

MoSys, Inc.
Form 10-Q
May 11, 2015
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark one)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2015

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-32929

MOSYS, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of Incorporation or organization)

77-0291941
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

3301 Olcott Street

Santa Clara, California, 95054

(Address of principal executive office and zip code)

(408) 418-7500

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

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

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

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As of April 30, 2015, 64,650,098 shares of the Registrant's common stock, \$0.01 par value, were outstanding.

Table of Contents

MOSYS, INC.

FORM 10-Q

March 31, 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PART I</u>	<u>FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	3
<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Financial Statements (Unaudited):</u>	3
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014</u>	3
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014</u>	4
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014</u>	5
	<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	6
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	16
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	20
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	20
<u>PART II</u>	<u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>	21
<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	21
<u>Item 1A.</u>	<u>Risk Factors</u>	21
<u>Item 6.</u>	<u>Exhibits</u>	21
	<u>Signatures</u>	22

Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****MOSYS, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(Unaudited)****(In thousands, except par value)**

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,020	\$ 3,110
Short-term investments	26,066	20,439
Accounts receivable, net	82	177
Inventories	1,177	881
Prepaid expenses and other	1,020	887
Total current assets	35,365	25,494
Long-term investments	7,597	2,245
Property and equipment, net	830	854
Goodwill	23,134	23,134
Other assets	631	899
Total assets	\$ 67,557	\$ 52,626
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 311	\$ 495
Accrued expenses and other	2,287	2,350
Total current liabilities	2,598	2,845
Long-term liabilities	245	241
Commitments and contingencies (Note 4)		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 20,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 120,000 shares authorized; 64,639 shares and 49,793 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	646	498
Additional paid-in capital	222,526	199,541
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4)	(10)
Accumulated deficit	(158,454)	(150,489)
Total stockholders' equity	64,714	49,540
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 67,557	\$ 52,626

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

MOSYS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Net revenue		
Product	\$ 180	\$ 581
Royalty and other	596	751
Total net revenue	776	1,332
Cost of net revenue	237	577
Gross profit	539	755
Operating expenses		
Research and development	6,893	7,054
Selling, general and administrative	1,614	1,797
Total operating expenses	8,507	8,851
Loss from operations	(7,968)	(8,096)
Other income, net	23	30
Loss before income taxes	(7,945)	(8,066)
Income tax provision	20	21
Net loss	(7,965)	(8,087)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	6	(9)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (7,959)	\$ (8,096)
Net loss per share		
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.16)
Shares used in computing net loss per share		
Basic and diluted	54,282	49,174

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

MOSYS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (7,965)	\$ (8,087)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	145	108
Stock-based compensation	1,227	1,491
Amortization of intangible assets	237	250
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	95	(205)
Inventories	(296)	158
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(102)	(80)
Accounts payable	(184)	99
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(166)	(71)
Net cash used in operating activities	(7,009)	(6,337)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(121)	(84)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of marketable securities	11,579	13,531
Purchases of marketable securities	(22,552)	(10,985)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(11,094)	2,462
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from the sale of common stock, net of issuance costs	21,479	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	534	1,624
Net cash provided by financing activities	22,013	1,624
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,910	(2,251)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,110	4,364
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 7,020	\$ 2,113

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

MOSYS, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Note 1. The Company and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Company

MoSys, Inc. (the Company) was incorporated in California in September 1991, and reincorporated in September 2000 in Delaware. The Company's strategy and primary business objective is to be an IP-rich fabless semiconductor company focused on the development and sale of integrated circuit (IC) products. Prior to 2011, the Company's primary business activities were designing, developing, marketing and licensing high-performance semiconductor memory and high-speed parallel and serial interface, or SerDes, intellectual property (IP) used by the semiconductor industry and communications, networking and storage equipment manufacturers. Since 2011, the Company has developed two IC product lines under the Bandwidth Engine and LineSpeed product names. Bandwidth Engine ICs combine the Company's proprietary high-density embedded memory with its high-speed 10 gigabits per second and higher interface technology. The LineSpeed IC product line is comprised of non-memory based, high-speed SerDes devices with gearbox or retimer functionality that convert lanes of data received on line cards or by optical modules into different configurations and/or ensure signal integrity. Both product lines are being marketed to networking and communications systems companies. The Company's future success and ability to achieve and maintain profitability depends on its success in developing a market for its ICs.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared without audit in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The condensed consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2014 has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements at that date. Certain information and disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) have been condensed or omitted in accordance with these rules and regulations. The information in this report should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in its most recent annual report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to summarize fairly the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. The operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2015 or for any other future period.

Basis of Presentation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. The Company's fiscal year is the calendar year.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses recognized during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassification

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. Previously reported intangible asset amounts have been included in the other assets line item of the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The amounts for the prior periods have been reclassified to be consistent with the current year presentation and have no impact on previously reported total assets, total stockholders' equity or net loss.

