

MICROTUNE INC
Form 10-Q
July 28, 2008
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

x **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

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 000-31029-40

MICROTUNE, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

75-2883117
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

2201 10th Street

Plano, Texas 75074

(Address of principal executive office and zip code)

(972) 673-1600

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

Smaller reporting company

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

As of July 23, 2008, there were approximately 53,586,020 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share outstanding.

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FORM 10-Q

June 30, 2008

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Table of Contents**PART I.****FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****MICROTUNE, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In thousands, except per share data)****(unaudited)**

	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 82,784	\$ 87,537
Accounts receivable, net	13,238	9,489
Inventories	10,854	10,979
Other current assets	3,575	2,313
Total current assets	110,451	110,318
Property and equipment, net	5,668	4,203
Other assets and deferred charges	2,683	2,788
Total assets	\$ 118,802	\$ 117,309
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 6,391	\$ 4,460
Accrued compensation	2,389	4,634
Accrued expenses	2,605	2,703
Deferred revenue	151	166
Total current liabilities	11,536	11,963
Non-current liabilities	273	122
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; Authorized 25,000 shares; Issued and outstanding shares none		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; Authorized 150,000 shares; Issued and outstanding shares 53,581 and 53,999, respectively	54	54
Additional paid-in capital	461,793	462,402
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(988)	(988)
Accumulated deficit	(353,866)	(356,244)
Total stockholders equity	106,993	105,224
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 118,802	\$ 117,309

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**MICROTUNE, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(In thousands, except per share data)****(unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Net revenue	\$ 26,612	\$ 24,766	\$ 52,075	\$ 44,564
Cost of revenue	13,133	11,987	26,355	21,932
Gross margin	13,479	12,779	25,720	22,632
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	6,419	5,819	12,436	11,669
Selling, general and administrative	5,514	6,043	11,473	12,659
Total operating expenses	11,933	11,862	23,909	24,328
Income (loss) from operations	1,546	917	1,811	(1,696)
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	383	1,187	909	2,228
Foreign currency gains (losses), net	(65)	53	75	92
Other, net	7	19	9	25
Income before income taxes	1,871	2,176	2,804	649
Income tax expense	145	43	426	61
Net income	\$ 1,726	\$ 2,133	\$ 2,378	\$ 588
Net income per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.01
Diluted	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.01
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	54,271	53,644	54,205	53,543
Diluted	55,764	54,521	56,248	54,267

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**MICROTUNE, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In thousands)****(unaudited)**

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007
Operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 2,378	\$ 588
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	943	725
Foreign currency gains, net	(75)	(92)
Stock-based compensation	2,390	3,006
Loss on disposal of assets	17	1
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	(3,749)	(2,872)
Inventories	125	259
Other assets	(1,157)	398
Accounts payable	1,567	733
Accrued expenses	(299)	(261)
Accrued compensation	(2,245)	492
Deferred revenue	(15)	114
Other liabilities	9	11
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(111)	3,102
Investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,718)	(512)
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale investments		12,150
Purchase of available-for-sale investments		(14,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,718)	(2,362)
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	953	981
Surrender of common stock by employees for payroll taxes	(277)	
Repurchase and retirement of common stock, including direct expenses	(3,675)	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(2,999)	981
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash	75	92
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(4,753)	1,813
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	87,537	38,010
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 82,784	\$ 39,823
Non-cash investing activities:		
Investment in enterprise software and equipment	\$ (707)	\$

See accompanying notes.

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MICROTUNE, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2008

(unaudited)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

Microtune, Inc. began operations in August 1996. We design and market radio frequency (RF) integrated circuits (ICs) and subsystem module solutions for the cable, digital television and automotive electronics markets. Our tuner, amplifier and upconverter products permit the delivery, reception and exchange of broadband video, audio and data using terrestrial (off-air) and/or cable communications systems. Our products enable or target various consumer electronics, broadband communications and automotive electronics applications or devices, including cable television set-top boxes; high-speed voice and data cable modems; car audio, video and antenna amplifier systems; digital/analog televisions, including high-definition televisions; personal computer television (PC/TV) multimedia products; and mobile televisions. We sell our products to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and original design manufacturers (ODMs) who sell devices and applications to consumers or service providers within the cable, digital television and automotive electronics markets.

We operate Microtune as a single business unit or reportable operating segment serving our target markets. We record our operating expenses by functional area and account type, but we do not record or analyze our operating expenses by market, product type or product. We attempt to analyze our net revenue by market, but in some cases we sell our products to resellers or distributors, giving us limited ability to determine market composition of our net revenue from these customers. In addition, certain of our OEM customers purchase products from us for applications in multiple end-markets, also limiting our ability to determine our net revenue contribution from each market.

General

The accompanying unaudited financial statements as of and for the second quarter and first half of 2008 and 2007 have been prepared by us, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. These unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and the notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments which are of a normal and recurring nature and are necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows as of and for the second quarter and first half of 2008 and 2007 have been made. Results of operations for the second quarter and first half of 2008 and 2007 are not necessarily indicative of results of operations to be expected for the entire year or any other period.

Risk and Uncertainties

Our future results of operations and financial condition will be impacted by the following factors, among others: dependence on the worldwide cable, digital television and automotive electronics markets characterized by intense competition and rapidly changing technology, on a few significant customers, on third-party manufacturers and subcontractors, on third-party distributors in certain markets, on partners when we go to market with a joint solution, on the successful development and marketing of new products in new and existing markets and on seasonality in the demand for consumer products into which our products are incorporated. Our future results also may be impacted by foreign currency fluctuations as a result of our international operations and foreign currency based revenues, and product warranty liabilities and line down clauses. See Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors and Part I, Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk below.

Consolidation

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Our consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Microtune and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

We make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the disclosures made in the accompanying notes, including inventory valuation allowances, warranty costs, determining the collectibility of accounts receivable, the valuation of deferred tax assets, contingent liabilities, liabilities for potential incentive compensation and other amounts. We also use estimates, judgments and assumptions to determine the impairment of investments and the remaining economic lives and carrying values of property and equipment and other long-lived assets. We believe that the estimates, judgments and assumptions upon which we rely are appropriate, based upon information available to us at the time that they are made. These estimates, judgments and assumptions can affect our reported assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported net revenue and expenses during the periods presented. If there are material differences between these estimates, judgments or assumptions and actual facts, our financial statements will be affected.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank deposits and money market funds.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We evaluate the collectibility of our accounts receivable based on several factors. In circumstances where we are aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations to us, we record a specific allowance for doubtful accounts against amounts due to us and reduce the net recorded receivable to the amount we reasonably believe will be collected. We also consider recognizing allowances for doubtful accounts based on the length of time the receivables are outstanding compared to contractual terms, industry and geographic concentrations, the current business environment and our historical experience. Accounts receivable included in the allowance for doubtful accounts are written-off after final collection efforts are exhausted. If the financial condition of our customers deteriorates or if economic conditions worsen, increases in the allowance for doubtful accounts may be required in the future. We cannot predict future changes in the financial stability of our customers, and there can be no assurance that our allowance for doubtful accounts will be adequate. Actual credit losses for the second quarter and first half of 2008 and 2007 were insignificant. No allowance for doubtful accounts was recorded as of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

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MICROTUNE, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2008

(unaudited)

Inventory Valuation

Our inventories are stated at the lower of standard cost, which approximates actual cost, or estimated realizable value. Amounts are removed from inventory using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Adjustments to reduce our inventories to estimated realizable value, including allowances for excess and obsolete inventories, are determined quarterly by comparing inventory levels of individual materials and parts to current demand forecasts for those items. In addition, we review other individual facts and circumstances to determine necessary adjustments to reduce our inventories to estimated realizable value, including current manufacturing yields, product returns and warranty claims. Actual amounts realized upon the sale of inventories may differ from estimates used to determine inventory valuation allowances due to changes in customer demand, technology changes and other factors. The net impact of changes in the inventory valuation allowances for the second quarter of 2008 and 2007 was a charge (benefit) to cost of revenue of \$(0.1) million and \$0.2 million, respectively. The net impact of changes in the inventory valuation allowances for the first half of 2008 and 2007 was a charge (benefit) to cost of revenue of \$(0.2) million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

Property and Equipment

Our property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. We calculate depreciation using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which generally range from 3 to 7 years. We depreciate leasehold improvements using the straight-line method over the lesser of their estimated useful lives or remaining lease terms.

Property and equipment acquired under capital leases are recorded at the lower of the fair value or the present value of the future minimum lease payments and are amortized using the straight-line method over the lease term. At June 30, 2008, our obligations under capital leases were \$0.3 million.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when we receive a purchase order from our customer, our product has been shipped, title has transferred to our customer, the price that we will receive for our product is fixed or determinable and payment from our customer is considered probable. Title to our product transfers to our customer either when it is shipped to or received by our customer, based on the terms of our specific agreement with the customer.

