruling to occur in any of the Company's legal proceedings, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations for the period in which the ruling occurs. The estimate of the potential impact on the Company's financial position or overall results of operations for any of the above legal proceedings could change in the future.

3. Operating Segment Information

Since late 2000, the worldwide telecom and satellite industries have experienced severe downturns that have resulted in significantly reduced purchases of new broadband equipment. Because of this overall drop in demand, the Company has refocused its efforts on the cable industry, and has significantly reduced its investment in the telecom and satellite businesses. Consequently, beginning in 2003, the Company's previously reported Telecom segment no longer meets the quantitative threshold for disclosure and the Company now operates as one business segment. Therefore, segment disclosure for the three months ended March 31, 2003 is not provided.

Prior to December 31, 2002, the Company operated primarily in two principal operating segments: Cable Broadband Access Systems (Cable) and Telecom Carrier Access Systems (Telecom). The Cable segment consisted primarily of TeraComm System, TJ line of DOCSIS cable modems, Bluewave line of DOCSIS Cable Modem Termination Systems (CMTS), and the CherryPicker family of Digital Video Management Systems that are sold primarily to cable operators for the deployment of data, video and voice services over the existing cable infrastructure. The Telecom segment consisted primarily of MiniPlex DSL Systems, IPTL Converged Voice and Data Service System and MainSail products, which are sold to providers of broadband services for the deployment of voice and data services over the existing copper wire infrastructure. The Company determined these reportable operating segments based upon how the businesses were managed and operated.

Information on reportable segments is as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31, 2002
Cable Broadband Access Segment:	
Total Cable revenues	\$ 54,625
Depreciation expense	\$ 2,485
Operating loss	\$ (657)
Telecom Broadband Access Segment:	
Total Telecom revenues	\$ 2,593
Depreciation expense	\$ 363
Operating loss	\$ (3,279)

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	Three months ended March 31, 2002
Total revenues	\$57,218
Total depreciation expense	\$ 2,848
Operating loss:	
Operating loss by reportable segments	\$ (3,936)
Unallocated amounts:	
Interest and other income (expense), net	(148)
Income tax expense	(6)
	<hr/>
Net loss	\$ (4,090)

	Three months ended March 31, 2003	2002
Revenues by product:		
Cable products	\$ 17,587	\$ 44,284
Video products	2,833	6,482
MiniPlex products	793	1,559
Other products	1,055	4,893
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total revenues	\$ 22,268	\$ 57,218
Revenues by geographic areas:		
United States	\$ 13,048	\$ 9,645
Canada	2,595	7,112
Europe	2,522	8,038
Israel	343	
Japan	3,135	21,081
Asia, excluding Japan	625	10,906
South America		436
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$ 22,268	\$ 57,218

	December 31, 2002
Assets:	
Cable Broadband Access Segment	\$ 217,531
Telecom Broadband Access Segment	58,179
	<hr/>
Total assets	\$ 275,710

March 31, 2003	December 31, 2002
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Long-lived assets:		
United States	\$ 24,040	\$ 28,169
Canada	791	787
Europe	166	170
Israel	3,384	3,442
Asia	180	207
South America		118
Total long-lived assets	28,561	32,893
Total current assets	211,787	242,817
Total assets	\$ 240,348	\$ 275,710

Three customers accounted for 10% or more of total revenues (26%, 14%, and 10%) for the three months ended March 31, 2003. Three customers accounted for 10% or more of total revenues (36%, 10%

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and 10%) for the three months ended March 31, 2002. No other customer accounted for more than 10% of revenues during these periods.

4. Restructuring Charges and Asset Write-offs**Restructuring****2003 Restructuring**

During the first quarter of 2003, the Company's Board of Directors approved a new restructuring plan to continue to conform the expense and revenue levels and to better position the Company for future growth and eventual profitability. The Company incurred restructuring charges in the amount of \$2.8 million related to employee termination costs. At March 31, 2003, restructuring charges of \$0.9 million remain accrued. As of March 31, 2003, the employment of 77 employees has been terminated throughout the Company, and the Company paid \$1.9 million in termination costs. The Company anticipates that the remaining employee termination costs related to employee benefits as well as severance for an additional 4 employees will be substantially paid in the second quarter of 2003.

A summary of the 2003 accrued restructuring charges is as follows (in thousands):

	Involuntary Terminations
Total charge	\$ 2,745
Cash payments	(1,876)
Balance at March 31, 2003	\$ 869

2002 Restructuring

During the third quarter of 2002, the Company's Board of Directors approved a restructuring plan to conform the expense and revenue levels and to better position the Company for future growth and eventual profitability. The Company incurred restructuring charges in the amount of \$3.6 million of which \$2.3 million related to employee termination costs and the remaining \$1.3 million related to costs for excess leased facilities. At March 31, 2003, restructuring charges of \$1.3 million remain accrued. As of March 31, 2003, the employment of all 153 employees has been terminated throughout the Company, and the Company paid \$2.2 million in termination costs and \$0.1 million in excess facility costs. The Company anticipates the remaining restructuring accrual, primarily relating to excess leased facilities, will be utilized for servicing operating lease payments or negotiated buyout of operating lease commitments, through 2005.

The following table summarizes the costs and activities during 2003, related to the 2002 restructuring (in thousands):

	Involuntary Terminations	Excess Leased Facilities and Cancelled Contracts	Total
Balance at December 31, 2002	\$ 88	\$ 1,422	\$ 1,510
Cash Payments	(88)	(171)	(259)
Balance at March 31, 2003	\$	\$ 1,251	\$ 1,251

Table of Contents**2001 Restructuring**

During 2001, the Company's Board of Directors approved a restructuring plan to streamline the Company's organizational structure worldwide. The Company incurred restructuring charges in the amount of \$12.7 million in fiscal year 2001 of which \$4.9 million remained accrued at March 31, 2003. Of the total restructuring charges recorded during fiscal year 2001, \$3.2 million related to employee termination costs throughout the Company, and the remaining \$9.5 million related primarily to costs for excess leased facilities. The Company anticipates utilizing the remaining restructuring accrual, which relates to servicing operating lease payments or negotiated buyout of operating lease commitments, through 2005.

The following table summarizes the costs and activities during 2003, related to the 2001 restructuring (in thousands):

	Excess Leased Facilities and Cancelled Contracts	Total
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance at December 31, 2002	\$5,243	\$5,243
Cash Payments	(393)	(393)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance at March 31, 2003	\$4,850	\$4,850
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Asset Write-offs

For the three months ended March 31, 2003, the Company wrote off \$0.4 million of fixed assets, which were determined to have no remaining useful life. No assets were written-off during the three months ended March 31, 2002.

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5. Advertising

In December 2001, the Company entered into co-marketing arrangements with Shaw Communications, Inc. (Shaw) and Rogers Communications, Inc. (Rogers), a related party (see Note 6). The Company paid \$7.5 million to Shaw and \$0.9 million to Rogers, and recorded these amounts as other current assets. In July 2002, the Company began amortizing these prepaid assets and charging them against Cable revenues in accordance with EITF 01-09, Accounting for Consideration given by a Vendor to a Customer or Reseller in Connection with the Purchase or Promotion of the Vendor's Products. The Company will continue to charge the amortization of these assets against revenues in each of the next three quarters through December 31, 2003, the term of the related arrangements, at the rate of \$1.4 million per quarter. Amounts charged against revenues in the first quarter of 2003 totaled approximately \$1.4 million.

6. Related Party Transactions

Lewis Solomon, a member of the Company's Board of Directors and chairman of the Company's Audit Committee is also a member of the Board of Directors of Harmonic, Inc. (Harmonic). In April 2002, the Company entered into a reseller agreement with Harmonic to sell certain of the Company's products. The agreement appoints Harmonic as an authorized, non-exclusive reseller of certain of the Company's video products. For the three months ended March 31, 2003, related party revenue includes \$0.4 million of revenue from Harmonic. The Company recorded \$50,000 of revenue related to Harmonic for the three months ended March 31, 2002.

Alek Krstajic, a member of the Company's board of directors, was the Senior Vice President of Interactive Services, Sales and Product Development for Rogers until January 2003. For the three months ended March 31, 2003 the Company recognized \$1.3 million of revenue related to Rogers, net of amortization of co-marketing expense (See Note 5). For the three months ended March 31 2002, the Company recognized revenue of \$5.6 million in connection with product shipments to Rogers. In May 2003, Rogers will no longer be a related party to the Company.

Cost of related party product revenues consist of direct product costs in cost of goods sold in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. No indirect costs are applied to the cost of related party revenue. Accounts receivable from Rogers and Harmonic totaled approximately \$1.8 million at March 31, 2003. Accounts receivable from Rogers totaled approximately \$5.1 million at March 31, 2002. None of the related parties is a supplier to the Company.

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7. Product Warranties

The Company provides for estimated product warranty expenses when it sells the related products. Because warranty estimates are forecasts that are based on the best available information - mostly historical claims experience - claims costs may differ from amounts provided. An analysis of changes in the liability for product warranties for the three months ended March 31, 2003, is as follows (in thousands):

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions Charged to Costs and Expenses	Charges for Warranty Services Provided	Balance at End of Period
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Warranty reserve	\$8,607	243	(1,163)	\$7,687
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto.

Overview

We are an experienced partner for broadband service providers, but are primarily focused on cable operators. Our mission is to deliver innovative broadband data, video and voice solutions for the deployment of revenue-generating services today and tomorrow. We sell our products to cable operators and other providers of broadband services through direct sales forces in North America, Europe and Asia. We also distribute our products through resellers and system integrators. Our products consist of Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification (DOCSIS) standards based products, our proprietary Synchronous Code Division Multiple Access (S-CDMA) products, our CherryPicker digital video management system and the Multigate telephony and data access system, which are sold primarily to cable operators for the deployment of data, video and voice services over the existing cable infrastructure.