Table of Contents

Cash Equivalents and Investments

The Company has invested its excess cash in money market accounts, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, corporate debt, government-sponsored enterprise bonds and municipal bonds and considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Investments with original maturities greater than three months and remaining maturities less than one year are classified as short-term investments. Investments with remaining maturities greater than one year are classified as long-term investments. Management generally determines the appropriate classification of securities at the time of purchase. All securities are classified as available-for-sale. The Company's available-for-sale short-term and long-term investments are carried at fair value, with the unrealized holding gains and losses reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Realized gains and losses and declines in the value judged to be other than temporary are included in the other income, net line item in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company measures the fair value of financial instruments using a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels:

Level 1 Inputs used to measure fair value are unadjusted quoted prices that are available in active markets for the identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.

Level 2 Pricing is provided by third party sources of market information obtained through the Company's investment advisors, rather than models. The Company does not adjust for, or apply, any additional assumptions or estimates to the pricing information it receives from advisors. The Company's Level 2 securities include cash equivalents and available-for-sale securities, which consisted primarily of certificates of deposit, corporate debt, and government agency and municipal debt securities from issuers with high-quality credit ratings. The Company's investment advisors obtain pricing data from independent sources, such as Standard & Poor's, Bloomberg and Interactive Data Corporation, and rely on comparable pricing of other securities because the Level 2 securities are not actively traded and have fewer observable transactions. The Company considers this the most reliable information available for the valuation of the securities.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and reflect the use of significant management judgment are used to measure fair value. These values are generally determined using pricing models for which the assumptions utilize management's estimates of market participant assumptions. The determination of fair value for Level 3 investments and other financial instruments involves the most management judgment and subjectivity.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts to ensure that its trade receivables balances are not overstated due to uncollectibility. The Company performs ongoing customer credit evaluations within the context of the industry in which it operates and

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generally does not require collateral from its customers. A specific allowance of up to 100% of the invoice value is provided for any problematic customer balances. Delinquent account balances are written off after management has determined that the likelihood of collection is remote. The Company grants credit only to customers deemed creditworthy in the judgment of management. There was no allowance for doubtful accounts receivable at either March 31, 2015 or December 31, 2014.

Revenue Recognition

General

The Company generates revenue from the sales of IC products and licensing of its IP. The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery or performance has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured. Evidence of an arrangement generally consists of signed agreements or customer purchase orders.

IC products

The Company sells products both directly to customers, as well as through distributors. Revenue from sales directly to customers is generally recognized at the time of shipment. The Company may record an estimated allowance, at the time of shipment, for future returns and other charges against revenue consistent with the terms of sale. IC product revenue and costs relating to sales made through distributors with rights of return or stock rotation are generally deferred until the distributors sell the product to end customers due to the Company's inability to estimate future returns and credits to be issued. Distributors are generally able to return up to 10% of their purchases for slow, non-moving or obsolete inventory for credit every six months. At the time of shipment to distributors, an accounts receivable for the selling price is recorded, as there is a legally enforceable right to receive payment, and inventory is relieved, as legal title to the inventory is transferred upon shipment. Revenues are recognized upon receiving notification from the distributors that products have been sold to end customers. Distributors provide information regarding products and quantity, end customer shipments and remaining inventory on hand. The deferred margin recorded on sales to distributors where the product has not sold through to end customers is included in the accrued expenses and other line item in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Table of Contents

Royalty

The Company's licensing contracts typically also provide for royalties based on the licensee's use of the Company's memory technology in their currently shipping commercial products. The Company recognizes royalties in the quarter in which it receives the licensee's report.

Licensing

Licensing revenue consists of fees earned from license agreements, development services and support and maintenance. For stand-alone license agreements or license deliverables in multi-deliverable arrangements that do not require significant development, modification or customization, revenues are recognized when all revenue recognition criteria have been met. Delivery of the licensed technology is typically the final revenue recognition criterion met, at which time revenue is recognized. If any of the criteria are not met, revenue recognition is deferred until such time as all criteria have been met. Support and maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the period during which the obligation exists, typically 12 months. There was no licensing revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2015. Licensing revenue was \$41,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2014.

Cost of Net Revenue

Cost of net revenue consists primarily of direct and indirect costs of IC product sales and engineering personnel costs directly related to maintenance and support services specified in licensing agreements. Maintenance and support typically includes engineering support to assist in the commencement of production of a licensee's products.

Goodwill

The Company reviews goodwill for impairment on an annual basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. The Company first assesses qualitative factors to determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step impairment test. If the qualitative assessment warrants further analysis, the Company compares the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying value. The fair value of the reporting unit is determined using the market approach. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds the carrying value of net assets of the reporting unit, goodwill is not impaired, and the Company is not required to perform further testing. If the carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, then the Company must record an impairment charge equal to the difference. The Company has determined that it has a single reporting unit for purposes of performing its goodwill impairment test. As the Company uses the market approach to assess impairment in the second step of the analysis, the price of its common stock is an important component of the fair value calculation. If the Company's stock price continues to experience significant price and volume fluctuations, this will impact the fair value of the reporting unit, which can lead to potential impairment in future periods. The Company performed step one of the annual impairment test in September 2014, and concluded no factors indicated impairment of goodwill. As of March 31, 2015, the Company had not identified any factors to indicate there was an impairment of its goodwill and determined that no additional impairment analysis was required.