Our revenue is recorded based on the facts then currently known to us. If we do not meet all the criteria above, we do not recognize revenue. If we are unable to determine the amount that we will ultimately collect once our product has shipped and title has transferred to our customer, we defer recognition of revenue until we can determine the amount that ultimately will be collected. Items that are considered when determining the amounts we will ultimately collect are: a customer's overall creditworthiness and payment history, customer rights to return unsold product, customer rights to price protection, customer payment terms conditioned on sale or use of product by the customer, or other extended payment terms granted to a customer. It is not our standard business practice to grant any of these terms to our customers, other than certain limited stock rotation rights discussed below.

For certain of our customers, we do not recognize revenue until receipt of payment because collection is not probable or the amount we will ultimately collect is not determinable at the date of the shipment. Upon shipment of product to these customers, title to the inventory transfers to the customer and the customer is invoiced. We account for these transactions by recording accounts receivable for the revenue value of the shipments, as the shipments represent valid receivables, and reducing inventory for the cost of the inventory shipped. The difference, representing the gross margin on the transactions, is recorded as deferred revenue. For financial statement presentation purposes, this deferred revenue balance is offset against the corresponding accounts receivable balance from the customer. When payment is received for the transaction, revenue is recognized for the value of the cash payment, cost of revenue is recorded for the cost of the inventory and the deferred revenue is relieved for the gross margin on the transaction. At June 30, 2008, the sales value of products shipped for which revenue was deferred

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was insignificant. At December 31, 2007, there were no products shipped for which revenue was deferred.

When we defer revenue, the timing and amount of revenue we ultimately recognize is determined upon our receipt of payment, which can result in significant fluctuations in net revenue from period to period. In the second quarter and first half of 2008 and 2007, net revenue recognized upon receipt of payment was insignificant.

We also defer revenue when customers have made payments and we have not completed the earnings process. These payments are reflected as liabilities in our financial statements as deferred revenue. In these instances, we recognize revenue once the product is shipped, title has transferred to our customer and the earnings process is complete. Deferred revenue as a result of customer prepayments was \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million as of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

We grant limited stock rotation rights to certain distributors, allowing them to return qualifying product to us in accordance with their specific agreements for up to 5% of their aggregate net purchases for the previous six months. In these circumstances, we require the distributor to submit an offsetting purchase order that is, at a minimum, equivalent to the aggregate dollar amount of the product to be returned. We account for the return as a reduction to net revenue and a reduction to accounts receivable for the price of the items returned. Correspondingly, cost of revenue is reduced by the cost of returned inventory offset by an increase in inventory. Any returned inventory items are included in gross inventories, are reviewed along with our other inventory items and are recorded at the lower of cost or market. Historically, distributor returns under stock rotation rights have been insignificant. As a result, we do not establish a reserve for potential returns when product is shipped to distributors, rather we subsequently monitor distributor inventory levels and record a reserve for potential returns of estimated unsaleable inventory subject to stock rotation rights. We account for the shipment of replacement product as a sales transaction, which offsets the reduction of net revenue discussed above.

Research and Development Costs

Our research and development expenses consist primarily of personnel-related expenses, lab supplies, training and prototype materials. We expense all of our research and development costs in the period incurred as our current process for developing our products is essentially complete concurrent with the establishment of technological feasibility. Our research and development efforts currently are focused primarily on the development of our next generation of products.

Shipping and Handling Costs

Shipping and handling costs related to product shipments to customers are included in cost of revenue.

Table of Contents**MICROTUNE, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****June 30, 2008****(unaudited)****Warranty Costs**

We generally provide a minimum of a one-year warranty on all products. In certain instances, a warranty beyond one-year is provided to comply with statutory requirements of foreign jurisdictions. We record specific warranty provisions for any identified individual product issues, which have not been significant to date.

Foreign Currency Translation

Our functional currency is the United States Dollar. The impact from the re-measurement of accounts not denominated in United States Dollars is recognized currently in our results of operations as a component of foreign currency gains and losses and results primarily from exchange rate fluctuations between the United States Dollar and the Euro. Net foreign currency gains (losses) were \$ (0.1) million and \$0.1 million during the second quarter of 2008 and 2007, respectively. Net foreign currency gains were \$0.1 million during the first half of 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Income Taxes

Our income taxes are computed using the asset and liability method of accounting. Under the asset and liability method, a deferred income tax asset or liability is recognized for estimated future tax effects attributable to temporary differences and carryforwards. The measurement of deferred income tax assets is adjusted by a valuation allowance, if necessary, to recognize future income tax benefits only to the extent, based on available evidence, it is more likely than not such benefits will be realized. Our deferred income tax assets were fully reserved at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007.

Effective January 1, 2007, we adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*, or FIN 48. FIN 48 provides detailed guidance for the financial statement recognition, measurement and disclosure of uncertain income tax positions recognized in the financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109. Income tax positions must meet a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold at the effective date to be recognized upon the adoption of FIN 48 and in subsequent periods. Upon the adoption of FIN 48, we recorded no liability for uncertain income tax positions. Uncertain income tax positions were as follows (in thousands):

Balance at December 31, 2007	\$
Tax positions taken prior to 2008	104
Balance at June 30, 2008	\$ 104

At June 30, 2008, the uncertain income tax positions were related to foreign withholding taxes on certain cross-border transactions. We expect no material changes to uncertain income tax positions within the next twelve months.

We recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain income tax positions in income tax expense. No interest and penalties related to uncertain income tax positions were accrued at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007.

Due to our net operating loss carryforward position, tax years in the United States remain open to examination until three years after the net operating losses from each year are utilized. Potential examination adjustments are limited to the net operating losses utilized from each year. For our international operations, the tax years 2003 through 2007 remain open to examination by the major taxing jurisdictions in which we operate.

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Income Per Share

Basic income per common share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted income per common share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period and dilutive common equivalent shares consisting of stock options, restricted stock units and employee stock purchase plan options.

Our computation of income per common share was as follows (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Net income	\$ 1,726	\$ 2,133	\$ 2,378	\$ 588
Weighted average common shares outstanding	54,271	53,644	54,205	53,543
Weighted average dilutive potential common shares:				
Stock options	1,445	868	1,919	720
Restricted stock units	48	9	124	4
Weighted average common and dilutive potential common shares	55,764	54,521	56,248	54,267
Basic income per common share	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.01
Diluted income per common share	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.01

Table of Contents**MICROTUNE, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****June 30, 2008****(unaudited)**

The following table sets forth anti-dilutive securities that have been excluded from net income per share (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Stock options	7,216	1,754	6,052	1,754
Restricted stock units	459		164	
Employee stock purchase plan	41	54	60	54
Total anti-dilutive securities excluded	7,716	1,808	6,276	1,808

Stock-Based Compensation

We account for all share-based payment awards to employees and directors, including stock options, restricted stock units and employee stock purchases related to our employee stock purchase plan, using the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS No. 123(R)) and the provisions of Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 (SAB No. 107), issued by the SEC. We use the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing formula to value share-based payments granted to employees and attribute the value of stock-based compensation to expense using the straight-line single option method. Stock-based compensation expense recognized each period includes: (1) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted prior to, but not yet vested as of January 1, 2006, based on the measurement date fair value estimate in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123, and (2) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted subsequent to January 1, 2006, based on the measurement date fair value estimate in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R). Stock-based compensation expense recognized each period is based on the greater of the value of the portion of share-based payment awards under the straight-line method or the value of the portion of share-based payment awards that is ultimately expected to vest during the period. In accordance with SFAS No. 123(R), we estimate forfeitures at the time of grant and revise our estimates, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ materially from those estimates. Stock-based compensation expense under SFAS No. 123(R) for the second quarter of 2008 and 2007 was \$1.3 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, and \$2.4 million and \$3.0 million for the first half of 2008 and 2007, respectively, relating to employee and director stock options, restricted stock units and our employee stock purchase plan. See Note 8.

SFAS No. 123(R) requires the cash flows resulting from the tax benefits resulting from tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized for those options (excess tax benefits) to be classified as financing cash flows. Due to our historical net operating loss position, we have not recorded these excess tax benefits as of June 30, 2008.

Comprehensive Income

SFAS No. 130, *Reporting Comprehensive Income*, establishes standards for reporting and displaying comprehensive income and its components in the consolidated financial statements. Accumulated other comprehensive loss at June 30, 2008 included foreign currency translation adjustments of \$1.0 million related to changing the functional currency of our German subsidiaries from the German Mark to the United States Dollar in 2000.

Risk Concentrations

Financial instruments that potentially expose Microtune to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of trade accounts receivable. At June 30, 2008, approximately 61% of our net accounts receivable were due from five of our customers. We periodically evaluate the

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creditworthiness of our customers' financial condition and generally do not require collateral. We evaluate the collectibility of our accounts receivable based on several factors. In circumstances when we are aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations to us, we record a specific reserve for bad debts against amounts due to us and reduce the net recorded receivable to the amount we reasonably believe will be collected. For all other customers, we recognize allowances for doubtful accounts based on the length of time the receivables are outstanding, industry and geographic concentrations, the current business environment and our historical experience. If the financial condition of our customers deteriorates or if economic conditions worsen, additional allowances may be required in the future. Historically, our bad debts have been insignificant and we are not currently aware of any significant uncollectible accounts.