Since late 2000, the worldwide telecom and satellite industries have experienced severe downturns that have resulted in significantly reduced purchases of new broadband equipment. Because of this overall drop in demand, we have refocused our efforts on the cable industry, and have significantly reduced our investment in the telecom and satellite businesses. Consequently, beginning in 2003, we operate as one business segment.

Our customers, which primarily consist of U.S. and international cable operators, are currently moving towards products which are standards-based or, in other words, based on a set of generally accepted industry standards. We have developed a new line of products that incorporate the DOCSIS standard technologies and to establish ourselves through this new product line as a supplier to the DOCSIS market. Currently, we are the only vendor to the cable industry with a DOCSIS 2.0 qualified Cable Modem Termination Systems (CMTS) and a complete, end-to-end DOCSIS 2.0 cable data system. Our revenues from proprietary S-CDMA systems are declining as we are in a transitional period of launching our DOCSIS-based systems. As a supplier of standards-based products, we face a more competitive market. These standards are shared, at no cost, with us and our competitors, which means that it will be increasingly difficult for us to differentiate our products to compete with other companies who are producing similar products. Consequently, we will need to find other ways (i.e. price, quality, level of service) to differentiate ourselves from our competitors. In the current marketplace, we have been affected by the move to standards-based products through increased competition, which has driven down average selling prices (ASPs) sharply. These ASP decreases, without a corresponding decrease in the cost of good sold, could cause us to not be successful in transitioning to a standards-based technology.

We had a net loss of \$24.0 million and \$4.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and March 31, 2002, respectively. We had an accumulated deficit of \$961.2 million as of March 31, 2003. Our operating expenses are based in part on our expectations of future sales, and we expect that a significant portion of our expenses will be committed in advance of sales. We anticipate that we will spend approximately \$4 million to \$6 million on capital expenditures during the year ending December 31, 2003. Anticipated capital expenditures consist of purchases of computer hardware, furniture and leasehold improvements for our facilities, and software and equipment. We expect to continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future.

Critical Accounting Policies

There have been no material changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates as disclosed in our report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations****Three Months Ended March 31, 2003 and 2002****Revenues**

	For the three months ended		% Change 2003/2002
	March 31, 2003	2002	
Product revenues	\$ 22,268	\$ 57,218	(61)%

We sell our products directly to broadband service providers, and to a lesser extent, resellers and system integrators. Revenues related to product sales are recognized when: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) delivery has occurred or services rendered, (3) the selling price is fixed or determinable, and (4) collectibility is reasonably assured. A provision is made for estimated product returns as product shipments are made. Our existing agreements typically do not grant return rights beyond those provided by the warranty.

Revenues consist primarily of sales of products to new and existing customers providing broadband services. Our revenues decreased 61% to \$22.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 from \$57.2 million in the same period in 2002. Revenues in North America, which includes the United States and Canada, decreased to \$15.6 million in the first quarter of 2003, down from \$16.8 million in the first quarter of 2002. Three customers accounted for 50% and 56% of our total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and March 31, 2002, respectively. This decrease in total revenues and decrease in North American revenues were primarily due to the slowdown in the general economy, constraints on technology-related capital spending by cable service providers and increased competition. Additionally, our decrease in revenue continues to reflect the challenge of transitioning from our proprietary products to standards-based products during a period of difficult market conditions including significant declines in the Average Selling Prices (ASPs) of our modems over the past two years.

During 2002, the cable industry moved to purchase more standards-based DOCSIS products as opposed to our proprietary modems and head-ends, and we faced increasingly strong competition from multiple vendors, which unfavorably impacted revenues. Further, in 2002, we were unfavorably impacted by declines in ASPs of our modems. The intensely competitive nature of the market for broadband products resulted in significant price erosion in 2002. In recent months, we have seen some stabilization of ASPs of our modems, but ASPs are down significantly from the three months ended March 31, 2002 as compared to March 31, 2003. A key component of our strategy is to decrease the cost of manufacturing our products to offset the declines in ASPs. We intend to continue to implement cost reduction efforts, including design changes and manufacturing efficiencies.

	For the three months ended		% Change 2003/2002
	March 31, 2003	2002	
Related party revenues:			
Rogers revenues	\$ 1,438	\$ 5,609	(74)%
Harmonic revenues	375	50	650%
Co-marketing agreement	(153)		
Total related party revenues	\$ 1,660	\$ 5,659	(71)%

Related party revenues decreased 71% to \$1.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 from \$5.7 million in the same period in 2002. Related party revenues in 2003 and 2002 include revenues from Rogers Communications, Inc. (Rogers) and Harmonic, Inc. (Harmonic). Alek Krstajic, a member of our board of directors, was the Senior Vice President of Interactive Services, Sales and Product Development for Rogers until January 2003. Effective in May 2003, Rogers will no longer be a related party to us. Lewis Solomon, another member of our board of directors, is a member of the board of

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directors of Harmonic. The decline in related party revenues is primarily due to the same economic and competitive pressures discussed above. None of our related parties is a supplier to us.

In December 2001, we entered into co-marketing arrangements with Shaw Communications, Inc. (Shaw) and Rogers Communications, Inc. (Rogers). We paid \$7.5 million to Shaw and \$0.9 million to Rogers, and recorded these amounts as other current assets. In July 2002, we began amortizing these prepaid assets and charging them against revenues in accordance with EITF 01-09, Accounting for Consideration given by a Vendor to a Customer or Reseller in Connection with the Purchase or Promotion of the Vendor's Products. We will continue to charge the amortization of these assets against revenues in each of the next four quarters through December 31, 2003 at the rate of \$1.4 million per quarter. Amounts charged against revenues in the first quarter of 2003 totaled approximately \$1.4 million of which \$0.2 million was charged against related party revenues.

Cost of Goods Sold

	For the three months ended		% Change 2003/2002
	March 31, 2003	2002	
Cost of product revenues	\$ 18,807	\$ 26,571	(29)%
Cost of related party product revenues	786	5,156	(85)%
Total cost of goods sold	\$ 19,593	\$ 31,727	(38)%

Cost of goods sold consists of direct product costs as well as the cost of our manufacturing operations. The cost of manufacturing includes contract manufacturing, test and quality assurance for products, warranty costs and associated costs of personnel and equipment. Cost of goods sold for the three months ended March 31, 2003 included a reversal of approximately \$2.9 million in special charges taken in 2001 for vendor cancellation charges and inventory previously considered to be in excess and obsolete. Additionally, we reserved \$1.8 million of inventory considered to be in excess and obsolete. Cost of goods sold for the three months ended March 31, 2002 included a reversal of special charges of \$11.4 million for vendor cancellation charges and inventory previously considered to be in excess and obsolete. We were able to negotiate downward certain vendor cancellation charges to terms more favorable to us, and we were able to sell inventory previously considered to be in excess and obsolete.

Gross Profit

	For the three months ended		% Change 2003/2002
	March 31, 2003	2002	
Gross profit	\$ 2,675	\$ 25,491	(90)%

We achieved a gross profit of \$2.7 million or 12% of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2003 compared to a gross profit of \$25.5 million or 45% of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2002. The decrease in gross profit was primarily attributable to a 61% decline in revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2003 related to a decline in ASPs since March 31, 2002. Additionally, we were unable to decrease our cost of goods sold as quickly as the decrease in ASPs. During 2003, we may continue to see further decreases in our ASPs and continued pressure on our margins. We hope to mitigate pressure on our margins by producing lower cost products and increase revenues generated by our higher-margin head-end and video products. Any ASP decreases, without a corresponding decrease in our product costs, will likely have an adverse impact on our operating results through at least 2003. The decrease in gross profit was also related to a \$2.9 million reversal of special charges compared to an \$11.4 million reversal of special charges in the first quarter of 2002. We were able to reverse these provisions as we were able to negotiate downward certain vendor cancellation claims to terms more favorable to us, and were able to sell inventory originally considered to be in excess and obsolete.

Table of Contents*Operating Expenses*

	For the three months ended		% Change 2003/2002
	March 31, 2003	March 31, 2002	
Research and development	\$ 13,002	\$ 16,940	(23)%
Sales and marketing	\$ 6,729	\$ 8,853	(24)%
General and administrative	\$ 3,727	\$ 3,634	3%

Research and Development. Research and development expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, internally designed prototype material expenditures, outside engineering consultants, equipment and supplies required to develop and enhance our products. Research and development expenses decreased 23% to \$13.0 million or 58% of sales for the three months ended March 31, 2003, compared to \$16.9 million or 30% of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2002. The decrease in research and development expenses was attributable to \$1.3 million of reductions in employee related expenses and a reduction of \$0.4 million of outside engineering consultants. The decrease in research and development expense also included \$1.3 million of reductions in purchases of materials costs incurred to develop prototypes, and other research and development expenses. Additionally, we have reduced research and development efforts by \$0.9 million due to market conditions in the Telecom sector. We believe it is critical to continue to make significant investments in research and development to create innovative technologies and products that meet the current and future requirements of our customers. Accordingly, we intend to continue our investment in research and development primarily related to DOCSIS standards-based products. In connection with our worldwide restructuring plan announced on March 14, 2003, we currently expect research and development to decrease in 2003.

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries and commissions for sales personnel, marketing and support personnel, and costs related to trade shows, consulting and travel. Sales and marketing expenses decreased 24% to \$6.7 million or 30% of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2003, compared to \$8.9 million or 15% of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2002. The decrease in sales and marketing expenses was primarily due to \$2.0 million in reduced employee expenses due to lower headcount related to the restructuring, \$0.3 million of decreased spending for outside consultants, and \$0.3 million of decreased travel costs. These spending decreases were partially offset by \$0.4 million of expenses related to increased tradeshow and other promotional activities. In connection with our worldwide restructuring plan announced on March 14, 2003, we currently expect sales and marketing expenses to continue to decrease in 2003.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salary and benefits for administrative officers and support personnel, travel expenses and legal, accounting and consulting fees. General and administrative expenses increased 3% to \$3.7 million or 17% of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2003, compared to \$3.6 million or 6% of revenues for the first three months of 2002. The increase was primarily due to \$0.3 million of severance expense related to the termination of an officer, partially offset by lower headcount related to the restructuring in late March 2003. In connection with our worldwide restructuring plan announced on March 14, 2003, we currently expect general and administrative expenses to continue to decrease in 2003.