Per Share Amounts

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss for the period by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per share gives effect to all potentially dilutive common shares outstanding during the period. Potentially dilutive common shares consist of incremental shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options, vesting of stock awards and purchases under the employee stock purchase plan. As of March 31, 2015 and 2014, stock awards to purchase approximately 10,016,000 and 10,173,000 shares, respectively, were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share as their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss includes unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities. Realized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss and included in other income, net in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. All amounts recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 are not considered significant.

Table of Contents**Note 2: Fair Value of Financial Instruments**

The estimated fair values of financial instruments outstanding were (in thousands):

	Cost	March 31, 2015		Fair Value
		Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,020	\$	\$	\$ 7,020
Short-term investments:				
U.S. government-sponsored enterprise bonds	\$ 8,710	\$	\$ (3)	\$ 8,707
Corporate notes	10,835	2	(3)	10,834
Municipal bonds	3,071	1		3,072
Certificates of deposit	2,953	1		2,954
Commercial paper	499			499
Total short-term investments	\$ 26,068	\$ 4	\$ (6)	\$ 26,066
Long-term investments:				
U.S. government-sponsored enterprise bonds	\$ 1,001	\$	\$ (1)	\$ 1,000
Corporate notes	6,598	2	(3)	6,597
Total long-term investments	\$ 7,599	\$ 2	\$ (4)	\$ 7,597
	Cost	December 31, 2014		Fair Value
		Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,110	\$	\$	\$ 3,110
Short-term investments:				
U.S. government-sponsored enterprise bonds	\$ 1,250	\$	\$	\$ 1,250
Municipal bonds	841			841
Corporate notes	15,921	2	(6)	15,917
Certificates of deposit	2,430	1		2,431
Total short-term investments	\$ 20,442	\$ 3	\$ (6)	\$ 20,439
Long-term investments:				
U.S. government-sponsored enterprise bonds	\$ 1,000	\$	\$ (2)	\$ 998
Corporate notes	1,252		(5)	1,247
Total long-term investments	\$ 2,252	\$	\$ (7)	\$ 2,245

Table of Contents

The estimated fair values of available-for-sale securities with unrealized losses were (in thousands):

	Cost	March 31, 2015		Fair Value
		Unrealized	Losses	
Short-term investments:				
U.S. government-sponsored enterprise bonds	\$ 6,597	\$	(3)	\$ 6,594
Corporate notes	4,387		(3)	4,384
Total short-term investments	\$ 10,984	\$	(6)	\$ 10,978
Long-term investments:				
U.S. government-sponsored enterprise bonds	\$ 1,001	\$	(1)	\$ 1,000
Corporate notes	3,299		(3)	3,296
Total long-term investments	\$ 4,300	\$	(4)	\$ 4,296

	Cost	December 31, 2014		Fair Value
		Unrealized	Losses	
Short-term investments:				
Corporate notes	\$ 13,006	\$	(6)	\$ 13,000
Total short-term investments	\$ 13,006	\$	(6)	\$ 13,000
Long-term investments:				
U.S. government-sponsored enterprise bonds	\$ 1,000	\$	(2)	\$ 998
Corporate notes	1,252		(5)	1,247
Total long-term investments	\$ 2,252	\$	(7)	\$ 2,245

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, all of the available-for-sale securities with unrealized losses had been in a loss position for less than 12 months.

Cost and fair value of investments based on two maturity groups were (in thousands):

	Cost	March 31, 2015			Fair Value
		Unrealized	Unrealized	Losses	
		Gains			
Due within 1 year	\$ 26,068	\$ 4	\$	(6)	\$ 26,066
Due in 1-2 years	7,599	2		(4)	7,597
Total	\$ 33,667	\$ 6	\$	(10)	\$ 33,663

	Cost	December 31, 2014			Fair Value
		Unrealized	Unrealized	Losses	
		Gains			
Due within 1 year	\$ 20,442	\$ 3	\$	(6)	\$ 20,439
Due in 1-2 years	2,252			(7)	2,245
Total	\$ 22,694	\$ 3	\$	(13)	\$ 22,684

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Table of Contents

The following table represents the Company's fair value hierarchy for its financial assets (cash equivalents and investments) as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Money market funds	\$ 5,002	\$ 5,002		\$
U.S. government-sponsored enterprise bonds	9,707		9,707	
Corporate notes	17,431		17,431	
Municipal bonds	4,205		4,205	
Certificates of deposit	2,954		2,954	
Commercial paper	599		599	
Total assets	\$ 39,898	\$ 5,002	\$ 34,896	\$

	December 31, 2014			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Money market funds	\$ 1,837	\$ 1,837		\$
U.S. government-sponsored enterprise bonds	2,248		2,248	
Municipal bonds	1,243		1,243	
Corporate notes	17,164		17,164	
Certificates of deposit	2,676		2,676	
Total assets	\$ 25,168	\$ 1,837	\$ 23,331	\$