We depend on third-party foundries, primarily IBM, Jazz Semiconductor and X-FAB, to manufacture all of our integrated circuit products. We do not have long-term supply agreements with our foundries but obtain integrated circuit products on a purchase order basis. The inability of a third-party foundry to continue manufacturing our integrated circuits would have a material adverse effect on our operations. Our integrated circuit products are primarily manufactured in the United States, South Korea and the Philippines.

We use Ionics EMS, Inc. (Ionics) for nearly all assembly and calibration functions for our subsystem module solutions. We expect to continue to use a single provider for nearly all assembly and calibration functions for our subsystem module solutions. The unanticipated or sudden loss of this single provider would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. We are also dependent upon third-parties, some of whom are competitors, for the supply of components used in subsystem module manufacturing. Our failure to obtain components for module manufacturing would significantly impact our ability to ship subsystem modules to customers in a timely manner.

Commitments and Contingencies

We may be subject to the possibility of loss contingencies for various legal matters. Our discussion of legal matters includes pending litigation and matters in which any party has manifested a present intention to commence litigation related to such matters. There can be no assurance that additional contingencies of a legal nature or having legal aspects will not be asserted against us in the future. Such matters could relate to prior transactions or events or future transactions and events. See Note 7. We regularly evaluate current information available to us to determine whether any provisions for loss should be made. If we ultimately determine that a provision for loss should be made for a legal matter, the provision for loss could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our future cash commitments are primarily for long-term facility leases. See Note 7.

Table of Contents**MICROTUNE, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****June 30, 2008****(unaudited)****Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS No. 157). SFAS No. 157 introduced a framework for measuring fair value and expanded required disclosure about fair value measurements of assets and liabilities. On February 6, 2008 the FASB issued final FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. FAS 157-b, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157*. This FSP delayed the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. In addition, the FSP removed certain leasing transactions from the scope of SFAS No. 157. The effective date of SFAS No. 157 for nonfinancial assets and liabilities has been delayed by one year to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 and interim periods within those fiscal years. SFAS No. 157 for financial assets and liabilities is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We do not have any transactions or balances that were impacted by adopting SFAS No. 157.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 141(R), *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141(R)) and Statement No. 160, *Accounting and Reporting of Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB No. 51* (SFAS No. 160). These new standards change the financial accounting and reporting of business combination transactions and noncontrolling (or minority) interests in consolidated financial statements. SFAS No. 141(R) is required to be adopted concurrently with Statement 160 and is effective for business combination transactions for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. We do not expect these statements to have an impact on our financial condition or results of operations for past transactions.

2. Accounts Receivable, net

Accounts receivable, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Gross accounts receivable	\$ 13,266	\$ 9,489
Deferred revenue	(28)	
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 13,238	\$ 9,489

3. Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Finished goods	\$ 6,552	\$ 7,350
Work-in-process	3,893	3,544

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Raw materials	409	85
Total inventories	\$ 10,854	\$ 10,979

4. Accrued Compensation

Accrued compensation consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Accrued vacation	\$ 1,306	\$ 1,088
Accrued incentive compensation	303	1,607
Accrued payroll taxes	112	706
Other	668	1,233
Total accrued compensation	\$ 2,389	\$ 4,634

At December 31, 2007, accrued incentive compensation consisted primarily of cash awards under the fiscal year 2007 incentive compensation program. These cash awards were paid in February 2008. See Note 8.

We voluntarily contacted the United States Department of Treasury Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regarding the findings of the Audit Committee's investigation into our stock option granting practices with the intent of pursuing a negotiated settlement with the IRS. On March 28, 2008, we paid the IRS \$0.2 million upon completion of its examination of our payroll tax returns for the years 2003 through 2006 and other matters related to the Audit Committee's investigation. At December 31, 2007, the accrued payroll taxes included \$0.6 million in estimated taxes and interest relating to this issue. As a result of the completion of the IRS examination, in the first quarter of 2008, we realized a benefit to operating expenses of \$0.4 million for amounts previously accrued in excess of the amounts actually paid to the IRS.

Table of Contents**MICROTUNE, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****June 30, 2008****(unaudited)****5. Accrued Expenses**

Accrued expenses consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Accrued non-cancelable inventory purchase obligations	\$ 472	\$ 769
Other	2,133	1,934
Total accrued expenses	\$ 2,605	\$ 2,703

The accrued non-cancelable inventory purchase obligations related to non-cancelable orders to subcontractors for inventories determined to be excess compared to current inventory levels and current demand forecasts. See Note 7. The accrued expenses are expected to be paid during the next twelve months.

6. Income Taxes

We have established a valuation allowance to fully reserve our net deferred tax assets at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 due to the uncertainty of the timing and amount of future taxable income. For United States federal income tax purposes, at December 31, 2007, we had a net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$188.9 million and an unused research and development credit carryforward of approximately \$4.4 million, that will begin to expire in 2012. A change in ownership, as defined in Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code, may limit utilization of the United States federal net operating loss and research and development credit carryforwards.

In the second quarter and first half of 2008, our effective tax rate differed from the 34% statutory corporate tax rate primarily due to permanent differences, changes in valuation allowances, lower alternative minimum tax rates and lower foreign tax rates. Income tax expense for the second quarter and first half of 2008 consisted of the withholding taxes on certain cross border transactions, alternative minimum taxes and foreign income taxes.

In the second quarter and first half of 2007, our effective tax rate differed from the 34% statutory corporate tax rate primarily due to permanent differences, changes in valuation allowances and lower foreign tax rates. Income tax expense for the second quarter first half of 2007 consisted of foreign income taxes.

7. Commitments and Contingencies*Lease Commitments*

We lease our corporate headquarters and principal IC design center in Plano, Texas under an operating lease with a ten year term, which began in April 2005. Rent expense is calculated using the straight-line method over the lease term. We lease a research and development facility in Germany under an operating lease with a twenty-two year term, which began in December 1999. We also lease certain other facilities under operating leases and certain equipment and software under operating and capital leases. Future minimum lease payments required under operating leases as of June 30, 2008 were as follows (in thousands):

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Year Ending December 31,

2008	\$ 627
2009	1,108
2010	994
2011	944
2012	955
Thereafter	6,237
Total future minimum lease payments	\$ 10,865

Rent expense for the second quarter of 2008 and 2007 was \$0.4 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. Rent expense for the first half of 2008 and 2007 was \$0.7 million and \$0.7 million, respectively.

Purchase Commitments

As of July 23, 2008, we had approximately \$20.1 million of cancelable and non-cancelable purchase commitments outstanding with our vendors. These commitments were entered into in the normal course of business.

Other Commitments

We are currently subject to "line down" clauses in contracts with certain automotive electronics customers. Such clauses require us to pay financial penalties if our failure to supply product in a timely manner causes the customer to slow down or stop their production. We are also subject to product liability clauses and/or intellectual property indemnification clauses in some of our customer contracts. Such clauses require us to pay financial penalties if we supply defective product, which results in financial damages to the customer, or to indemnify the customer for third-party actions based on the alleged infringement by our products of a third party's intellectual property. As of June 30, 2008, we were unaware of any such contractual claims by any of our customers.

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MICROTUNE, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2008

(unaudited)

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we may be involved in routine legal proceedings, as well as demands, claims and threatened litigation that arise in the normal course of our business. The ultimate amount of liability, if any, for any claims of any type (either alone or in the aggregate) may materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity. In addition, the ultimate outcome of any litigation is uncertain. Any outcome, whether favorable or unfavorable, may materially and adversely affect us due to legal costs and expenses, diversion of management attention and other factors. We cannot assure you that additional contingencies of a legal nature or contingencies having legal aspects will not be asserted against us in the future, and these matters could relate to prior, current or future transactions or events. Except as described below, we are not currently a party to any material litigation.

Audit Committee Investigation, Restatement, SEC Investigation and Derivative Litigation

In June 2006, the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors self-initiated an independent investigation into our stock option granting practices covering the period from the date of our initial public offering on August 4, 2000 through June 2006. As a result of the Audit Committee's investigation, we recorded additional stock-based compensation expense and related tax liabilities for certain stock option grants made during the review period and restated our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003, and the selected consolidated financial data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, 2000 and 1999.

We voluntarily contacted the SEC in July 2006 regarding the Audit Committee's independent investigation into our stock option granting practices, and representatives of the Audit Committee met with the SEC in February 2007 and again in July 2007 to discuss the findings of the Audit Committee's investigation. On July 6, 2007, we learned that the SEC's investigation into our stock option granting practices had become formal in April 2007. We also voluntarily provided documents to the SEC during all phases of its inquiry. We fully cooperated with the SEC in its investigation of these matters.

On June 30, 2008, we announced that we had reached a settlement with the SEC relating to our historical stock option granting practices. We agreed to settle with the SEC, without admitting or denying the allegations in the SEC's complaint, by consenting to the entry of a permanent injunction against future violations of the federal securities laws. We were not required to pay any civil penalty or other money damages as part of the settlement. The SEC also filed suit against Douglas J. Bartek, our former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, who resigned in June 2003, and Nancy A. Richardson, our former Chief Financial Officer and General Counsel, who resigned in March 2004, alleging various violations of the U.S. securities laws related to our historical stock option granting practices. The suit against Mr. Bartek and Ms. Richardson is still pending.