Restructuring Costs and Asset Write-offs

	For the three months ended		% Change 2003/2002
	March 31, 2003	March 31, 2002	
Restructuring charges	\$ 2,745	\$	
Long-lived asset write-offs	417	—	
Restructuring costs and asset write-offs	\$ 3,162	\$	

Table of Contents**Restructuring Costs**

During the first quarter of 2003, our Board of Directors approved a restructuring plan to conform our expense and revenue levels and to better position us for future growth and eventual profitability. We incurred restructuring charges in the amount of \$2.8 million related to employee termination costs. At March 31, 2003, restructuring charges of \$0.9 million remain accrued. As of March 31, 2003, 77 employees have been terminated and we have paid \$1.9 million in termination costs. We anticipate that the remaining employee termination costs related to employee benefits as well as severance for an additional 4 employees will be substantially paid in the second quarter of 2003. We anticipate realizing annualized savings of approximately \$12 to \$15 million from these actions combined with related operational savings, including the curtailment of certain programs and discretionary expenditures.

A summary of the 2003 accrued restructuring charges is as follows (in millions):

	Involuntary Terminations
Total charge	\$ 2,745
Cash payments	(1,876)
Balance at March 31, 2003	\$ 869

Asset Write-offs

In connection with the restructuring, for the three months ended March 31, 2003, we wrote-off \$0.4 million of fixed assets, which were determined to have no remaining useful life. No assets were written-off for the three months ended March 31, 2002.

Non-operating Expenses

	For the three months ended March 31,		% Change
	2003	2002	2003/2002
Interest income	\$ 902	\$ 2,097	(57)%
Interest expense	\$ (837)	\$ (2,180)	(62)%
Other expense	\$ (40)	\$ (65)	(38)%

Interest Income. Interest income decreased 57% to \$0.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 from \$2.1 million in the same period in 2002. The decrease in interest income was primarily due to lower invested average cash balances due to the use of cash to repurchase Convertible Subordinated Notes (Notes) in 2001 and 2002 and usage of cash for operations, as well as lower interest rates.

Interest Expense. Interest expense, which relates primarily to interest on our Notes due in 2007, decreased 62% to \$0.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 from \$2.2 million in the same period in 2002, primarily due to the repurchase of a total of \$434.9 million of the Notes in 2001 and 2002.

Other Expense. Other expense is comprised primarily of realization of foreign currency translations and permanent gains or losses on investments. Other expense decreased 38% in 2003 compared to the same period in 2002, primarily due to favorable currency rates in Brazil.

Table of Contents**Income Taxes**

	For the three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2003	2002
	_____	_____
Income Taxes	\$ (69)	\$ (6)

We have generated operating losses since our inception. In the first three months of March 31, 2003 and March 31, 2002, we recorded an income tax expense of \$69,000 and \$6,000, respectively, which was related to foreign taxes.

Litigation

Beginning in April 2000, several plaintiffs filed lawsuits against us and certain of our officers and directors in federal court. The plaintiff in the first of these lawsuits purported to represent a class whose members purchased our securities between February 2, 2000 and April 11, 2000. The complaint alleged that the defendants had violated the federal securities laws by issuing materially false and misleading statements and failing to disclose material information regarding our technology. The allegations in the other lawsuits were substantially the same and, on August 24, 2000, all of these lawsuits were consolidated in the United States District Court, Northern District of California. The court hearing the consolidated action has appointed lead plaintiffs and lead plaintiffs counsel pursuant to the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act.

On September 21, 2000, the lead plaintiffs filed a consolidated class action complaint containing factual allegations nearly identical to those in the original lawsuits. The consolidated class action complaint, however, alleged claims on behalf of a class whose members purchased or otherwise acquired our securities between November 15, 1999 and April 11, 2000. On October 30, 2000, defendants moved to dismiss the consolidated class action complaint. On March 14, 2001, after defendant's motion had been fully briefed and argued, the court issued an order granting in part defendant's motion and giving plaintiffs leave to file an amended complaint. On April 13, 2001, plaintiffs filed their first amended consolidated class action complaint. On June 15, 2001, defendants moved to dismiss this new complaint and oral argument on the motion occurred on December 17, 2001. On March 29, 2002, the court denied the defendants motion to dismiss. The parties are now in the discovery process. In addition, the court has certified the plaintiffs proposed class and scheduled trial to begin on November 4, 2003.

The lawsuit seeks an unspecified amount of damages, in addition to other forms of relief. We consider the lawsuits to be without merit and intend to defend vigorously against these allegations. However, the litigation could prove to be costly and time consuming to defend, and there can be no assurances about the eventual outcome.

On October 16, 2000, a lawsuit was filed against us and the individual defendants (Zaki Rakib, Selim Rakib and Raymond Fritz) in the California Superior Court, San Luis Obispo County. This lawsuit is titled *Bertram v. Terayon Communications Systems, Inc. (Bertram)*. The Bertram complaint contains factual allegations similar to those alleged in the federal securities class action lawsuit. The complaint asserts causes of action for unlawful business practices, unfair and fraudulent business practices, and false and misleading advertising. Plaintiffs purport to bring the action on behalf of themselves and as representatives of all persons or entities in the State of California and such other persons or entities outside California that have been and are adversely affected by the defendants' activity, and as the Court shall determine is not inconsistent with the exercise of the Court's jurisdiction. Plaintiffs seek equitable and injunctive relief. Defendants removed the Bertram case to the United States District Court, Central District of California and, on January 19, 2001, filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. A hearing on defendant's motion was held March 26, 2001 and the court granted Defendants motion to dismiss the action and denied Plaintiffs motion requesting remand. On April 5, 2001, Defendants moved for an order requiring further proceedings, if any to take place in the Northern District of California. Plaintiffs did not oppose this motion and eventually entered into a stipulation to go forward in the Northern District. On July 9, 2001, a status conference was held in this case before Judge Patel. Plaintiffs did not appear for the conference, and the

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court requested that defendants submit an order dismissing the Bertram action with prejudice, which the defendants have submitted to the court. On August 7, 2002, the court held another conference at which it entered an order dismissing the Bertram case. The court's order permits the individual plaintiffs in the Bertram case to pursue any claims that they may have as members of the purported class in the related, consolidated class action discussed above. Plaintiffs have appealed this order, and the Court of Appeals has set a briefing schedule for the appeal.

We believe that the allegations in the Bertram case, as with the allegations in the federal securities case, are without merit and intend to contest the matter vigorously.

On May 7, 2002, a shareholder filed a derivative lawsuit purportedly on behalf of us against five of its current directors, two former directors and two former officers. This lawsuit is titled Campbell vs. Rakib, et al., and is pending in the California Superior Court, Santa Clara County. We are a nominal defendant in this lawsuit, which alleges claims relating to essentially the same purportedly misleading statements that are at issue in the pending securities class action. In that litigation, we dispute making any misleading statements. The derivative complaint also alleges claims relating to stock sales by certain of the director and officer defendants.

On July 12, 2002, a shareholder filed a derivative lawsuit purportedly on behalf of us against three of our current directors, one former officer and three former investors. This lawsuit is titled O'Brien vs. Rakib, et al., and is pending in the California Superior Court, San Francisco County. We are a nominal defendant in this lawsuit, which alleges claims relating to essentially the same purportedly misleading statements that are at issue in the pending securities class action. In that litigation, we dispute making any misleading statements. The derivative complaint also alleges claims relating to stock sales by certain of the director and officer defendants. The plaintiff in the O'Brien case has dismissed the investor defendants without prejudice.

Since the Campbell and O'Brien cases were filed, the parties have taken steps to have these cases consolidated in the California Superior Court, County of Santa Clara. On October 4, 2002, the California Superior Court, County of San Francisco entered an order providing for the transfer of the O'Brien case. On October 29, 2002, plaintiff in the O'Brien case submitted certain materials to the California Superior Court, County of Santa Clara to effectuate that transfer, which is now complete. The O'Brien case is now consolidated with the Campbell case.

We believe that there are many defects in the Campbell and O'Brien derivative complaints.

On September 3, 2002, Uniscor Ltd. (an Israeli company under voluntary liquidation) and Flextronics (Israel) Ltd., an Israeli company (Flextronics) filed a claim with the Tel Aviv District Court in Israel against us and Radwiz, our subsidiary, alleging that damages of NIS 25,000,000 (approximately \$5 million US dollars) were caused to them by our alleged failure to comply with its contractual obligations to accept and pay for components manufactured by Flextronics in the first quarter of 2001 pursuant to projections it had received from Radwiz. We filed a statement of defense denying the allegations, after which the parties accepted the Court's recommendation to transfer the case to non-binding mediation.

On January 19, 2003, Omniband Group Limited, a Russian company, (Omniband) filed a request for arbitration with the Zurich Chamber of Commerce, claiming damages in an amount of \$2.1 million allegedly caused by our breach of an agreement to sell to Omniband certain equipment pursuant to an agreement between Omniband and Radwiz Ltd., our subsidiary, dated February 22, 2000. We believe that the allegations are without merit and intend to present a vigorous defense in the arbitration proceedings.

We are currently a party to various other legal proceedings, in addition to those noted above and may become involved from time to time in other legal proceedings in the future. While we currently believe that the ultimate outcome of these other proceedings, individually and in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position or overall trends in results of operations, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties. Were an unfavorable ruling to occur in any of our legal proceedings, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on our results of operations for the period in which

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the ruling occurs. The estimate of the potential impact on our financial position or overall results of operations for any of the above legal proceedings could change in the future.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At March 31, 2003, we had approximately \$97.3 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$82.1 million in short-term investments. As of March 31, 2003, we had approximately \$68.9 million of long-term obligations.