There were no transfers in or out of Level 1 and Level 2 securities during the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

Note 3. Balance Sheet Detail

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	(in thousands)	
Inventories:		
Work-in-process	\$ 979	\$ 651
Finished goods	198	230
	\$ 1,177	\$ 881

Identifiable intangible assets relating to business combinations and a patent license were (dollar amounts in thousands):

	Life (years)	March 31, 2015		Net Carrying Value
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	
Developed technology	3-5	\$ 9,240	\$ 9,240	\$
Patent license	7	780	362	418
Total		\$ 10,020	\$ 9,602	\$ 418

December 31, 2014

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	Life (years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Developed technology	3-5	\$ 9,240	\$ 9,031	\$ 209
Patent license	7	780	334	446
Total		\$ 10,020	\$ 9,365	\$ 655

Intangible assets acquired in business combinations, referred to as purchased intangible assets, are accounted for based on the fair value of assets purchased and are amortized over the period in which economic benefit is estimated to be received. The net carrying value of identifiable assets has been included in the other assets line item in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Amortization expense has been included in research and development expense in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. The estimated aggregate amortization expense to be recognized in future years is approximately \$0.1 million for the remainder of 2015 and \$0.1 million annually for 2016 through 2018.

Table of Contents

Note 4. Commitments and Contingencies

Indemnification

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into contractual arrangements under which it may agree to indemnify the counterparties from any losses incurred relating to breach of representations and warranties, failure to perform certain covenants, or claims and losses arising from certain events as outlined within the particular contract, which may include, for example, losses arising from litigation or claims relating to past performance. Such indemnification clauses may not be subject to maximum loss clauses. The Company has also entered into indemnification agreements with its officers and directors. No material amounts were reflected in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2015 or 2014 related to these indemnifications.

The Company has not estimated the maximum potential amount of indemnification liability under these agreements due to the limited history of prior claims and the unique facts and circumstances applicable to each particular agreement. To date, the Company has not made any material payments related to these indemnification agreements.

Legal Matters

The Company is not a party to any material legal proceeding that the Company believes is likely to have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position or results of operations. From time to time the Company may be subject to legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business. These claims, even if not meritorious, could result in the expenditure of significant financial resources and diversion of management efforts.

Note 5. Business Segments, Concentration of Credit Risk and Significant Customers

The Company operates in one business segment and uses one measurement of profitability for its business. Net revenue attributed to the United States and to all foreign countries is based on the geographical location of the customer.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash, cash equivalents, short-term and long-term investments and accounts receivable. Cash, cash equivalents and short-term and long term investments are deposited with high credit-quality institutions.

The Company recognized revenue from licensing of its technologies and shipment of ICs to customers in North America, Asia and Europe as follows (in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended			
	March 31,		2014	
	2015		2014	
Taiwan	\$	479	\$	337
North America		177		350
Japan		112		623
Rest of world		8		11
Europe				11
Total net revenue	\$	776	\$	1,332

Customers who accounted for at least 10% of total net revenue were:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2015	2014
Customer A	60%	24%
Customer B	10%	38%
Customer C	*	20%

*Represents less than 10%

Two customers accounted for 80% of net accounts receivable at March 31, 2015. Three customers accounted for 97% of net accounts receivable at December 31, 2014.

Table of Contents**Note 6. Income Tax Provision**

The Company determines deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of the Company's assets and liabilities using tax rates in effect for the year in which the Company expects the differences to affect taxable income. A valuation allowance is established for any deferred tax assets for which it is more likely than not that all or a portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Company files U.S. federal and state and foreign income tax returns in jurisdictions with varying statutes of limitations. 2004 through 2014 tax years generally remain subject to examination by federal, state and foreign tax authorities. As of March 31, 2015, the Company has not recorded any liability for unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions.

Note 7. Stock-Based Compensation

The expense relating to stock options is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, usually the vesting period, based on the grant-date fair value. The unamortized compensation cost, net of expected forfeitures, as of March 31, 2015 was \$3.9 million related to stock options and is expected to be recognized as expense over a weighted average period of approximately 2.4 years. The expense related to restricted stock units (RSUs) is recognized over a three-to-five year vesting period and is based on the fair value of the underlying stock on the dates of grant. The unamortized compensation cost, net of expected forfeitures, as of March 31, 2015 was \$0.9 million related to RSUs and is expected to be recognized as expense over a weighted average period of approximately 2 years.

The Company presents the tax benefits resulting from tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized from the exercise of stock options as financing cash flows in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, there were no such tax benefits associated with the exercise of stock options due to the Company's loss position.