On January 31, 2007, a stockholder derivative lawsuit was filed by putative stockholder, Peter A. Pedroli, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas - Sherman Division against certain of our current and former officers and directors and against Microtune, as a nominal defendant, alleging various breaches of fiduciary duties, conspiracy, improper financial reporting, insider trading, violations of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, violations of Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, unjust enrichment, gross mismanagement, abuse of control, and waste of corporate assets related to the historical stock option granting practices described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2005 filed on January 22, 2007.

On March 31, 2008, the Court granted the defendants' motions to dismiss the derivative lawsuit. The Court dismissed the litigation, citing, among other things, the failure of Mr. Pedroli to adequately plead any violations of the United States securities laws and the failure to make a demand on our Board of Directors before filing the lawsuit. Certain of the claims were dismissed with prejudice and other claims were dismissed without prejudice. On June 30, 2008, we announced that the Court had entered a final judgment on June 27, 2008, dismissing the derivative litigation commenced by Mr. Pedroli.

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Prior to the dismissal of the litigation, on May 21, 2008, Mr. Pedroli made a demand on the Board of Directors that the Company take certain actions related to the Company's historical stock option granting practices. The Board of Directors formed a committee to work with the assistance and advice of outside counsel to evaluate the Pedroli demand and to review each of the allegations and claims made in his demand letter. The committee concluded its investigation and sent a response to Mr. Pedroli's attorneys on July 24, 2008 advising that the Board of Directors had reviewed the demand and determined that it was not in the best interests of the Company or its shareholders to initiate litigation in response to the demand.

We have incurred substantial expenses for legal, accounting, tax and other professional services in connection with the Audit Committee's investigation, the preparation of our restated financial statements, the defense of the Pedroli derivative lawsuit and related regulatory matters. In addition, we have been obligated to indemnify and advance legal expenses to certain current and former officers and directors pursuant to our indemnification agreements with such current and former officers and directors for legal proceedings related to these matters. We have incurred expenses of approximately \$6.6 million through June 30, 2008 related to these matters, net of amounts reimbursed and expected to be reimbursed by our directors' and officers' liability insurance. We expect further legal fees related to the SEC litigation against Mr. Bartek and Ms. Richardson to be substantial, although our directors' and officers' liability insurance is expected to cover a significant portion of any future expenses.

Initial Public Offering Litigation and Section 16 Litigation

Starting on July 11, 2001, multiple purported securities fraud class action complaints were filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York naming as defendants several investment banking firms that served as underwriters of our initial public offering, and in one instance, naming Microtune and several of our former officers. The complaints were brought purportedly on behalf of all persons who purchased our common stock from August 4, 2000 through December 6, 2000 and are related to *In re Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation* (IPO cases). The consolidated complaint alleges liability under §§ 11 and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (1933 Act Claims) and §§ 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act (1934 Act Claims), on the grounds that the registration statement for our initial public offering did not disclose that (1) the underwriters had agreed to allow certain of their customers to purchase shares in the offering in exchange for excess commissions paid to the underwriters, and (2) the underwriters had arranged for certain of their customers to purchase additional shares in the aftermarket at pre-determined prices. Similar allegations have been made in other lawsuits filed in the Southern District of New York challenging over 300 other initial public offerings and secondary offerings conducted in 1998, 1999 and 2000. Those cases were consolidated for pretrial purposes before the Honorable Shira A. Scheindlin. The Court denied the motions to dismiss the claims.

We previously accepted a settlement proposal presented to all issuer defendants. Under the settlement, plaintiffs were to dismiss and release all claims against the Microtune defendants. The insurance companies collectively responsible for insuring the issuer defendants in all of the IPO cases were to guarantee plaintiffs a recovery of \$1 billion, an amount that covers all of the IPO cases. Under this guarantee, the insurers were to pay the difference, if any, between \$1 billion and the amount collected by the plaintiffs from the underwriter defendants in all of the IPO cases. The Microtune defendants were not to be required to pay any money in the

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MICROTUNE, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2008

(unaudited)

settlement. However, any payment made by the insurers would have been charged to the respective insurance policies covering each issuer's case on a *pro rata* basis (that is, the total insurance company payments would be divided by the number of cases that settle). If the *pro rata* charge exceeded the amount of insurance coverage for a given issuer, then that issuer would be responsible for additional payments. The proposal also provided that the insurers would pay for Microtune's legal fees going forward. On December 5, 2006, however, the U.S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the district court's ruling certifying the consolidated cases as a class action litigation. The issuer defendants' settlement was contingent upon final approval by the district court.

On December 14, 2006, the district court ordered a stay of all proceedings in all of the lawsuits pending the outcome of plaintiffs' petition to the Second Circuit for rehearing en banc and resolution of the class certification issue. On April 6, 2007, the Second Circuit denied plaintiffs' petition for rehearing, but clarified that the plaintiffs may seek to certify a more limited class in the district court. Accordingly, the parties withdrew the prior settlement, and Plaintiffs submitted amended complaints in designated focus or test cases with a revised class definition, in an attempt to comply with the Second Circuit's ruling. There can be no assurance that the settlement will be successfully renegotiated, and, if renegotiated, will be subsequently approved by the courts. If the renegotiation and approval of the settlement fails, we intend to defend the lawsuit vigorously. Because of the inherent uncertainty of litigation, however, we cannot predict its outcome. If, as a result of this dispute, we are required to pay significant monetary damages, our business could be substantially harmed.

On March 26, 2008, the district court issued an order granting in part and denying in part motions to dismiss the amended complaints in the focus cases. In particular, the district court denied the motions to dismiss as to the Section 10(b) claims. It also denied the motions to dismiss as to the Section 11 claims, except for those claims raised by (1) those plaintiffs who had no conceivable damages because they sold their securities above the offering price; and (2) those plaintiffs whose claims were time barred because they purchased their securities outside the previously certified class period.

On July 30, 2007, we received a letter demanding on behalf of a purported Microtune stockholder that we prosecute a claim against certain of Microtune's IPO underwriters in addition to certain officers and directors for alleged violations of Section 16(b) of the Exchange Act, which prohibits short-swing trading. The purported stockholder failed to give us sufficient information to adequately consider the demand and failed to verify her status as a Microtune stockholder. We believe that this demand is related to the IPO securities litigation described above.

On October 9, 2007, this same purported Microtune stockholder filed *Vanessa Simmonds v. The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., JP Morgan Chase & Co. and Microtune, Inc.* Microtune was named as a nominal defendant in this action, which is styled as a Complaint for Recovery of Short-Swing Profits under Section 16(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. No damages are alleged against or sought from Microtune. The suit was filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington at Seattle. During this same timeframe, Ms. Simmonds filed similar lawsuits against over 50 other companies alleging substantially identical claims under Section 16(b).

8. Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock

On March 4, 2002, our Board declared a dividend of one right for each share of our common stock issued and outstanding at the close of business on March 16, 2002. One right also attaches to each share of our common stock issued subsequent to March 16, 2002. The rights become exercisable to purchase one one-thousandth of a share of new Series A Preferred Stock (Series A), at \$115.00 per right, when a person or entity acquires 15 percent or more of our common stock or announces a tender offer which could result in such a person or entity owning 15 percent or more of our common stock. Each one one-thousandth of a share of the Series A has terms designed to make it substantially the economic equivalent of one share of our common stock. Prior to a person or entity acquiring 15 percent, the rights can be redeemed for \$0.001 each by action of our Board. Under certain circumstances, if a person or entity acquires 15 percent or more of our common stock, the rights permit our stockholders other than the acquirer to purchase our common stock having a market value of twice the exercise price of the rights, in

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lieu of the Series A. Alternatively, when the rights become exercisable, the Board may authorize the issuance of one share of our common stock in exchange for each right that is then exercisable. In addition, in the event of certain business combinations, the rights permit the purchase of the common stock of an acquirer at a 50 percent discount. Rights held by the acquirer will become null and void in both cases. The rights expire on March 3, 2012. On June 30, 2008, 53,581,020 rights were outstanding.

2007 Incentive Compensation Program

During the first quarter of 2007, our Board of Directors approved an annual incentive compensation program for fiscal year 2007 (2007 Program) covering executive officers and providing for incentive compensation, to the extent any such compensation was earned, to be paid 35% in cash and 65% through the performance vesting of restricted stock units under the 2000 Stock Plan. An aggregate of 197,600 restricted stock units were awarded under the 2007 Program with a grant date fair value of \$4.43 per share. The 2007 Program also provided for the payment of cash awards to certain employees to the extent any such compensation was earned.