In July 2000, we issued \$500 million of 5% Convertible Subordinated Notes due in August 2007 (Notes), resulting in net proceeds to us of approximately \$484.4 million. The Notes are our general unsecured obligation and are subordinated in right of payment to all of our existing and future senior indebtedness and to all of the liabilities of our subsidiaries. The Notes are convertible into shares of our common stock at a conversion price of \$84.01 per share at any time on or after October 24, 2000 through maturity, unless previously redeemed or repurchased. Interest is payable semi-annually. Debt issuance costs related to the Notes were approximately \$15.6 million.

Through March 31, 2003, we had repurchased approximately \$434.9 million of the Notes for \$171.0 million in cash and \$17.9 million in stock, resulting in a gain on early retirement of debt of approximately \$234.4 million net of related unamortized issuance costs of \$11.6 million. We did not repurchase any Notes during the three months ended March 31, 2003.

Cash used in operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2003 was \$26.8 million compared to \$24.5 million used in the same period in 2002. For the three months ended March 31, 2003, significant uses of cash by operating activities included a \$24.0 million net loss and a decrease of \$5.8 million in accounts payable, accrued payroll and other accrued liabilities partially offset by \$3.0 million of cash provided by reductions in inventory. For the three months ended March 31, 2002, cash used by operating activities included a \$4.1 million net loss, a decrease of \$14.5 million in accounts payable, interest paid on the Notes, accrued payroll, and other accrued liabilities partially offset by \$7.1 million of cash provided by reductions in inventory .

Cash provided by investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2003 was \$6.4 million, compared to cash used in investing activities of \$4.8 million in the same period in 2002. Investing activities consisted primarily of the purchase and sale of short-term investments and fixed assets.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$0.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003, compared to \$3.2 million in the same period in 2002. Financing activities primarily consisted of cash received through the exercise of stock options and shares issued through the stock purchase plan.

In 2002, we entered into an operating lease arrangement to lease a corporate aircraft. This lease arrangement was originally secured by a \$9.0 million letter of credit which has been classified as restricted cash and is included as Other Assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The letter of credit was reduced to \$7.5 million in February 2003. This lease commitment is included in the table below. From time to time, our Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Rakib, uses the aircraft for personal use and reimburses us for this usage.

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The following summarizes our contractual obligations at March 31, 2003, and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flows in future periods (in millions):

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Capital Lease Obligations	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$	\$	\$
Unconditional Purchase Obligations	30.8	30.8			
Long Term Debt	68.9		2.1	65.1	1.7
Operating Lease Obligations	28.1	5.1	11.4	6.0	5.6
Aircraft Lease	5.7	1.1	3.0	1.6	
	—	—	—	—	—
Total Contractual Commitments	\$ 133.6	\$ 37.1	\$ 16.5	\$ 72.7	\$ 7.3

We have unconditional purchase obligations to certain of our suppliers that support our ability to manufacture our products. The obligations require us to purchase minimum quantities of the suppliers' products at a specified price. As of March 31, 2003, we had approximately \$30.8 million of purchase obligations, of which \$9.2 million are included on the balance sheet as accrued vendor cancellation charges. The remaining obligations are expected to become payable at various times through mid-2003.

Other commercial commitments, primarily required to support operating leases, are as follows (in millions):

	Amount of Commitment Expiration Per Period				
	Total Amounts Committed	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years
Deposits	\$0.5	\$ 0.5	\$	\$	\$
Standby Letters of Credit	8.4	0.7	—	7.5	0.2
	—	—	—	—	—
Total Commercial Commitments	\$ 8.9	\$ 1.2	\$	\$ 7.5	\$ 0.2

We believe that our current cash balances will be sufficient to satisfy our cash requirements for at least the next 12 months. This estimate is a forward-looking statement that involves risks and uncertainties,

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and actual results may vary as a result of a number of factors, including those discussed under the risk factor "Our Operating Results May Fluctuate" below and elsewhere. We may need to raise additional funds in order to support more rapid expansion, develop new or enhanced services, respond to competitive pressures, acquire complementary businesses or technologies or respond to unanticipated requirements. We may seek to raise additional funds through private or public sales of securities, strategic relationships, bank debt, financing under leasing arrangements or otherwise. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, the percentage ownership of our existing stockholders will be reduced, stockholders may experience additional dilution or such equity securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the holders of our common stock. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available on acceptable terms, if at all. If adequate funds are not available or are not available on acceptable terms, we may be unable to continue operations, develop our products, take advantage of future opportunities or respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated requirements, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation: Transition and Disclosure" (an amendment of SFAS 123) (SFAS No. 148). This statement amends SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, this statement amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. We adopted the annual disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 148 in our quarterly financial reports in the first quarter of 2003. As the adoption of this standard involves disclosures only, we did not and do not expect a material impact on our results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks described below before making an investment decision. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial also may impair our business operations. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business could be harmed. In such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

We Have a History of Losses and May Continue to Incur Losses in the Future.

It is difficult to predict our future operating results. We began shipping products commercially in June 1997, and we have been shipping products in volume since the first quarter of 1998. As of March 31, 2003, we had an accumulated deficit of \$961.2 million. We believe that we will continue to experience difficulties in selling our products at a profit and continue to operate with net losses for the foreseeable future. Moreover, we have had declining revenue since 2000. In the three-month period ended March 31, 2003, our revenues decreased 61% from the same period in 2002. Additionally, we generally are unable to reduce our expenses significantly in the short term to compensate for any unexpected delay in generating or decrease in anticipated revenues. For example, we have fixed commitments with some of our suppliers that require us to purchase minimum quantities of their products at a specified price irrespective of whether we can subsequently use such quantities in our products. Because in the past, we have been unable to use all of the products that we purchased from our suppliers, we have taken vendor cancellation charges as a result of these fixed commitments, and we may have to take additional charges in the future if we are unable to use

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all of the products that we purchase from our suppliers. Further, we have been experiencing and will continue to experience declining ASPs of our products. We record an inventory charge to reduce our inventory to the lower of cost or market if average selling prices fall below the cost of these products. In addition, we have significant operating lease commitments for facilities and equipment that generally cannot be cancelled in the short-term without substantial penalties.

Our business may be adversely affected by delays in, or our failure to, commercialize new products, or reduce the cost of manufacturing our current products. Moreover, given the conditions in the broadband equipment market, the profit potential of our business remains unproven.

We May Experience Fluctuations in Our Operating Results and Face Unpredictability in Our Future Revenues.

Our quarterly revenues have fluctuated and are likely to continue to fluctuate significantly in the future due to a number of factors, many of which are outside our control.

Factors that affect our revenues include, among others, the following:

variations in the timing of orders and shipments of our products;

variations in the size of the orders by our customers and pricing concessions on volume sales;

new product introductions by competitors;

delays in our introduction of new products;

delays in our introduction of added features to our products;

delays in reducing the cost of our products;

delays in the commercialization of products that are competitive in the marketplace;

delays in our receipt of and cancellation of orders forecasted by customers;

variations in capital spending budgets of cable operators and other broadband service providers;

international conflicts, including the continuing conflict in Iraq, and acts of terrorism and the impact of adverse economic, market and political conditions worldwide; and

ability of our products to be qualified or certified as meeting industry standards.

A variety of factors affecting our gross margin include, among others, the following:

the sales mix of our products;

the volume of products manufactured;

the type of distribution channel through which we sell our products;

the ASPs of our products;

the costs of manufacturing our products; and

the effectiveness of our cost reduction measures.

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The unit ASPs of our products have declined considerably in 2002, and we anticipate that unit ASPs of our products will continue to decline in the future. This has caused and will continue to cause a decrease in our gross margins if we are unable to off-set the decline in ASPs with cost reduction measures. In addition, the gross margins we realize from the sale of our products are affected by the mix of product sales between higher margin, lower volume head-end equipment, such as Cable Modem Termination Systems (CMTSs), and lower margin, higher volume Customer Premise Equipment (CPE), such as modems. In 2003 we expect that sales of our low-margin CPE will continue to make up a significant portion of our revenues.

Our operating expenses generally vary from quarter to quarter depending on the level of actual and anticipated business activities. However, a significant percentage of these operating expenses are fixed due to operating leases for our facilities and equipment. Also, we have fixed commitments with some of our suppliers that require us to purchase minimum quantities of their products at a specified price. As of March 31, 2003, \$30.8 million of purchase obligations are outstanding. Moreover, our research and development expenses fluctuate in response to new product development, and changing industry requirements and customer demands.

We Are Dependent on a Small Number of Customers and our Business Could be Harmed by the Loss of Any of These Customers or Reductions in Their Purchasing Volumes.

The markets we serve have undergone and are continuing to undergo significant consolidation in both North America and internationally, as a limited number of cable operators control an increasing number of systems. For example, the top ten cable operators in the United States own and operate systems that service approximately 81% of homes that receive cable services in the United States, and the top ten cable operators in Europe own and operate systems that service approximately 53% of homes that receive cable services in Europe. As a result of the consolidation among cable operators, our revenue has been and will continue to be dependent on sales to the few leading cable operators worldwide and the continued consolidation may also reduce the number of potential customers. For example, three customers accounted for 50% and 56% of our total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and March 31, 2002, respectively. We may not succeed in attracting new customers as many of our potential customers have pre-existing relationships with our current or potential competitors and the continued consolidation of the cable industry reduces the number of potential customers. To attract new customers, we may be faced with intense price competition, which may affect our gross margins. Moreover, we do not typically require our customers to purchase a minimum quantity of our products, and our customers can generally cancel their orders on short notice without significant penalties. The loss of any of our customers can have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. Further, any reduction in orders from a given customer can likewise have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

The Sales Cycle for Certain of Our Products Is Lengthy, Which Makes Forecasting of Our Customer Orders and Revenue Difficult.

The sales cycle for certain of our products, such as our CMTS, is lengthy, often lasting nine months to more than a year. Our customers generally conduct significant technical evaluations, including customer trials, of our products as well as competing products prior to making a purchasing decision. In addition, purchasing decisions may also be delayed because of our customer's internal budget approval processes. Because of the lengthy sales cycle and the size of customer orders, if orders forecasted for a specific customer for a particular period do not occur in that period, our revenues and operating results for that particular quarter could suffer. Moreover, a portion of our expenses related to an anticipated order is fixed and difficult to reduce or change, which may further impact our revenues and operating results for a particular period.