Valuation Assumptions

The fair value of the Company's share-based payment awards for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 was estimated on the grant dates using the Black-Scholes valuation option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
Employee stock options:	2015	2014
Risk-free interest rate	0.6% - 1.4%	1.5% - 1.7%
Volatility	55.8% - 57.7%	56.9% - 57.5%
Expected life (years)	3.0-5.0	4.0-5.0
Dividend yield	0%	0%

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The risk-free interest rate was derived from the Daily Treasury Yield Curve Rates as published by the U.S. Department of the Treasury as of the grant date for terms equal to the expected terms of the options. The expected volatility was based on the historical volatility of the Company's stock price over the expected term of the options. The expected term of options granted was derived from historical data based on employee exercises and post-vesting employment termination behavior. A dividend yield of zero is applied because the Company has never paid dividends and has no intention to pay dividends in the near future.

The stock-based compensation expense recorded is adjusted based on estimated forfeiture rates. An annualized forfeiture rate has been used as a best estimate of future forfeitures based on the Company's historical forfeiture experience. The stock-based compensation expense will be adjusted in later periods if the actual forfeiture rate is different from the estimate.

Table of Contents**Common Stock Options and Restricted Stock**

A summary of the option and RSU activity under the Company's Amended and Restated 2000 Stock Option and Equity Incentive Plan (Amended 2000 Plan) and Amended and Restated 2010 Equity Incentive Plan (Amended 2010 Plan), referred to collectively as the Plans, is presented below (in thousands, except exercise price):

	Available for Grant	Number of Shares	Options Outstanding Weighted Average Exercise Prices
Balance at December 31, 2014	1,760	5,994	\$ 3.87
Additional shares authorized under the Amended 2010 Plan	500		
Restricted stock units cancelled	6		
Options granted	(1,323)	1,323	\$ 2.05
Options cancelled	153	(153)	\$ 5.00
Options exercised		(22)	\$ 1.60
Options expired	(78)		5.79
Balance at March 31, 2015	1,018	7,142	\$ 3.52

The Company also has awarded options to new employees outside of the Plans and may continue to do so, as material inducements to the acceptance of employment with the Company, as permitted under the Listing Rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market. These grants must be approved by the compensation committee of the board of directors, a majority of the independent directors or, below a specified share level, by an authorized executive officer.

A summary of the inducement grant option activity is presented below (in thousands, except exercise price):

	Number of Shares	Options Outstanding Weighted Average Exercise Prices
Balance at December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015	2,233	\$ 3.68

A summary of RSU activity under the Plans is presented below (in thousands, except for fair value):

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Non-vested shares at December 31, 2014	394	\$ 4.61
Vested	(120)	\$ 4.60
Cancelled	(6)	\$ 4.60

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Non-vested shares at March 31, 2015	268	\$	4.61
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The total intrinsic value of the restricted stock units outstanding as of March 31, 2015 was \$0.6 million.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes significant ranges of outstanding and exercisable options as of March 31, 2015 (in thousands, except contractual life and exercise price):

Range of Exercise Price	Number Outstanding	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable		
		Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	
\$1.50 - \$2.94	2,542	5.97	\$ 2.06	1,098	\$ 2.01		
\$2.95 - \$3.58	2,353	3.85	\$ 3.23	1,502	\$ 3.25		
\$3.59 - \$4.46	3,013	4.77	\$ 4.15	2,131	\$ 4.12		
\$4.47 - \$6.50	1,467	2.77	\$ 5.44	1,286	\$ 5.49		
\$1.50 - \$6.50	9,375	4.55	\$ 3.56	6,017	\$ 3.81	\$ 418	
Vested and expected to vest	9,027	4.40	\$ 3.58			\$ 405	
Exercisable	6,017	2.88	\$ 3.81			\$ 331	

The aggregate intrinsic value of employee stock options exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 was approximately \$8,000 and \$500,000, respectively.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In June 2010, the Company's stockholders approved the 2010 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP). A total of 2,000,000 shares of common stock have been reserved for issuance under the ESPP. The ESPP, which is intended to qualify under Section 423 of the Internal Revenue Code, is administered by the board of directors or the compensation committee of the board of directors. The ESPP provides that eligible employees may purchase up to \$25,000 worth of the Company's common stock annually over the course of two six-month offering periods. The purchase price to be paid by participants is 85% of the price per share of the Company's common stock either at the beginning or the end of each six-month offering period, whichever is less. On September 1, 2010, the Company commenced the first offering period under the ESPP. On February 28, 2015, approximately 339,000 shares of common stock were issued at an aggregate purchase price of \$518,000 under the ESPP. As of March 31, 2015, there were approximately 427,000 shares authorized and unissued under the ESPP.

Note 8. Stockholders' Equity

On March 4, 2015, the Company sold 14,375,000 shares of common stock in an equity offering and raised approximately \$21.5 million, net of transaction expenses. Two of the Company's executive officers between them purchased a total of 406,250 shares at the public offering price.