On February 8, 2008, our Board of Directors determined that the executive officers covered by the 2007 Program each achieved the maximum awards set forth in the 2007 Program based upon the 2007 Program's profitability and revenue targets. As such, the maximum amount of cash awards under the 2007 Program were paid and the entire amount of restricted stock units awarded under the 2007 Program vested and the underlying shares were issued pursuant to the terms of the 2007 Program. Of the total shares issued under the 2007 Program, certain executive officers surrendered an aggregate of 51,266 shares to satisfy minimum payroll tax withholding requirements. In addition, our Board of Directors determined that certain employees were entitled to cash awards as set forth in the 2007 Program. The cash awards were paid in February 2008. During 2007, stock-based compensation expense recognized under the 2007 Program was \$0.8 million. Stock-based compensation expense of \$0.1 million was recognized during the first quarter of 2008 under the 2007 Program as participants were required to be employed with us on the payment date to be eligible for awards under the 2007 Program. During 2007, we recognized \$1.6 million relating to the cash awards under the 2007 Program. We recognized \$0.3 million relating to the cash awards during the first quarter of 2008 under the 2007 Program.

2008 Incentive Compensation Program

During the first quarter of 2008, our Board of Directors approved an annual incentive compensation program for fiscal year 2008 (2008 Program) covering executive officers and certain key managers and providing for incentive compensation to be paid, to the extent any such compensation is earned, 40% in cash and 60% through the performance vesting of restricted stock units under the 2000 Stock Plan. An aggregate of 213,000 restricted stock units were awarded under the 2008 Program with a grant date fair value of \$5.42 per share. The 2008 Program also provides for the payment of cash awards to certain key employees to the extent profitability goals are met under the 2008 Program.

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MICROTUNE, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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(unaudited)

The amount of cash to be paid and number of total restricted stock units that ultimately vest and result in the issuance of underlying shares are calculated based on certain scoring factors, as defined in the 2008 Program, including net revenue and adjusted profitability, as defined, for 2008. Any cash compensation earned will be paid during the first quarter of 2009. The vesting of the restricted stock units will be determined and the issuance of the underlying shares will occur during the first quarter of 2009. Any portion of the restricted stock units that do not vest will immediately be forfeited and returned to the 2000 Stock Plan. Stock-based compensation expense of \$0.2 million was recognized during the second quarter and first half of 2008 under the 2008 Program. We recognized \$0.2 million relating to the cash awards during the second quarter and first half of 2008 under the 2008 Program.

Tender Offer to Amend Stock Options

On December 4, 2007, we completed a tender offer with eligible employees, as defined in the tender offer documents, to amend certain stock options to purchase 1,313,738 shares of our common stock to increase the exercise price of portions of those stock options in order to limit the potential adverse personal tax consequences that may apply to those stock options under Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code and the final regulations promulgated by the IRS thereunder. The eligible stock option grants, as defined in the tender offer documents, that were the subject of the tender offer were granted under either our 1996 Stock Option Plan or our 2000 Stock Plan. At December 31, 2007, the accrued compensation included \$0.5 million for cash payments due under the tender offer. These cash payments were made in January 2008 in accordance with the provisions of the tender offer. During the second quarter and first half of 2008, the charges to account for the stock option amendments under the tender offer were insignificant. At June 30, 2008, the cash payments due under the tender offer included in accrued compensation were insignificant. These cash payments were made during July 2008 in accordance with the provisions of the tender offer. We expect to record charges of up to approximately \$0.2 million during the remainder of 2008 and 2009 for potential future cash payments as a result of this tender offer.

Stock Repurchase Program

On April 29, 2008, our Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program. Under the program, we were authorized to repurchase up to \$10 million of our outstanding shares of common stock until the end of 2008, through open market and privately negotiated transactions, at times and in such amounts as we deem appropriate. The timing and actual number of shares repurchased will depend on a variety of factors including the timing of open trading windows, price, corporate and regulatory requirements, and other market conditions. The program may be suspended or discontinued at any time without prior notice. The stock repurchase program will be funded using our available cash balances and working capital. As of June 30, 2008, we repurchased and retired approximately 927,000 shares of our common stock at a cost of \$3.7 million and \$6.3 million remained available to repurchase our common stock under the program.

Share-Based Awards

During the second quarter of 2008, we granted our employees approximately 446,000 restricted stock unit (RSU) awards in conjunction with our annual review of all employee compensation. The RSU awards vest in May 2012. The grant date fair value of the RSU awards granted during the second quarter of 2008 was \$4.25 per share.

Stock-based Compensation

The following table summarizes the allocation of stock-based compensation expense under SFAS No. 123(R) (in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2008	June 30, 2007	June 30, 2008	June 30, 2007
Cost of revenue	\$ 10	\$ 11	\$ 15	\$ 21
Research and development	531	555	889	1,209
Selling, general and administrative	795	984	1,486	1,776
Total stock-based compensation expense included in operating expenses	\$ 1,326	\$ 1,539	\$ 2,375	\$ 2,985
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 1,336	\$ 1,550	\$ 2,390	\$ 3,006

At June 30, 2008, the balance of unearned stock-based compensation to be expensed in future periods related to unvested share-based awards, as adjusted for expected forfeitures and excluding the restricted stock units awarded under the 2008 Program described above, was \$9.2 million. The weighted-average period over which the unearned stock-based compensation is expected to be recognized is approximately 3.2 years. We anticipate that we will grant additional share-based awards to employees in the future, which will increase the stock-based compensation expense by the additional unearned compensation resulting from these grants. The fair value of these grants is not included in the amount above, as the impact of these grants cannot be predicted at this time because it will depend on the number of share-based payments granted. As we currently anticipate that a portion of the restricted stock units under the 2008 Program will ultimately vest, these awards will continue to impact stock-based compensation expense. In addition, if factors change and we employ different assumptions in the application of SFAS No. 123(R) in future periods, the stock-based compensation expense that we record under SFAS No. 123(R) may differ significantly from what we have recorded in the current period.

9. Geographic Information and Significant Customers

Our corporate headquarters and main design center are located in Plano, Texas. We have other sales offices and design centers in the United States and other worldwide locations. Net income from foreign operations totaled \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million for the second quarter of 2008 and 2007, respectively. Net income from foreign operations totaled \$1.2 million and \$0.8 million for the first half of 2008 and 2007, respectively. Net revenue by geographical area is summarized below (in thousands):

Table of Contents**MICROTUNE, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****June 30, 2008****(unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Asia Pacific	\$ 11,337	\$ 10,050	\$ 22,926	\$ 18,300
North America	8,557	9,153	16,804	17,033
Europe	6,426	5,449	11,959	9,082
Other	292	114	386	149
Total	\$ 26,612	\$ 24,766	\$ 52,075	\$ 44,564

Net revenue derived from shipments to customer locations in countries exceeding 10% of total net revenue was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
China (including Hong Kong)	26%	30%	26%	28%
Mexico	26%	*	25%	*
Germany	13%	10%	13%	11%
United States	*	36%	*	37%

* Less than 10% of total net revenue

The locations of property and equipment are summarized below (in thousands):

	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
North America	\$ 4,139	\$ 2,808
Europe	1,086	922
Asia Pacific	443	473
Total	\$ 5,668	\$ 4,203

Net revenue from customers, including their respective manufacturing subcontractors, exceeding 10% of total net revenue was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Cisco	28%	35%	28%	33%
Unihan ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	12%	21%	15%	20%

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Panasonic	13%	*	13%	*
Samsung	10%	*	10%	*
Ten largest customers	87%	85%	86%	84%

- (1) Primarily for the benefit of ARRIS
- (2) A wholly-owned subsidiary of Asustek Computer
- * Less than 10% of total net revenue

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

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

All statements included or incorporated by reference in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based upon our current expectations, estimates and projections about our business and our industry, and reflect our beliefs and assumptions based upon information available to us as of the date of this report and are therefore subject to change. In some cases, you can identify these statements by words such as if, may, might, will, should, could, would, expects, plans, anticipates, believes, estimates, predicts, potential, continue, and other similar terms. These forward-looking statements but are not limited to, projections of our future financial performance and our anticipated growth, our accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments, the demand for our products, descriptions of our strategies, our product and market development plans, the trends we anticipate in our business and the markets in which we operate, the competitive nature and anticipated growth of those markets, our dependence on a few key customers for a substantial portion of our net revenue, our ability to continue to successfully partner with strategic demodulator partners and our ability to successfully address new markets where competition is intense.

We caution readers that the forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are predictions based on our current expectations about future events. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Our actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially and adversely from those expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. We caution readers not to rely on these forward-looking statements, which reflect management's analysis only as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Quarterly Report. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statement for any reason, except as otherwise required by law.

NOTE: For a more complete understanding of our financial condition and results of operations, and the risks that could affect our future results, see Risk Factors in Part II, Item 1A. below which describes some of the important risk factors that may affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. You should carefully consider those risks, in addition to the other information in this report and in our other filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), before deciding to make an investment in our stock. You should also read Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk in Part I, Item 3. below.

You should also read the following discussion and analysis in conjunction with our Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes in Part I, Item 1., Financial Statements.