There Are Many Risks Associated with Our Participation in Industry Standards.

In connection with the development of the DOCSIS 2.0 specification by Cable Television Laboratories, Inc. a cable industry consortium that establishes cable technology standards and administers compliance testing (CableLabs), we entered into an agreement with CableLabs whereby we licensed to

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CableLabs on a royalty-free basis any of our intellectual property rights, including rights to our proprietary S-CDMA technology, to the extent that such rights may be asserted against a party desiring to design, manufacture or sell DOCSIS based products, including DOCSIS 2.0 based products. This license agreement grants to CableLabs the right to sublicense our intellectual property, including our intellectual property rights in our S-CDMA patents, to manufacturers that compete with us in the marketplace for DOCSIS based products. As a result of this license to CableLabs, our competitors that produce DOCSIS-based products have access to our technology without having to pay us any royalties or other compensation for the use of our technology. As a result of our contribution of technology to the DOCSIS intellectual property pool, we may have foregone significant revenue from the potential licensing of our proprietary technology, and we may be unable to recoup the investment in the research and development efforts to develop the intellectual property contributed to the DOCSIS technology pool.

Additionally, the agreement that we signed with CableLabs to participate in the DOCSIS intellectual property pool may make it difficult for us to enforce our intellectual property rights against other companies. Certain cable equipment vendors manufacture and sell DOCSIS based and DOCSIS certified and qualified product without sublicensing from CableLabs the technology in the CableLabs intellectual property pool. Due to the interests of cable operators in having as many equipment vendors as possible, we may feel constrained by competitive pressures from pursuing the enforcement of our intellectual property rights against our competitors that have not entered into sublicenses with CableLabs. Moreover, if we seek to enforce our intellectual property rights against other equipment manufacturers that access technology from the CableLabs intellectual property pool, our license to the technology in the pool may be jeopardized. Certain contributors of technology to the CableLabs intellectual property pool are our competitors and may elect to revoke our license to their technology if we attempt to enforce our intellectual property rights against them.

We may have lost any competitive advantage that our proprietary S-CDMA technology may have provided us in the marketplace by licensing it to CableLabs, and we may face increased competition because our competitors have the ability to incorporate our technology into their products. We believe that this increased competition could come from existing competitors or from new competitors who enter the market and that such competition is likely to result in lower product ASPs, which could harm our revenues and gross margins. Additionally, because our competitors will be able to incorporate our technology into their products, our current customers may choose alternate suppliers or choose to purchase DOCSIS-compliant products from multiple suppliers. We may be unable to effectively compete with the other vendors if we cannot produce DOCSIS compliant cable products more quickly or at lower cost than our competitors.

DOCSIS specifications have not yet been accepted in Europe and Asia, although an increasing number of Asian cable operators are requiring product to be DOCSIS qualified or certified. An alternate specification for cable products, called the Euro-DOCSIS specification, has been formalized by tComLabs, a cable technology consortium of European cable operators, and some European and Asian cable operators have embraced it. We intend to develop and sell products that comply with the Euro-DOCSIS specification, which may require the contribution of certain of our technologies, including our proprietary S-CDMA technology, to the Euro-DOCSIS specification. We may be unsuccessful in these efforts, and even if we are successful, we may face some of the same risks associated with our contribution of intellectual property to CableLabs DOCSIS intellectual property pool.

We Need to Certify and Qualify Our New and Existing Products to Meet Industry Specifications in Order to Remain Competitive.

Major cable operators worldwide have endorsed the DOCSIS and PacketCable specifications and rarely purchase equipment that is not certified or qualified as compliant with these specifications. Cable operators have chosen to purchase only products meeting industry specifications because the specifications enable interoperability among products from multiple vendors, which leads to increased competition among equipment manufacturers and consequently lowers product ASPs. Consequently, our future success depends on our ability to compete effectively in this marketplace by developing, marketing and selling

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products that are certified and qualified to industry standards in a timely fashion and in a cost effective manner.

The DOCSIS and PacketCable specifications are promulgated by CableLabs. Currently these specifications have been widely adopted by cable operators in North America and by some cable operators in Asia, Latin America and Europe. The Euro-DOCSIS specifications have been developed by tComLabs specifically to meet the requirements of European operators, and have found some acceptance in China as well. There is no guarantee that our products will be DOCSIS, EuroDOCSIS or PacketCable certified or qualified. If we are unable to certify or qualify our products as DOCSIS, EuroDOCSIS or PacketCable compliant in a timely manner, we may be unable to sell our products and may lose some or all of any advantage we might otherwise have had, and our future operating results may be adversely affected.

Though we sell DOCSIS certified and qualified products, there have been and may continue to be instances where our existing customers and potential new customers elect to purchase DOCSIS products from one or more of our competitors rather than from us. In response to this situation, we have reduced our prices and continue to experience customer demand to further reduce our prices in order to promote sales of our current products. This has had and may continue to have an adverse impact on our revenues, operating results and gross margin.

Developing products to meet these various industry specifications has several risks. The first is the cost and effort to engineer standards-based products and to then prepare them for compliance testing. Not only do we have to certify or qualify new products, but any of our currently certified or qualified products must be re-certified or re-qualified should they be changed in any way. Second, there is no guarantee that these products will be certified or qualified as meeting these specifications in a timely fashion, if ever. Because most cable operators purchase only those products that have been certified or qualified as meeting these specifications, it is highly unlikely that we will be able to sell our products until they achieve certification or qualification, which can be a lengthy process. As a result, we may incur significant research and development expenses to develop new products that may not receive certification or qualification and we cannot recoup the costs of these research and development expenses by marketing uncertified or unqualified products. Moreover, a consequence of cable operators only purchasing products certified or qualified as meeting industry specifications is the increased competition between equipment vendors, which has resulted in a steady and ongoing decline in equipment prices as vendors compete for cable operators' business. Third, there is no guarantee that we will be able to support all future cable industry specifications, which will likely have an adverse impact on our future revenues.

Average Selling Prices of Broadband Equipment Continue to Decline, Which is Decreasing Our Gross Margins.

The broadband equipment market has been characterized by erosion of product ASPs. We expect this erosion to continue. The ASPs for our products are likely to continue to decline due to competitive pricing pressures, promotional programs and customers possessing strong negotiating positions who require price reductions as a condition of purchase. In addition, we believe that the widespread adoption of industry specifications, such as the DOCSIS and EuroDOCSIS specifications, is further eroding ASPs as cable modems and other similar CPE become commodity products. Decreasing ASPs could result in decreased revenues even if the number of units sold increases. Decreasing ASPs may also require us to sell our products at much lower gross margin than in the past, and in fact, we may sell products at a loss. The primary reason that our gross profits have declined year-over-year is the decline in product ASPs. As a result, we may experience substantial period-to-period fluctuations in future revenue, gross margin and operating results due to ASP erosion. Therefore, we must continue to develop and introduce on a timely basis and in a cost-effective manner new products or next-generation products with enhanced functionalities that can be sold at higher gross margins. Our failure to do this could cause our revenues and gross margin to decline further.

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We Must Achieve Cost Reductions to Attain Profitability.

As product ASPs and revenue have declined in recent years, we have not sufficiently decreased our costs, including operating expenses and the costs associated with our products, to offset declining ASPs and revenue. This has resulted in increased losses and thus making it difficult for us to attain profitability. We have experienced a decrease in revenue, which was, in large part, due to declining product ASPs. In order to achieve profitability, we must significantly reduce our operating expenses and the cost of our products.

We have made several attempts to lower our operating expenses. Although we have implemented expense reduction and restructuring plans in the past, including the latest restructuring in March 2003, that have focused on cost reductions and operating efficiencies, we have not been successful in lowering our operating expenses to keep pace with the decline in revenues, and we cannot be certain that our future efforts to implement operating expense reduction will be successful. A large portion of our expenses, including rent, and operating lease expenditures, is fixed and difficult to reduce or change. Accordingly, if our revenue does not meet our expectations, we may not be able to adjust our expenses quickly enough to compensate for the shortfall in revenue. In that event, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

As product ASPs rapidly decline, we need to reduce the cost of our products through design and engineering changes. We may not be successful in redesigning our products, and, even if we are successful, our efforts may be delayed or our redesigned products may contain significant errors and product defects. In addition, any redesign may not result in sufficient cost reductions to allow us to reduce significantly the list price of our products or improve our gross margin. Reductions in our product costs will require us to use lower-priced components that are highly integrated in future products and may require us to enter into high volume or long-term purchase or manufacturing agreements. Volume purchase or manufacturing agreements may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all, and we could incur significant expenses without related revenues if we cannot use the products or services offered by such agreements. We have incurred significant cancellation charges related to volume purchase and manufacturing agreements in the past and may incur such charges in the future.

Broadband Services Delivered by Cable Operators Have Not Achieved Widespread Market Penetration, and Other Competing Service Providers Exist.

Our success will depend upon the widespread penetration of broadband services delivered by cable television operators. The markets for these services are growing, but are not fully developed nor exploited. Additionally, these markets may not grow as cable operators have a limited amount of available bandwidth over which they can offer new services, such as high-speed Internet access and telephony. Cable operators may elect not to provide any or all of these new services to their customers or may not aggressively market these services to their customers. If cable operators elect not to deploy such new services or if customers elect not to subscribe to such services, it may affect our ability to sell products to cable operators as their existing equipment may meet their current infrastructure demands. We depend on cable operators to provide new services and maintain their infrastructure in such a manner that allows us to continue to sell products to them.

Cable operators must also compete with other service providers in the delivery of services to their customers. CLECs, ILECs, satellite TV and broadband service providers are aggressively competing with the cable industry to deliver broadband services via DSL or satellite broadcast technologies. We cannot accurately predict the future growth rate or the ultimate size of the market for broadband services delivered via cable. The success of CLECs, ILECs, satellite TV and other broadband service providers may slow or hamper the continued acceptance of cable operators in delivering broadband services, which in turn may impact demand for our products by cable operators.