Note 9. Related Party Transactions

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In February 2012, the Company entered into a strategic development and marketing agreement with Credo Semiconductor (Hong Kong) Ltd. (Credo), a privately- funded, fabless semiconductor company, to develop, market and sell integrated circuits. Two of the Company's executive officers between them loaned a total of \$250,000 to Credo for a portion of the seed funding needed by Credo to commence its integrated circuit design efforts. These loans may be converted into minority equity interests in Credo. The strategic development and marketing agreement, as amended, calls for the Company to make payments to Credo upon Credo achieving certain development and verification milestones towards the development of IC products and provides the Company with exclusive sales and marketing rights for such IC products. To date, the Company has paid Credo \$4.6 million for achievement of additional development milestones, as well as for mask costs and wafer purchases from third-party vendors. All amounts incurred have been recorded as research and development expenses. Currently, under the strategic development and marketing agreement, the Company is entitled to reimbursement of \$4.2 million of development costs based on payments made to Credo to date. This amount is subject to increase as additional payments are made to Credo. The reimbursement will be funded by the gross profits earned by the Company from the sale of the products, with the initial gross profits being primarily applied to reimbursing the Company for these development payments and a portion paid to Credo. Once the full amount has been reimbursed, the gross profits will be shared equally by the Company and Credo.

Table of Contents

ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations should be read in conjunction with the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements and notes included in this report. This 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 include, without limitation, statements about the market for our technology, our strategy, competition, expected financial performance, all information disclosed under Item 3 of this Part I, and other aspects of our business identified in our most recent annual report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 13, 2015 and in other reports that we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Any statements about our business, financial results, financial condition and operations contained in this Form 10-Q that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. Without limiting the foregoing, the words believes, anticipates, expects, intends, plans, projects, or similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Our actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including the risk factors described below in Risk Factors and elsewhere in this report and under Item 1A of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. We undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason, except as required by law, even as new information becomes available or events occur in the future.

Company Overview

Our strategy and primary business objective is to become a fabless semiconductor company focused on the development and sale of integrated circuits, or ICs, for the high-speed networking, communications, storage and computing markets. Our solutions deliver time-to-market, performance, power, area and economic benefits for system original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs. We have developed two families of ICs under the Bandwidth Engine® and LineSpeed product names. Bandwidth Engine ICs combine our proprietary 1T-SRAM® high-density embedded memory, integrated macro functions and high-speed serial interface, or SerDes, I/O, with our intelligent access technology and a highly efficient interface protocol. The LineSpeed IC product line, which was announced in March 2013, is comprised of non-memory, high-speed SerDes I/O devices with gearbox and retimer functionality, which convert lanes of data received on line cards or by optical modules into different configurations and/or ensure signal integrity. Certain SerDes products have been developed under a strategic development and marketing agreement with Credo Semiconductor Ltd., or Credo, to whom we have paid a total of \$4.6 million for the development of these new products. The initial gross profits earned by us from the sale of Credo developed products will be primarily applied to reimbursing us for these development payments and a portion will be paid to Credo. Once \$4.2 million of this amount has been reimbursed, all gross profits from the sale of the Credo-developed products worldwide will be shared equally by Credo and us.

Historically, our primary business was the design, development, marketing, sale and support of differentiated intellectual property, or IP, including embedded memory and high-speed parallel and SerDes I/O used in advanced systems-on-chips, or SoCs. Currently, we are focused on developing differentiated IP-rich IC products and are dedicating all our research and development, marketing and sales budget to these IC products.

Our future success and ability to achieve and maintain profitability will be dependent on the marketing and sales of our IC products into networking, communications and other markets requiring high-bandwidth memory access. We are currently supporting existing design-win customers and actively pursuing additional design wins for the use of our ICs in networking and communication equipment. To date, none of our design win customers have commenced full production of systems using our ICs. We have established initial pricing of our IC products ordered to date, but longer-term volume prices will be subject to negotiations with our customers and may vary substantially from these initial prices.

Sources of Revenue

Product. Product revenue is generally recognized at the time of shipment to our customers. An estimated allowance is recorded, at the time of shipment, for future returns and other charges against revenue consistent with the terms of sale. IC product revenue and costs relating to sales made through distributors with rights of return and stock rotation are deferred until the distributors sell the product to end customers due to our inability to estimate future returns and credits to be issued. At the time of shipment to distributors, an accounts receivable for the selling price is recorded, as there is a legally enforceable right to receive payment, inventory is relieved, as legal title to the inventory is transferred upon shipment, and the associated deferred margin is recorded as deferred revenues in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Revenues are recognized upon receiving notification from the distributors that products have been sold to end customers.

Table of Contents

Royalty. Royalty revenue represents amounts earned under provisions in our memory licensing contracts that require our licensees to report royalties and make payments at a stated rate based on actual units manufactured or sold by licensees for products that include our memory IP. Our license agreements require the licensee to report the manufacture or sale of products that include our technology after the end of the quarter in which the sale or manufacture occurs, and we recognize royalties in the quarter in which we receive the licensee's report. The timing and level of royalties are difficult to predict. They depend on the licensee's ability to market, produce and sell products incorporating our technology.