OVERVIEW

Microtune, Inc. was incorporated in 1996. We design and market radio frequency (RF) integrated circuits (ICs) and subsystem module solutions for the cable, digital television (DTV) and automotive electronics markets. Our tuner, amplifier and upconverter products permit the delivery, reception and exchange of broadband video, audio and data using terrestrial (off-air) and/or cable communications systems. Our products enable or target various consumer electronics, broadband communications and automotive electronics applications or devices, including cable television set-top boxes; high-speed voice and data cable modems; car audio, video and antenna amplifier systems; digital/analog televisions, including high-definition televisions; personal computer television (PC/TV) multimedia products; and mobile (handheld) televisions. We sell our products to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and original design manufacturers (ODMs) who sell devices and applications to consumers or service providers within the cable, digital television and automotive electronics markets. We operate Microtune as a single business unit or reportable operating segment serving our target markets. We record our operating expenses by functional area and account type, but we do not record or analyze our operating expenses by market, product type or product. We attempt to analyze our net revenue by market, but in some cases we sell our products to resellers or distributors, giving us limited ability to determine market composition of our net revenue from these customers. In addition, certain of our OEM customers purchase product from us for applications in multiple end-markets, also limiting our ability to determine our net revenue contribution from each market. In these cases, we are not always able to accurately associate revenue with a market.

The cable, digital television and automotive electronics markets are intensely competitive and historically have seen rapid changes in demand. Certain applications, such as PC/TV, within our target markets can be characterized as having short product life cycles due to rapid technological changes, which can result in rapidly decreasing average selling prices (which we attempt to address with our product cost reduction efforts and higher levels of integration and functionality to counter price erosion) or rapid turnover in design wins. The volatility of demand within our target markets makes it difficult for us to identify and discuss business trends or to predict future results.

Today, our products are marketed principally to OEMs and ODMs in the following markets:

Cable

Products targeted to this market send and/or receive cable broadband signals. These products include upconverter modules and chipsets used in headend modulators; tuners used in consumer premise equipment (CPE), including high-speed voice and data cable modems, digital cable set-top boxes, and hybrid analog/digital cable set-top boxes; and RF amplifiers used to send and receive signals between the cable headend and CPE.

Digital Television

Products targeted to this market receive digital terrestrial signals. These products are designed for use in consumer electronics devices such as mobile televisions; integrated digital television (iDTV) sets; digital terrestrial set-top converter boxes; satellite receivers that include one or more terrestrial tuners used to receive local high-definition television broadcasts; VCRs; portable DVD players; digital personal video recorders (DVRs); DVD recorders and PC/TV multimedia products, including both USB and PCI or PCI Express OEM and add-on devices.

Automotive Electronics

This market includes products targeted for mobile automotive and airline environments. Our automotive electronics products range from components for traditional AM/FM radios (including tuners and in-glass antenna amplifiers) to components for emerging entertainment applications, including in-car television, in-flight video, digital radio, such as digital audio broadcast, and HD radio .

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We monitor and analyze a number of key financial performance indicators in order to manage our business and evaluate our financial and operating performance. Those indicators include:

Net Revenue: Our net revenue is generated principally by sales of our integrated circuits and subsystem module products directly to OEMs and ODMs who sell devices or applications to consumers or service providers within the cable, digital television and automotive electronics markets. The devices or applications that our customers produce include cable television set-top boxes; high-speed voice and data cable modems; car audio, video and antenna amplifier systems; digital/analog televisions, including HDTVs; PC/TV multimedia products; and mobile televisions. We also market and sell to third-party manufacturers and to distributors who sell directly to the OEMs and ODMs. The majority of our net revenue is generated through the efforts of our sales organization. However, we generated approximately 8% of our net revenue from sales made through distributors in both the second quarter of 2008 and 2007. We generated approximately 9% and 10% of our net revenue from sales made through distributors in the first half of 2008 and 2007, respectively. Our net revenue varies based upon economic and market conditions in the semiconductor industry and our target markets; the timing, rescheduling or cancellation of significant customer orders; our ability, as well as the ability of our customers, to manage inventory; seasonality in the demand for consumer products into which our products are incorporated; and large orders placed by our key customers. These factors may cause our quarterly and yearly net revenue to fluctuate significantly, which makes it difficult for us to discuss revenue trends or to predict future results. We expect these fluctuations will continue in the future. We analyze trends in total net revenue and we attempt to analyze total net revenue trends by market, which is limited due to our lack of visibility into customers and/or applications, as described above. We also analyze revenue from key customers, focusing on our ten-percent customers, and aggregate net revenue from our top ten customers.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Margin: Cost of revenue includes the cost of subcontracted materials and wafer fabrication, IC assembly, final test, factory labor and overhead, shipping of materials, shipping costs to customers, customs expenses, warranty costs, production employee expenses and inventory charges or benefits relating to excess or obsolete inventory. We also report expenses for the depreciation of our test and handling equipment and logistics in cost of revenue. Significant items impacting cost of revenue include our product mix and volumes of product sales; the position of our products in their respective life cycles; the effects of competitive pricing programs; manufacturing costs; fluctuations in direct product costs such as wafer pricing and assembly, packaging and testing costs, and overhead costs; and provisions for excess or obsolete inventory. Stock-based compensation expense recorded in cost of revenue under SFAS No. 123(R) is insignificant, and is expected to continue to be insignificant as we use third-party contract manufacturers to produce the majority of our products enabling us to employ a limited number of production employees. Our cost of revenue may increase due to price fluctuations and cyclical demand and we may not be able to pass this increase on to our customers, which makes it difficult for us to determine if cost of revenue and gross margin trends will continue or to predict future results. We analyze absolute gross margin dollars and gross margin percentage. We also analyze the key drivers of gross margin, namely typical average selling price trends and the components of cost of revenue. In 2008, we expect the average selling price of our products to slightly decrease. More significant decreases, should they occur, could have a material adverse effect on our gross margins, results of operations and financial condition.

Operating Expenses: Operating expenses are substantially driven by personnel-related expenses, including cash and stock-based compensation expense, lab supplies, training and prototype materials, professional fees and insurance expenses. We record stock-based compensation expense in operating expenses in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R) which has resulted in a material charge each period as the majority of our employees are classified in this category. We analyze trends in the absolute dollar value and percentage of net revenue for research and development and selling, general and administrative expenses. We also analyze the underlying expense inputs of significant operating expenses.

Other Income and Expense: We analyze the individual components of other income and expense. We also analyze interest income and the rate of return earned on our cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments.

Liquidity and Cash Flows: Our cash flows are primarily driven by our cash operating results and sales and purchases investments. The primary source of our liquidity is our cash and cash equivalents. From period to period, we experience fluctuations in various items, including our working capital accounts, capital expenditures and proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options and shares purchased under our employee stock purchase program.

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Balance Sheet: We view cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, days sales outstanding, inventory, inventory turns, and working capital as important indicators of our financial health.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table shows certain data from our consolidated statements of operations expressed as a percentage of net revenue:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Net revenue	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cost of revenue	49	48	51	49
Gross margin	51	52	49	51
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	24	24	24	26
Selling, general and administrative	21	24	22	29
Total operating expenses	45	48	46	55
Income (loss) from operations	6	4	3	(4)
Other income (expense)	1	5	2	5
Income before income taxes	7	9	5	1
Income tax expense	1		1	
Net income	6%	9%	4%	1%

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The following table presents net revenue from each of our product types in the second quarter and first half of 2008 as compared to the second quarter and first half of 2007 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2008	2007	Change	% Change	2008	2007	Change	% Change
Silicon	\$ 19,190	\$ 19,686	\$ (496)	(3)%	\$ 38,531	\$ 34,907	\$ 3,624	10%
Modules	7,384	5,033	2,351	47	13,497	9,530	3,967	42
Other	38	47	(9)	(19)	47	127	(80)	(63)
Total	\$ 26,612	\$ 24,766	\$ 1,846	7%	\$ 52,075	\$ 44,564	\$ 7,511	17%

The increase in net revenue in the second quarter of 2008 as compared to the second quarter of 2007 was primarily the result of increased shipments of module products for the automotive electronics market and to a lesser extent, silicon amplifier shipments for the cable market, partially offset by lower average selling prices of silicon tuner products for the cable market. Module unit shipments increased approximately 30% in the second quarter of 2008 from the second quarter of 2007, primarily in the automotive electronics market. Silicon tuner shipments decreased approximately 3% and silicon amplifier unit shipments increased approximately 93% in the second quarter of 2008 from the second quarter 2007, primarily relating to the cable market.

The increase in net revenue in the first half of 2008 as compared to the first half of 2007 was primarily the result of increased shipments of silicon tuner products for the cable market, module products for the automotive electronics market and silicon amplifier products for the cable market, partially offset by decreased shipments of silicon tuner products for the digital television market. Silicon tuner shipments increased approximately 15% and silicon amplifier shipments increased approximately 24% in the first half of 2008 from the first half of 2007, primarily relating to the cable market. Module unit shipments increased approximately 28% in the first half of 2008 from the first half of 2007, primarily relating to the automotive electronics market.

We expect net revenues to grow between 18% and 23% in 2008 as compared to 2007, primarily driven by growth from the cable and automotive electronics markets, and to a lesser extent, the digital television market.