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We Need to Develop Additional Distribution Channels to Market and Sell Our Products.

We presently market our products primarily to cable operators worldwide. To increase worldwide sales of our products, we need to establish new distribution channels.

We face many challenges in establishing these new distribution channels. These challenges include, among others, the following:

- the ability to hire additional personnel necessary to establish and enhance these new distribution channels;
- the extent to which consumer electronics companies enter the cable modem market, as their retail distribution capabilities would provide them with a significant competitive advantage;
- the ability to find and train channels to effectively market our more complex products, such as CMTSs and CherryPickers;
- the ability to maintain acceptable margins for our low margin products, such as cable modems, when sold through a distributor; and
- our potential distribution partners are likely to prefer purchasing products from larger, more established manufacturers.

The vast majority of our sales are to large cable operators. However, we currently have limited access to smaller or geographically diverse cable operators. Although we intend to establish strategic relationships with leading distributors worldwide to access these customers, we may not succeed in establishing these relationships. Even if we do establish these relationships, the distributors may not succeed in marketing our products to their customers. Some of our competitors have already established, long-standing relationships with these cable operators that may limit our and our distributors' ability to sell our products to those customers. Even if we were to sell our products to those customers, it would likely not be based on long-term commitments, and those customers would be able to terminate their relationships with us at any time without significant penalties.

In addition, we anticipate that the North American cable modem market may at some point shift to a consumer purchase model. If this occurs, our success will depend on our ability to effectively sell our products in the consumer market. We may not have the capital required or the necessary personnel or expertise to develop these distribution channels. Also, some of our competitors, including Motorola and Thomson Consumer Electronics, have well-established retail distribution capabilities and existing brands with market acceptance that would provide them with a significant competitive advantage.

Reduced Capital Spending by Cable Operators Could Impact Sales of Our Cable Products.

Our success and future growth will be subject to economic and other factors affecting cable operators, particularly their ability to finance substantial capital expenditures. Capital spending levels in the cable industry in the United States and internationally have fluctuated significantly in the past, and we believe that such fluctuations will occur in the future. We are currently experiencing reduced levels of spending by cable operators. The capital spending patterns of cable operators are dependent on a variety of factors, including the following:

- the availability of financing;
- annual budget cycles, as well as the typical reduction in upgrade projects during the winter months;

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the status of federal, local and foreign government regulation and deregulation of the telecommunications industry;

overall demand for broadband services;

competitive pressures (including the availability of alternative data transmission and access technologies);

discretionary consumer spending patterns; and

general economic conditions.

In recent years, the cable market has been characterized by consolidation. We cannot predict the effect, if any, that such consolidation will have on overall capital spending patterns by cable operators. The effect on our business of further industry consolidation also is uncertain.

We May Fail to Accurately Forecast Customer Demand For Our Products.

The nature of the cable industry makes it difficult for us to accurately forecast demand for our products. Our inability to forecast accurately the actual demand for our products may result in too much or too little supply of products or an over/under capacity of manufacturing or testing resources at any given point in time. The existence of any one or more of these situations could have a negative impact on our business, operating results or financial condition. We had purchase obligations of approximately \$30.8 million as of March 31, 2003, primarily to purchase minimum quantities of materials and components used to manufacture our products. We must fulfill these obligations even if demand for our products is lower than we anticipate.

We May Have Financial Exposure to Litigation Against Our Directors and Officers.

We and/or our directors and officers are defendants in a number of lawsuits, including securities litigation lawsuits. As a result, we may have financial exposure to litigation as a defendant and because we are obligated to indemnify our officers and members of our Board of Directors for certain actions taken by our officers and directors on our behalf. In order to limit financial exposure arising from litigation and/or our obligation to indemnify our officers and directors, we have historically purchased directors and officers insurance (D&O Insurance). However, the availability of D&O Insurance is becoming more difficult for companies to attain as a number of insurance underwriters no longer offer D&O Insurance and the remaining insurance underwriters offering D&O Insurance have significantly increased the premiums of such coverage. During 2002, we experienced a significant increase in the cost of our D&O Insurance, and there can be no assurance that D&O Insurance will be available to us in the future or, if D&O Insurance is available, it may be prohibitively expensive.

Additionally, some insurance underwriters who offered D&O Insurance in the past have been placed into liquidation or may be, at some future point, placed into liquidation. In October 2001, one of the insurance underwriters from which we purchased D&O Insurance, Reliance Insurance Co. (Reliance), was placed into liquidation by the state of Pennsylvania. Reliance was the underwriter for one excess layer of our D&O Insurance for the period covering the claims made against us and our officers in the pending securities litigation. Because Reliance is in liquidation, we will be responsible for the amount insured under the Reliance policy, which is approximately \$2.5 million.

We Are Dependent on Key Third-Party Suppliers and Any Failure by Them to Deliver Components Could Limit Our Ability to Satisfy Customer Demand.

We manufacture all of our products using components or subassemblies procured from third-party suppliers. Some of these components are available from a sole source and others are available from limited sources. A majority of our sales are from products containing one or more components that are available only from sole source suppliers. Additionally, some of our components are custom parts that are produced

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to our specifications, and it may be difficult to move the manufacturing of such components from one vendor to another vendor.

Any interruption in the operations of our vendors of sole source or custom product parts could adversely affect our ability to meet our scheduled product deliveries to customers. If we are unable to obtain a sufficient supply of components from our current sources, we could experience difficulties in obtaining alternative sources or in altering product designs to use alternative components. Resulting delays or reductions in product shipments could damage customer relationships and expose us to potential damages that may arise from our inability to supply our customers with products. Further, a significant increase in the price of one or more of these components could harm our gross margin or operating results.

We May Be Unable to Migrate to New Semiconductor Process Technologies Successfully or on a Timely Basis.

Our future success will depend in part upon our ability to develop products that utilize new semiconductor process technologies. These technologies change rapidly and require us to spend significant amounts on research and development. We continuously evaluate the benefits of redesigning our integrated circuits using smaller geometry process technologies to improve performance and reduce costs. The transition of our products to integrated circuits with increasingly smaller geometries will be important to our competitive position. Other companies have experienced difficulty in migrating to new semiconductor processes and, consequently, have suffered reduced yields, delays in product deliveries and increased expense levels. Moreover, we depend on our relationship with our third-party manufacturers to migrate to smaller geometry processes successfully.

Our Ability to Directly Control Product Delivery Schedules and Product Quality Is Dependent on Third-Party Contract Manufacturers.

Most of our products are assembled and tested by contract manufacturers using testing equipment that we provide. Currently, our modems are sole sourced from our manufacturer in Thailand. As a result of our dependence on these contract manufacturers for the assembly and testing of our products, we do not directly control product delivery schedules or product quality. Any product shortages or quality assurance problems could increase the costs of manufacturing, assembling or testing our products. In addition, as manufacturing volume increases, we will need to procure and assemble additional testing equipment and provide it to our contract manufacturers. The production and assembly of testing equipment typically requires significant lead times. We could experience significant delays in the shipment of our products if we are unable to provide this testing equipment to our contract manufacturers in a timely manner.

There Are Many Risks Associated with International Operations.

We expect sales to customers outside of the United States to continue to represent a significant percentage of our revenues for the foreseeable future. For the three months ended March 31 2003 and March 31, 2002, approximately 41%, and 86%, respectively, of our net revenues were from customers outside of the U.S. International sales are subject to a number of risks, including the following:

- changes in foreign government regulations and communications standards;
- export license requirements, tariffs and taxes;
- trade barriers;
- difficulty in protecting intellectual property;
- difficulty in collecting accounts receivable;
- currency fluctuations;

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difficulty in managing foreign operations; and

political and economic instability.

If our customers are affected by currency devaluations or general economic downturns, such as the economic downturns affecting many Asian, European and Latin American economies, their ability to purchase our products could be reduced significantly. Payment cycles for international customers typically are longer than those for customers in North America. Foreign countries may decide to prohibit, terminate or delay the construction of new cable infrastructures for a variety of reasons. These reasons include environmental issues, economic downturns and availability of favorable pricing for other communications services or the availability and cost of related equipment. Any action like this by foreign countries would reduce the market for our products.

While we generally invoice our foreign sales in U.S. dollars, we invoice the majority of our sales in Europe in Euros. Since we have also elected to take payment in Euros from our customers in Europe and may elect to take payment in other foreign currencies, we are exposed to losses as the result of foreign currency fluctuations. We currently do not engage in foreign currency hedging transactions. We may in the future choose to limit our exposure by the purchase of forward foreign exchange contracts or through similar hedging strategies. No currency hedging strategy can fully protect against exchange-related losses. In addition, if the relative value of the U.S. dollar in comparison to the currency of our foreign customers should increase, the resulting effective price increase of our products to those foreign customers could result in decreased sales.

Our Business May Be Affected By Conditions In Israel.

We have significant operations in Israel. Our operations in Israel consist primarily of research and development, and to a lesser extent sales and manufacturing. Revenues generated by our business in Israel were \$0.8 million and \$5.1 million for the three months ending March 31, 2003 and March 31, 2002, respectively. Our research and development operations may be significantly affected by conditions in Israel. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors and a state of hostility, varying in degree and intensity, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. Hostilities within Israel have continued to escalate over the past year, which could disrupt some of our operations. We could be adversely affected by any major hostilities involving Israel. As a result of the hostilities and unrest presently occurring within Israel, the future of the peace efforts between Israel and its Arab neighbors is uncertain. A number of our employees based in Israel are currently obligated to perform annual military reserve duty and are subject to being called to active duty at any time under emergency circumstances. We cannot assess the full impact of these requirements and the hostilities on our workforce, business or operations if conditions should change, and we cannot predict the effect of any expansion or reduction of these obligations or the hostilities.

We May Be Unable to Provide Adequate Customer Support.