Licensing. Licensing revenue, which is included in royalty and other revenue, consists of fees earned from license agreements, development services, and support and maintenance. Our licensing revenue consists primarily of fees for providing circuit design, layout and design verification and granting licenses to customers that embed our technology into their products. The vast majority of our contracts allow for milestone billing based on work performed. We currently have no active license agreements generating licensing revenue.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make certain estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. On an ongoing basis we make these estimates based on our historical experience and on assumptions that we consider reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates, and reported results could differ under different assumptions or conditions. Our significant accounting policies and estimates are disclosed in Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. As of March 31, 2015, there have been no material changes to our significant accounting policies and estimates.

*Results of Operations**Net Revenue.*

	Three Months Ended		Year-Over-Year	
	2015	March 31, 2014	Change 2014 to 2015	
	(dollar amounts in thousands)			
Product	\$ 180	\$ 581	\$ (401)	(69)%
Percentage of total net revenue	23%	44%		

Product revenue decreased due to a lower volume of shipments of ICs in the first quarter of 2015. Additionally, product revenue for the first quarter of 2014 included a reversal of \$0.3 million of sales return reserves, which had been recorded in prior periods.

	Three Months Ended		Year-Over-Year	
	2015	March 31, 2014	Change 2014 to 2015	

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	(dollar amounts in thousands)						
Royalty and other	\$	596	\$	751	\$	(155)	(21)%
Percentage of total net revenue		77%		56%			

Royalty and other revenue include revenues generated from licensing agreements. Royalty and other revenue decreased primarily due to a decrease in shipment volumes by licensees whose products incorporate our licensed IP and a decrease in revenue recognized from residual licensing agreements entered into in prior years.

Cost of Net Revenue and Gross Profit.

	Three Months Ended March 31,			Year-Over-Year Change 2014 to 2015			
	2015		2014				
	(dollar amounts in thousands)						
Cost of net revenue	\$	237	\$	577	\$	(340)	(59)%
Percentage of total net revenue		31%		43%			

	Three Months Ended March 31,			Year-Over-Year Change 2014 to 2015			
	2015		2014				
	(dollar amounts in thousands)						
Gross profit	\$	539	\$	755	\$	(216)	(29)%
Gross margin		69%		57%			

Cost of net revenue is primarily comprised of direct and indirect costs related to the sale of IC products.

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Table of Contents

Cost of net revenue decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2015, compared with the same period of 2014, primarily due to lower IC shipment volumes.

Gross profit decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2015, compared with the same period of 2014, due to the decrease in our royalty revenue. Gross margin percentage increased for the three months ended March 31, 2015, compared with the same period of 2014, primarily due to the shift in revenue mix where royalty revenue, which has no associated costs, comprised a greater portion of total net revenue.

Research and Development.

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Year-Over-Year Change 2014 to 2015	
	2015	2014	(dollar amounts in thousands)	
Research and development	\$ 6,893	\$ 7,054	\$ (161)	(2)%
Percentage of total net revenue	888%	530%		

Our research and development expenses include costs related to the development of our IC products and amortization of intangible assets. We expense research and development costs as they are incurred.

The \$0.2 million decrease was primarily due to decreases in computer-aided software license fees, development costs of our LineSpeed IC products and stock-based compensation charges, partially offset by an increase in personnel-related expenses. Research and development expense is expected to fluctuate in absolute dollars in the remaining quarters of 2015 primarily due to timing of masks tooling costs and other fabrication costs related to next generation products. Specifically, we expect to incur mask tooling and related fabrication costs in the second quarter of 2015 related to our next generation of Bandwidth Engine IC products, which will significantly increase research and development expenses.

Research and development expenses included stock-based compensation expense of \$1.0 million and \$1.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Selling, General and Administrative.

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Year-Over-Year Change 2014 to 2015	
	2015	2014	(dollar amounts in thousands)	
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 1,614	\$ 1,797	\$ (183)	(10)%
Percentage of total net revenue	208%	135%		

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Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel and related overhead costs for sales, marketing, finance, human resources and general management.

The \$0.2 million decrease was primarily due to a decrease in stock-based compensation charges.

Selling, general and administrative expenses included stock-based compensation expense of \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million for the three month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Other Income, net.

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Year-Over-Year Change 2014 to 2015	
	2015	2014		
Other income, net	\$ 23	\$ 30	\$ (7)	(23)%
Percentage of total net revenue	3%	2%		

Other income, net primarily consisted of interest income on our investments, partially offset by other non-operating items.

Table of Contents*Income Tax Provision.*

	Three Months Ended March 31,			Year-Over-Year Change 2014 to 2015	
	2015	2014			
	(dollar amounts in thousands)				
Income tax provision	\$ 20	\$ 21	\$	(1)	(5)%
Percentage of total net revenue	3%	2%			

The provision for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 was primarily attributable to taxes on earnings of our foreign subsidiaries and branches. We believe that, based on the history of our operating losses and other factors, the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that we will not be able to realize the benefit of our net operating losses, which are primarily generated in the United States. Accordingly, a full valuation reserve has been recorded against our net deferred tax assets.