Net revenue from customers, including their respective manufacturing subcontractors, exceeding 10% of total net revenue was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Cisco	28%	35%	28%	33%
Unihan ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	12%	21%	15%	20%
Panasonic	13%	*	13%	*
Samsung	10%	*	10%	*
Ten largest customers	87%	85%	86%	84%

⁽¹⁾ Primarily for the benefit of ARRIS

⁽²⁾ A wholly-owned subsidiary of Asustek Computer

* Less than 10% of total net revenue

Cost of Revenue and Gross Margin

The following table presents cost of revenue and gross margin in the second quarter and first half of 2008 as compared to the second quarter and first half of 2007 (in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
	2008	2007	Change	% Change	2008	2007	Change	% Change
Cost of revenue	\$ 13,133	\$ 11,987	\$ 1,146	10%	\$ 26,355	\$ 21,932	\$ 4,423	20%
Gross margin	13,479	12,779	700	5%	25,720	22,632	3,088	14%
Gross margin %	50.7%	51.6%	(0.9)pts.		49.4%	50.8%	(1.4) pts.	

Gross margin increased in the second quarter of 2008 as compared to the second quarter of 2007 primarily due to an approximate \$1.8 million increase in net revenue, partially offset by a 0.9 point decrease in gross margin percentage. Gross margin percentage in the second quarter of 2008 as compared to the second quarter of 2007 was negatively impacted by an increase in net revenue for the automotive electronics market as a percentage of total net revenue, which generally had a lower gross margin percentage as compared to other markets, and slightly lower average selling prices of silicon tuner products for the cable market. Gross margin percentage in the second quarter of 2008 as compared to the second quarter of 2007 was positively impacted by slightly lower average costs of silicon tuner products for the cable market.

Gross margin increased in the first half of 2008 as compared to the first half of 2007 primarily due to an approximate \$7.5 million increase in net revenue, partially offset by a 1.4 point decrease in gross margin percentage. Gross margin percentage in the first half of 2008 as compared to the first half of 2007 was negatively impacted by an increase in net revenue for the automotive electronics market as a percentage of total net revenue, which generally had a lower gross margin percentage as compared to other markets, slightly lower average selling prices of silicon tuner products for the cable market and lower than expected yields on initial product runs of a new cable silicon tuner. Gross margin percentage in the first half of 2008 as compared to the first half of 2007 was positively impacted by slightly lower average costs of silicon tuner products for the cable market.

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We expect our gross margin percentage in 2008 to be slightly lower than 2007.

Our cost of revenue for the second quarter of 2008 and 2007 benefited from the sale of inventory which had previously been identified as excess to expected demand and expensed in prior periods. The total value of these inventories was \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. The net impact of changes in the inventory valuation allowances for the second quarter of 2008 and 2007 was a charge (benefit) to cost of revenue of \$(0.1) million and \$0.2 million, respectively. Cost of revenue for the second quarter of 2007 included charges of \$0.1 million for non-cancelable inventory purchase obligations to subcontractors for inventories determined to be excess compared to current inventory levels and current demand forecasts.

Our cost of revenue did not include approximately \$0.3 million of costs relating to the sale of inventory which had previously been written-off as excess for the first half of 2008 and 2007. The net impact of changes in the inventory valuation allowances for the first half of 2008 and 2007 was a charge (benefit) to cost of revenue of approximately \$(0.2) million and \$0.4 million, respectively. Cost of revenue for the first half of 2008 and 2007 included charges of \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, for non-cancelable inventory purchase obligations to subcontractors for inventories determined to be excess compared to current inventory levels and current demand forecasts.

Stock-Based Compensation

The following table summarizes the allocation of stock-based compensation expense under SFAS No. 123(R) (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Cost of revenue	\$ 10	\$ 11	\$ 15	\$ 21
Research and development	531	555	889	1,209
Selling, general and administrative	795	984	1,486	1,776
Total stock-based compensation expense included in operating expenses	\$ 1,326	\$ 1,539	\$ 2,375	\$ 2,985
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 1,336	\$ 1,550	\$ 2,390	\$ 3,006

Operating Expenses

The following table presents operating expenses for the second quarter and first half of 2008 as compared to the second quarter and first half of 2007 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2008	2007	Change	% Change	2008	2007	Change	% Change
Research and development	\$ 6,419	\$ 5,819	\$ 600	10%	\$ 12,436	\$ 11,669	\$ 767	7%
Selling, general and administrative	5,514	6,043	(529)	(9)	11,473	12,659	(1,186)	(9)
Total	\$ 11,933	\$ 11,862	\$ 71	1%	\$ 23,909	\$ 24,328	\$ (419)	(2)%

Research and Development

Our research and development expenses consist primarily of personnel-related expenses, lab supplies, training and prototype materials. To date, we have expensed all of our research and development costs in the period incurred as our process for developing our products has been essentially completed concurrently with the establishment of technological feasibility. Research and development efforts currently are focused primarily on development of our next generation of products.

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The increase in research and development expenses in the second quarter of 2008 as compared to the second quarter of 2007 was primarily the result of an increase in personnel-related expenses resulting from an average headcount increase of approximately 7% and an increase in compensation expense incurred in conjunction with our regular annual base compensation adjustments, partially offset by a decrease in prototyping expenses for new silicon projects and also the timing of these expenditures. See Note 4, Accrued Compensation, to the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

The increase in research and development expenses in the first half of 2008 as compared to the first half of 2007 was primarily the result of an increase in personnel-related expenses resulting from an average headcount increase of approximately 11%, an increase in compensation expense incurred in conjunction with our regular annual base compensation adjustments and an increase in license and maintenance fees associated with engineering software used to design our silicon products, partially offset by a decrease in stock-based compensation expense and a benefit of \$0.3 million for taxes and interest accrued in excess of amounts paid to the IRS upon completion of its examination of our payroll tax returns for 2003 through 2006. See Note 4, Accrued Compensation, to the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

We expect research and development expenses to grow approximately 10% to 14% in 2008 compared to 2007, as we intend to increase the number of RF and technical personnel and increase spending on new product development.

We remain committed to significant research and development efforts to extend our technology leadership in the markets in which we operate. Currently, we hold 80 issued United States utility patents and have 28 additional United States patent applications pending. Our issued United States patents begin to expire in 2015. Our patents generally cover various aspects of our RF and analog technologies at the broad architectural, circuit and building-block levels.

Table of Contents*Selling, General and Administrative*

Selling, general and administrative expenses include our personnel-related expenses for administrative, finance, human resources, sales and marketing, information technology and legal departments, and include expenditures related to professional fees for accounting and legal, public relations and financial advisors. These expenses also include promotional and marketing costs, sales commissions and provisions for doubtful accounts.

The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses in the second quarter of 2008 as compared to the second quarter of 2007 was primarily due to a decrease in professional fees incurred in connection with our ongoing derivative litigation and the SEC investigation, which was settled with the SEC in June 2008, and a decrease in stock-based compensation expense. The results for the second quarter of 2008 included net charges of \$0.1 million related to professional fees incurred in connection with our ongoing derivative litigation and the SEC investigation. See Note 4, Accrued Compensation, to the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and see Part II, Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses in the first half of 2008 as compared to the first half of 2007 was due to a decrease in professional fees incurred in connection with our ongoing derivative litigation and the SEC investigation, which was settled with the SEC in June 2008, and a decrease in stock-based compensation expense. The results for the first half of 2008 included net charges of \$0.2 million related to professional fees incurred in connection with our ongoing derivative litigation and the SEC investigation. See Note 4, Accrued Compensation, to the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and see Part II, Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

We expect selling, general and administrative expenses to decrease approximately 8% to 12% in 2008 as compared to 2007.

Other Income and Expense

Other income consists primarily of interest income from our cash balances, net foreign currency gains and other non-operating income.

The following table presents a comparison of other income for the second quarter and first half of 2008 and 2007 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
	2008	2007	Change	% Change	2008	2007	Change	% Change
Interest income	\$ 383	\$ 1,187	\$ (804)	(68)%	\$ 909	\$ 2,228	\$ (1,319)	(59)%
Foreign currency gains (losses), net	(65)	53	(118)	(223)	75	92	(17)	(18)
Other, net	7	19	(12)	(63)	9	25	(16)	(64)
Total	\$ 325	\$ 1,259	\$ (934)	(74)%	\$ 993	\$ 2,345	\$ (1,352)	(58)%

The decrease in interest income in the second quarter and first half of 2008 as compared to the second quarter and first half of 2007 was primarily the result of significantly lower average rates of return on our cash balances. We expect interest income to decrease in 2008 as compared to 2007 due to significantly lower average rates of return on our cash balances.

Our functional currency is the United States Dollar. The impact from the re-measurement of accounts not denominated in United States Dollars is recognized currently in our results of operations as a component of net foreign currency gains. Foreign currency gains, net, were primarily a result of exchange rate fluctuations between the United States Dollar and the Euro.

Income Taxes

The following table presents a comparison of our income tax expense for the second quarter and first half of 2008 and 2007 (in thousands):

Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended
June 30,	June 30,

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	2008	2007	Change	% Change	2008	2007	Change	% Change
Income tax expense	\$ 145	\$ 43	\$ 102	237%	\$ 426	\$ 61	\$ 365	598%
Effective tax rate	7.7%	2.0%	5.7pts.		15.2%	9.4%	5.8pts.	