Our ability to achieve our planned sales growth and retain current and future customers will depend in part upon the quality of our customer support operations. Our customers generally require significant support and training with respect to our products, particularly in the initial deployment and implementation stages. Spikes in demand of our support services may cause us to be unable to serve our customers. We may not have adequate personnel to provide the levels of support that our customers may require during initial product deployment or on an ongoing basis especially during peak periods. Our inability to provide sufficient support to our customers could delay or prevent the successful deployment of our products. In addition, our failure to provide adequate support could harm our reputation and relationships with our customers and could prevent us from selling product to existing customers or gaining new customers.

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Our Industry Is Highly Competitive with Many Established Competitors.

The market for our products is extremely competitive and is characterized by rapid technological change. Our direct competitors include Cisco Systems, ADC, Arris, BigBand Networks, Juniper Networks, Com21, Motorola, Thomson Consumer Electronics (which markets products under the brand name RCA), Scientific-Atlanta and Toshiba. We also compete with companies that develop integrated circuits for broadband products, such as Broadcom, Conexant and Texas Instruments. The principal competitive factors in our market include the following:

- product performance, features and reliability;
- price;
- size and stability of operations;
- breadth of product line;
- sales and distribution capabilities;
- technical support and service;
- relationships with providers of service providers; and
- compliance with industry standards.

Some of these factors are outside of our control. Conditions in the market could change rapidly and significantly as a result of technological advancements. The development and market acceptance of alternative technologies could decrease the demand for our products or render them obsolete. Our competitors may introduce products that are less costly, provide superior performance or achieve greater market acceptance than our products.

Many of our current and potential competitors have greater financial, technical, marketing, distribution, customer support and other resources, as well as better name recognition and access to customers than we do. The widespread adoption of DOCSIS and other industry standards has and is likely to continue to cause increased price competition. We believe that the adoption of these standards have resulted in and are likely to continue to result in lower ASPs for our products. Any increased price competition or reduction in sales of our products, particularly our higher margin head-end products, has resulted and will continue to result in decreased revenue and downward pressure on our gross margin. These competitive pressures have and are likely to continue to adversely impact our business.

We Are Dependent on Key Personnel.

Due to the specialized nature of our business, we are highly dependent on the continued service of, and on the ability to attract and retain, qualified engineering, sales, marketing and senior management personnel. The competition for some of these personnel is intense. The loss of any of these individuals may harm our business. In addition, if we are unable to hire qualified personnel as needed, we may be unable to adequately manage and grow our business.

Highly skilled employees with the education and training that we require, especially employees with significant experience and expertise in both data networking and radio frequency design, are in high demand. We may be unable to continue to attract and retain qualified personnel necessary for the development of our business. We do not have key person insurance coverage for the loss of any of our employees. Any officer or employee can terminate his or her relationship with us at any time. Our employees are not bound by non-competition agreements with us.

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Our Business Is Subject to the Risks of Product Returns, Product Liability and Product Defects.

Products like ours are very complex and can frequently contain undetected errors or failures, especially when first introduced or when new versions are released. Despite testing, errors may occur. The occurrence of errors could result in product returns and other losses to us and/or our customers. This occurrence could result in the loss of or delay in market acceptance of our products. We have limitation of liability provisions in our standard terms and conditions of sale. However, these terms and conditions may not be effective as a result of federal, state or local laws or ordinances or unfavorable judicial decisions in the United States or other countries. The sale and support of our products entails the risk of product liability claims. In addition, any failure by our products to properly perform could result in claims against us by our customers. We maintain insurance to protect against certain claims associated with the use of our products, but our insurance coverage may not adequately cover any claim asserted against us. In addition, even claims that ultimately are unsuccessful could result in our expenditure of funds in litigation and divert management's time and other resources.

We May Be Unable to Adequately Protect or Enforce Our Intellectual Property Rights.

We rely on a combination of patent, trade secret, copyright and trademark laws and contractual restrictions to establish and protect proprietary rights in our products. Even though we seek to establish and protect proprietary rights in our products, there are risks. Our pending patent applications may not be granted.

Even if they are granted, the claims covered by any patent may be reduced from those included in our applications. Any patent might be subject to challenge in court and, whether or not challenged, might not be broad enough to prevent third parties from developing equivalent technologies or products without a license from us.

We also believe that companies may be increasingly subject to infringement claims as distressed companies and individuals attempt to generate cash by enforcing their patent portfolio against a wide range of products. We have received a letter from a company claiming that our technology and products infringe on its patents. We have consulted with our patent counsel and are in the process of reviewing the allegations made by such company. There can be no assurance that, if the issue were to be submitted to a court, such court would not find that our products infringe the patents, nor that the company will not continue to allege infringement. If we are found to have infringed such company's patents, we could be subject to substantial damages and/or an injunction preventing us from conducting our business. Additionally, there can be no assurance that other third parties will not assert infringement claims against us in the future. Any such claim, whether meritorious or not, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation, cause product shipment delays or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. Such royalty or licensing agreements may not be available on terms acceptable to us or at all, which could have a material adverse effect upon our business, operating results and financial condition.

We have entered into confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with our employees, and we enter into non-disclosure agreements with many of our suppliers, distributors and appropriate customers so as to limit access to and disclosure of our proprietary information. These contractual arrangements, as well as statutory protections, may not prove sufficient to prevent misappropriation of our trade secrets or technology or deter independent third-party development of similar technologies. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States.

CableLabs DOCSIS 2.0 specification includes two modulation techniques, S-CDMA and A-TDMA. In connection with the development of the DOCSIS 2.0 specification by CableLabs, we entered into an agreement with CableLabs, on a royalty-free basis, whereby we licensed to CableLabs many of our intellectual property rights to the extent that such rights may be asserted against a party desiring to design, manufacture or sell DOCSIS-based products, including DOCSIS 2.0-based products. This license agreement grants to CableLabs the right to sublicense our intellectual property, including our intellectual

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property rights in our S-CDMA patents, to manufacturers that compete with us in the marketplace for DOCSIS based products.

We pursue the registration of our trademarks in the United States and have applications pending to register several of our trademarks throughout the world. However, the laws of certain foreign countries might not protect our products or intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Effective trademark, copyright, trade secret and patent protection may not be available in every country in which our products may be manufactured, marketed or sold.

Our Business and Our Customers Are Subject to Regulation.

Our business and customers are subject to varying degrees of regulation by regulatory bodies in the United States and foreign countries. Although these regulations have not materially restricted our operations to date or the operations of our customers, future regulations applicable to our business or customers could be adopted. The adoption of future regulations may adversely affect our customers, our ability to sell our products and therefore our operating results.

Our Products Are Subject to Safety Approvals and Certifications.

In the United States, our products are required to meet certain safety requirements. For example, we are required to have our products certified by Underwriters Laboratory in order to meet federal requirements relating to electrical appliances to be used inside the home. Outside the United States, our products are subject to the regulatory requirements of each country in which the products are manufactured or sold. These requirements are likely to vary widely. We may be unable to obtain on a timely basis or at all the regulatory approvals that may be required for the manufacture, marketing and sale of our products.

We Are Vulnerable to Earthquakes, Labor Issues and Other Unexpected Events.

Our corporate headquarters, as well as the majority of our research and development activities and some manufacturing operations are located in California, an area known for seismic activity. In addition, the operations of some of our key suppliers are also located in this area and in other areas known for seismic activity, such as Taiwan. An earthquake, or other significant natural disaster, could result in an interruption in our business or the operations of one or more of our key suppliers. Our business may also be impacted by labor issues related to our operations and/or those of our suppliers, service providers, or customers. Such an interruption could harm our operating results. We may not carry sufficient business interruption insurance to compensate for any losses that we may sustain as a result of any natural disasters or other unexpected events.

Our Indebtedness Could Adversely Affect our Financial Condition; We May Incur Substantially More Debt.

As of March 31, 2003, we had approximately \$68.9 million of long-term obligations. This level of indebtedness may adversely affect our stockholders by:

making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our indebtedness;

increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

limiting our ability to obtain additional financing;

requiring the dedication of a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to the payment of principal of, and interest on, our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund our growth strategy, working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes;

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limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry; and

placing us at a competitive disadvantage relative to our competitors with less debt.

We may incur substantial additional debt in the future. The terms of our outstanding debt do not fully prohibit us from doing so. If new debt is added to our current levels, the related risks described above could intensify.

Our Stock Price Has Been and Is Likely to Continue To Be Highly Volatile.

The trading price of our common stock has been and is likely to continue to be highly volatile. Our stock price could be subject to extreme fluctuations in response to a variety of factors, including the following:

actual or anticipated variations in quarterly operating results;

announcements of technological innovations;

new products or services offered by us or our competitors;

changes in financial estimates by securities analysts;

conditions or trends in the broadband services industry;

changes in the economic performance and/or market valuations of Internet, online service or broadband service industries;

our announcement of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;

adoption of industry standards and the inclusion or compatibility of our technology with such standards;

adverse or unfavorable publicity regarding us or our products;

additions or departures of key personnel;

sales of common stock; and

other events or factors that may be beyond our control.

In addition, the stock markets in general, and the NASDAQ National Market and the stock price of broadband services and technology companies in particular, have experienced extreme price and volume volatility and a significant cumulative decline since the second quarter of 2000. This volatility and decline has affected many companies irrespective of or disproportionately to the operating performance of these companies. Additionally, industry factors may materially adversely affect the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance.

Threatened Terrorist Attacks May Negatively Impact All Aspects of Our Operations, Revenues, Costs and Stock Price.

The events of September 11, 2001, as well as future events occurring in response to or in connection with them, including, without limitation, future terrorist attacks against United States targets, or military or trade disruptions impacting our domestic or foreign suppliers of components required for the manufacturing of our products, may cause delays or losses of customer orders.

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More generally, any of these events could cause consumer confidence and spending to decrease or result in increased volatility in the United States and worldwide financial markets and economic. They also could result in economic recession in the United States or abroad. Any of these occurrences could have a significant impact on our operating results, revenues and costs.