*Liquidity and Capital Resources; Changes in Financial Condition**Cash Flows*

As of March 31, 2015, we had cash, cash equivalents and short and long-term investments of \$40.7 million and had total working capital of \$32.8 million. Our primary capital requirements are to fund working capital, including development of our IC products, and any acquisitions that we make that require cash consideration or expenditures.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$7.0 million for the first three months of 2015, which primarily resulted from a net loss of \$8.0 million and \$0.7 million in the net reduction in assets and liabilities, partially offset by non-cash charges, including stock-based compensation expense of \$1.2 million and depreciation and amortization expenses of \$0.4 million. The changes in assets and liabilities primarily related to the timing of the collection of receivables from customers and payments to vendors.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$6.3 million for the first three months of 2014, which primarily resulted from a net loss of \$8.1 million and \$0.1 million in the net reduction in assets and liabilities, partially offset by non-cash charges, including stock-based compensation expense of \$1.5 million and depreciation and amortization expenses of \$0.4 million. The changes in assets and liabilities primarily related to the timing of the collection of receivables from customers and payments to vendors.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$11.1 million for the first three months of 2015, and included net amounts transferred from cash and cash equivalents to investments of \$11.0 million, which did not impact our liquidity, and \$0.1 million for purchases of fixed assets.

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Net cash provided by investing activities was \$2.5 million for the first three months of 2014, and included net amounts transferred to cash and cash equivalents from investments of \$2.6 million, which did not impact our liquidity, partially offset by \$0.1 million for purchases of fixed assets.

Our proceeds from financing activities for the first three months of 2015 of \$22.0 million consisted primarily of net proceeds received from the sale of common stock through a public offering and proceeds from the exercise of stock options and purchases of common stock under our employee stock purchase plan.

Our financing activities in the first three months of 2014 primarily consisted of proceeds from the exercise of stock options and purchases of common stock under our employee stock purchase plan.

Our future liquidity and capital requirements are expected to vary from quarter to quarter, depending on numerous factors, including:

- level of revenue;
- cost, timing and success of technology development efforts;
- inventory levels, timing of product shipments and length of billing and collection cycles;
- fabrication costs, including mask costs, of our ICs currently under development;
- variations in manufacturing yields, materials costs and other manufacturing risks;
- costs of acquiring other businesses and integrating the acquired operations; and
- profitability of our business.

Table of Contents

We expect our cash expenditures to continue to exceed receipts in 2015, as our revenues will not be sufficient to offset our operating expenses, which include significant research and development expenditures for the expansion and fabrication of our IC products. We believe our existing cash, cash equivalents and investments, along with our existing capital and cash generated from operations, if any, to be sufficient to meet our capital requirements for the foreseeable future. However, there can be no assurance that our capital is sufficient to fund operations until such time as we begin to achieve positive cash flows. We might decide to raise additional capital, and there can be no assurance that such funding will be available to us on favorable terms, if at all. The failure to raise capital when needed could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Contractual Obligations

The impact that our contractual obligations as of March 31, 2015 are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flow in future periods is as follows (in thousands):

	Payment Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Operating leases	\$ 4,130	\$ 781	\$ 1,527	\$ 1,501	\$ 321
Software licenses	2,312	2,287	25		
Purchase commitments	502	502			
	\$ 6,944	\$ 3,570	\$ 1,552	\$ 1,501	\$ 321

As of March 31, 2015, our software licenses related to computer-aided design software.

ITEM 3. Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Our investment portfolio consists of money market accounts, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, corporate debt, government-sponsored enterprise bonds and municipal bonds. The portfolio dollar-weighted average maturity of these investments is within 12 months. Our primary objective with this investment portfolio is to invest available cash while preserving principal and meeting liquidity needs. No single security should exceed 5% of the portfolio or \$2.0 million at the time of purchase. In accordance with our investment policy, we place investments with high credit quality issuers and limit the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. These securities, which approximated \$40.0 million as of March 31, 2015 and earned an average annual interest rate of approximately 0.3% during the first three months of 2015, are subject to interest rate and credit risks. We do not have any investments denominated in foreign currencies, and, therefore, are not subject to foreign currency risk on such investments.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting. Because of inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also,

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projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Based on this evaluation, our management concluded that as of March 31, 2015, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. During the first quarter of 2015, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

The discussion of legal matters in Note 4 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this report under the heading "Legal Matters" is incorporated by reference in response to this Part II, Item 1.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

We face many significant risks in our business, some of which are unknown to us and not presently foreseen. These risks could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations in the future. We have disclosed a number of material risks under Item 1A of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, which we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 13, 2015.

ITEM 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

- | | |
|------|--|
| 31.1 | Rule 13a-14 certification |
| 31.2 | Rule 13a-14 certification |
| 32.1 | Section 1350 certification |
| 101 | The following financial information from MoSys, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2015, filed with the SEC on May 11, 2015, formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, and (iv) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. |

Table of Contents

Signatures

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

Dated: May 11, 2015

MOSYS, INC.

By: /s/ Leonard Perham
Leonard Perham
President and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ James W. Sullivan
James W. Sullivan
Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

31.1	Rule 13a-14 certification
31.2	Rule 13a-14 certification
32.1	Section 1350 certification
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