We May Not Be Able to Raise Additional Funds to Continue Operating Our Business.

Our main source of liquidity continues to be our unrestricted cash on hand. In addition and as a result of our history of operating losses, we expect to continue to use our unrestricted cash to fund operating losses in the future. We believe that our current unrestricted cash on hand should be adequate to fund our working capital needs through at least the next twelve months. However, if our operating losses are more severe than expected or continue longer than expected, we may find it necessary or desirable to seek other sources of financing to support our capital needs and provide available funds for working capital. Given the current state of the telecommunications industry (including equipment manufacturers that supply products to the telecommunications industry) and the capital markets, there are few available sources of financing. Commercial bank financing may not be available to us on acceptable terms. Accordingly, any plan to raise additional capital, if available to us, would likely involve an equity-based or equity-linked financing, such as the issuance of convertible debt, common stock or preferred stock, which would be dilutive to our stockholders. If we are unable to procure additional working capital, as necessary, we may be unable to continue operations.

Our Restructuring Efforts Could Result in the Erosion of Employee Morale, Legal Actions Against Us and Management Distractions, and Could Impair Our Ability to Respond Rapidly to Growth Opportunities in the Future.

As a result of the significant economic downturn and the related uncertainties in the technology sector, we have implemented a number of restructuring plans, including the most recent in March 2003, which has resulted in personnel reduction. These reductions could result in an erosion of morale, and affect the focus and productivity of our remaining employees, including those directly responsible for revenue generation, which in turn may affect our revenue in the future. Additionally, employees directly affected by the reductions may seek future employment with our business partners, customers or competitors. Although all employees are required to sign a proprietary information agreement with us at the time of hire, there can be no assurances that the confidential nature of our proprietary information will be maintained in the course of such future employment. Additionally, we may face wrongful termination, discrimination, or other claims from employees affected by the reduction related to their employment and termination. We could incur substantial costs in defending ourselves or our employees against such claims, regardless of the merits of such actions. Furthermore, such matters could divert the attention of our employees, including management, away from our operations, harm productivity, harm our reputation and increase our expenses. We cannot assure you that our restructuring efforts will be successful, and we may need to take additional restructuring efforts, including additional personnel reduction, in the future.

We May Dispose of Existing Product Lines, Which May Adversely Impact Our Future Results.

On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our various product offerings in order to determine whether any should be discontinued or, to the extent possible, divested. Moreover, the worldwide downturn in the telecommunications industry led us to reassess our business strategy, which in turn caused us to discontinue investment in certain product lines. For example, we have reduced our investment in the telecom and satellite spaces and discontinued our Internet-over-Satellite product line. We cannot assure you that we correctly forecasted the right product lines to discontinue or that our decision to discontinue various investments and product lines is prudent if market conditions change. In addition, we cannot assure you that the discontinuance of various product lines will reduce our operating expenses. Furthermore, future plans to discontinue existing product lines entail various risks, including the risks that we will not be able to find a buyer for a product line or the purchase price obtained will not be equal to the book value of the assets for the product line.

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Products Currently Under Development May Fail to Realize Anticipated Benefits.

The markets in which we operate are characterized by rapidly changing technologies, evolving industry standards, frequent new product introductions and relatively short product life. The pursuit of necessary technological advances and the development of new products require substantial time and expense. For example, we made ten acquisitions during the period between 1999 and 2000. Due to various economic conditions, none of the products from our acquired businesses have achieved the level of market acceptance that was forecasted at the time of their acquisitions. Additionally, certain product groups have not achieved the level of technological development needed to be marketable or to expand the market. As a result, we recorded an aggregate of approximately \$576.8 million related to impairment charges and write-down of in-process research and development related to the acquired technologies, both of which negatively impacted our operating results. We cannot assure you that technologies currently under development will achieve feasibility or that even if we are successful, the developed product will be accepted by the market. We may not be able to recover the costs of existing and future product developments and our failure to do so may materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We Are Exposed to the Credit Risk of Our Customers and to Credit Exposures in Weakened Markets, Which Could Result in Material Losses.

Most of our sales are on an open credit basis, with payment terms of 30 days typically in the United States, and because of local customs or conditions, longer in some markets outside the United States. We monitor individual customer payment capability in granting such an open credit arrangement, seek to limit such open credit to amounts we believe the customers can pay and maintain reserves we believe are adequate to cover exposure for doubtful accounts. Beyond our open credit arrangements, we have also experienced a request for customer financing and facilitation of leasing arrangements, which we have not provided to date and do not expect to provide in the future. We expect demand for enhanced open credit terms, for example, longer payment terms, customer financing and leasing arrangements to continue and believe that such arrangements are a competitive factor in obtaining business. Our decision not to provide these types of financing arrangements may adversely affect our ability to sell product, and therefore, our revenue, operations and business.

Because of the current slowdown in the global economy, our exposure to credit risks relating to sales on an open-credit basis has increased. Although we monitor and attempt to mitigate the associated risk, including monitoring customers located in certain geographic areas, there can be no assurance that our efforts will be effective in reducing credit risk. Additionally, there have been significant insolvencies and bankruptcies among our customers, which have and may continue to cause us to incur economic and financial losses. For example, we recorded a loss of \$0.9 million related to the settlement of all outstanding accounts receivables due from Net Servicos, a customer. There can be no assurance that additional losses would not be incurred and that such losses would not be material. Although these losses have generally not been material to date, future losses, if incurred, could harm our business and have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

We Have and We May Seek to Expand Our Business Through Acquisitions; Acquisitions Could Disrupt Our Business Operations and Harm Our Operating Results.

In order to expand our business, we may make strategic acquisitions of other companies. We plan to continue to evaluate opportunities for strategic acquisitions from time to time, and may make an acquisition at some future point. However, the current volatility in the stock market and the current price of our common stock may adversely affect our ability to make such acquisitions.

Any acquisition that we make involves substantial risks, including the following:

difficulties in integrating the operations, technologies, products and personnel of an acquired company;

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diversion of management's attention from normal daily operations of the business;

potential difficulties in completing projects associated with in-process research and development;

difficulties in entering markets in which we have no or limited direct prior experience and where competitors in such markets have stronger market positions;

initial dependence on unfamiliar supply chains or relatively small supply partners;

insufficient revenues to offset increased expenses associated with acquisitions; and

the potential loss of key employees of the acquired companies.

Acquisitions may also cause us to:

issue common stock that would dilute our current stockholders' percentage ownership;

assume liabilities;

record goodwill and non-amortizable intangible assets that will be subject to impairment testing and potential periodic impairment charges;

incur amortization expenses related to certain intangible assets;

incur large and immediate write-offs; or

become subject to litigation.

Mergers and acquisitions of high-technology companies are inherently risky, and no assurance can be given that our future acquisitions will be successful and will not materially adversely affect our business, operating results or financial condition. Failure to manage and successfully integrate acquisitions we make could harm our business and operating results in a material way. Even when an acquired company has already developed and marketed products, there can be no assurance that product enhancements will be made in a timely fashion or that all pre-acquisition due diligence will have identified all possible issues that might arise with respect to such products.

We made ten acquisitions during the period between 1999 and 2000. Due to various economic conditions, none of the products from our acquired businesses have achieved the level of market acceptance that was forecasted at the time of their acquisitions. Additionally, certain product groups have not achieved the level of technological development needed to be marketable or to expand the market. We recorded impairment losses of approximately \$4.0 million and \$572.8 million of intangible assets related to these acquisitions in December 31, 2002 and 2001. As of March 31, 2003, no intangible assets from these acquisitions remain.

We Have Adopted a Stockholder Rights Plan, Which, Together With Provisions in Our Charter Documents and Delaware Law, May Delay or Prevent an Acquisition of Us, Which Could Decrease the Value of Our Stock.

We adopted a stockholder rights plan pursuant to which we distributed one right for each outstanding share of common stock held by stockholders of record as of February 20, 2001. Because the rights may substantially dilute the stock ownership of a person or group attempting a take-over of us, even if such a change in control is beneficial to our stockholders, without the approval of our board of directors, the plan could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, or a significant percentage of our

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outstanding capital stock, without first negotiating with our board of directors. Additionally, provisions of our Certificate of Incorporation and our Bylaws could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of us in a transaction not approved by our Board of Directors, and we have also opted out of the anti-takeover provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which could also have the effect of delaying or preventing our acquisition by a third party.

Various Export Licensing Requirements Could Materially and Adversely Affect Our Business or Require Us to Significantly Modify Our Current Business Practices.

Various government export regulations may apply to the encryption or other features of our products. We may have to make certain filings with the government in order to obtain permission to export certain of our products. In the past, we may have inadvertently failed to file certain export applications and notices, and we may have to make certain filings and request permission to continue exportation of any affected products without interruption while these applications are pending. If we do have to make such filings, we cannot assure you that we will obtain permission to continue exporting the affected products or that we will obtain any required export approvals now or in the future. If we do not receive the required export approvals, we may be unable to ship those products to certain customers located outside of the United States. In addition, we may be subject to fines or other penalties due to the failure to file certain export applications and notices.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk.

Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our investment portfolio. The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while maximizing yields without significantly increasing risk. This is accomplished by investing in widely diversified short-term investments, consisting primarily of investment grade securities, substantially all of which mature within the next twenty-four months. A hypothetical 50 basis point increase in interest rates would result in an approximate \$161,000 decline (less than 1%) in the fair value of our available-for-sale securities.

Foreign Currency Risk.

A substantial majority of our revenue, expense and capital purchasing activity are transacted in U.S. dollars. However, we do enter into transactions from Belgium, United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Canada, and Israel denominated in local currencies. A hypothetical adverse change of 10% in exchange rates would result in a decline in income before taxes of approximately \$0.5 million.

All of the potential changes noted above are based on sensitivity analyses performed on our financial positions at March 31, 2003. Actual results may differ materially.

ITEM 4. CONTROL AND PROCEDURES

Within the 90 days prior to the date of filing this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information relating to u