In the second quarter and first half of 2008, our effective tax rate differed from the 34% statutory corporate tax rate primarily due to permanent differences, changes in valuation allowances, lower alternative minimum tax rates and lower foreign tax rates. Income tax expense for the second quarter of 2008 consisted of the withholding taxes on certain cross border transactions, alternative minimum taxes and foreign income taxes. In the second quarter and first half of 2007, our effective tax rate differed from the 34% statutory corporate tax rate primarily due to permanent differences, changes in valuation allowances and lower foreign tax rates. Income tax expense for the second quarter and first half of 2007 consisted of foreign income taxes.

Net Income

The following table presents a comparison of our net income for the second quarter and first half of 2008 and 2007 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
	2008	2007	Change	% Change	2008	2007	Change	% Change
Net income	\$ 1,726	\$ 2,133	\$ (407)	(19)%	\$ 2,378	\$ 588	\$ 1,790	304%
Percent of net revenue	6.5%	8.6%	(2.1)pts.		4.6%	1.3%	3.3pts.	

The decrease in net income in the second quarter of 2008 as compared to the second quarter of 2007 was primarily the result of a decrease in interest income and an increase in research and development expenses, partially offset by an increase in net revenue, which resulted in an increase of \$0.7 million in gross margin and a decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses, as described above.

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The increase in net income in the first half of 2008 as compared to the first half of 2007 was primarily the result of an increase in net revenue, which resulted in an increase of \$3.1 million in gross margin, and a decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses, partially offset by a decrease in interest income and an increase in research and development expenses, as described above.

Since inception we have incurred significant losses resulting in an accumulated deficit of \$354 million as of June 30, 2008. Our operating history and our business risks, including those risks set forth under the caption Risk Factors in Part II, Item 1A. and Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, in Part I, Item 3. make the prediction of future results of operations difficult. As a result, we cannot assure you that we will sustain revenue growth or profitability.

We have invested heavily in research and development of our RF integrated circuits and subsystem module technology. We expect to continue our investment in these areas to further develop our RF products. This investment may include the continued recruitment of RF and analog integrated circuit designers and systems engineers, and the acquisition of test and development equipment and software development tools for the expansion of our product portfolio. As a result, we may incur substantial losses from operations in the foreseeable future. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that our research and development efforts will result in the timely development and commercial release of products that achieve market acceptance.

The time lag between product availability and volume shipment can be significant due to the sales process for our products, including customer qualification of our products. This delay can be from six months to as long as four years, during which we continue to develop our technology. Due to this lengthy product cycle, we may experience significant delays from the time we incur expenses for research and development, selling, general and administrative efforts, and investments in inventory, to the time we generate corresponding revenue. The rate of new orders may vary significantly from month to month and quarter to quarter. If anticipated sales or shipments in any quarter do not occur when expected, expenses and inventory levels could be disproportionately high, and our results of operations for that quarter, and potentially future quarters, would be materially and adversely affected.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table presents key components of our liquidity and capital resources for the first half of 2008 and 2007 and at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively (in thousands, except days sales outstanding in accounts receivable and inventory turns):

	2008	Six Months Ended June 30,		% Change
		2007	Change	
Operating cash flows	\$ (111)	\$ 3,102	\$ (3,213)	(104)%
Investing cash flows	(1,718)	(2,362)	644	27
Financing cash flows	(2,999)	981	(3,980)	(406)
Capital expenditures	1,718	512	1,206	236
Days sales outstanding in accounts receivable	46	38	8	21
Inventory turns (annualized)	4.9	5.0	(0.1)	0
	June 30,	December 31,	Change	% Change
	2008	2007		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 82,784	\$ 87,537	\$ (4,753)	(5)%
Accounts receivable, net	13,238	9,489	3,749	40
Inventories	10,854	10,979	(125)	(1)
Working capital	98,915	98,355	560	1

In the first half of 2008, the decrease in cash provided by operating activities resulted primarily from working capital changes in accrued compensation due to cash payments under the annual incentive compensation program for fiscal year 2007 and cash payments under the tender offer completed with certain employees to amend certain stock options and a decrease in accrued expenses due to cash payments to the IRS relating to withholding taxes on certain cross-border transactions, partially offset by improved cash operating results and working capital changes in accounts payable due to the timing of cash disbursements. See Note 8, Stockholders Equity, to the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

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In the first half of 2008, our primary use of cash from investing activities was the purchase of equipment related to testing and evaluation of our products. In the first half of 2007, our primary source of cash provided from investing activities was the purchase of available-for-sale investments, partially offset by the sale of available-for-sale investments to achieve higher returns on our investments.

In the first half of 2008, our primary use of cash from financing activities was the repurchase of our common stock and the surrender of common stock by employees to satisfy payroll tax withholding requirements on incentive compensation under the 2007 Program, partially offset by cash provided from shares purchased under the 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan and the exercise of employee stock options. In the first half of 2007, our primary source of cash from financing activities was the exercise of employee stock options and shares purchased under the 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

Our cash and cash equivalents consisted of bank deposits and money market funds. In the aggregate, our cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$4.8 million during the first half of 2008 to \$82.8 million as a result of the repurchase of our common stock, changes in working capital, incentive compensation payments and tax payments, as described above. We currently have no long-term debt. See Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

We expect our operating expenses to increase in the foreseeable future, particularly research and development expenses and sales and marketing expenses, and these expenses could constitute a material use of our cash resources. We also expect less significant increases in capital expenditures. As a result, our net cash flows will depend heavily on our level of future revenue and our ability to manage expenses.

See Note 7, Commitments and Contingencies, to the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

There have been no significant changes to the information required under this Item from what was disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 (2007 10-K) filed with the SEC on February 28, 2008.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures. We have evaluated, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and our Chief Financial Officer (CFO), the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (the Evaluation Date). Based on this evaluation, our CEO and CFO have concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Microtune in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC's rules and forms.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2008 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II.

OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The information set forth under the heading *Legal Proceedings* in Note 7, Commitments and Contingencies, to the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Part I, Item 1. of this Report, is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes to the risk factors previously disclosed in our 2007 10-K, except as described below. The description of these material changes does not represent a comprehensive list of risk factors that could cause our results to differ from those that are currently anticipated and therefore should be read in conjunction with the risk factors and other information disclosed in our 2007 10-K.

The risk factor set forth immediately below has been updated to describe risks related to our ability to forecast demand from the coupon eligible converter box (CECB) market and risks related to product returns and excess inventory for the CECB market.

The market opportunity for coupon eligible converter boxes (CECB) may not be as large as anticipated or we may not realize significant market share in this segment of the digital television market.

In anticipation of the planned termination of analog terrestrial (off-air) television broadcasts in the United States in February 2009 (for full power analog transmitters) and the transition to digital terrestrial television broadcasts, the federal government has recently launched a program to subsidize the purchase of digital to analog converter boxes by consumers who wish to continue to watch television on their legacy analog televisions, which do not have a digital tuner and therefore would be otherwise unable to receive digital terrestrial television broadcast signals without a separate converter box that converts the digital signals to analog signals. This market is characterized by various market risks described in our 2007 10-K for the digital television market generally and market specific risks for the CECB market segment described immediately below, any of which may adversely affect our ability to compete effectively in the CECB market segment:

the risk that we may not be able to accurately forecast demand for the CECB market as we expect a significant portion of our net revenue to be shipped through third-party distributors, providing us reduced visibility into demand from end customers;

the risk that orders and forecasted demand may be inflated (and subject to future cancellation) to ensure component and product availability to support anticipated demand or potential upside demand;

the risk that we may not be able to achieve early, significant market share and given the short duration of the CECB market segment (January 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009), there may not be significant design-in opportunities after the initial tuner component selections to later increase market share;

the risk that the CECB market segment will not be as large as anticipated;

the risk that the minimum RF performance levels required for set-top converter box performance to qualify for government subsidies will be relaxed or eliminated, or will, by virtue of the fact that adherence to the A/74 guidelines is partially self-policing and a function of the performance of other non-tuner parts, be ineffective and thereby allow suppliers with non-compliant tuners to realize significant market share in this segment; and

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the risk that our tuner may not be deemed compliant with the A/74 guidelines, which would significantly diminish or eliminate our ability to participate in this opportunity.

We cannot assure our stockholders that our stock repurchase program will enhance long-term stockholder value and stock repurchases could increase the volatility of the price of our common stock and will diminish our cash reserves.

On April 29, 2008, our Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program. Under the program, we are authorized to repurchase up to \$10 million of our outstanding shares of common stock until the end of 2008, through open market and privately negotiated transactions, at times and in such amounts as we deem appropriate. The timing and actual number of shares repurchased will depend on a variety of factors including the timing of open trading windows, price, corporate and regulatory requirements, and other market conditions. The program may be suspended or discontinued at any time without prior notice.

Any repurchases pursuant to our stock repurchase program could affect our stock price and increase its volatility. The existence of a stock repurchase program could also cause our stock price to be higher than it would be in the absence of such a program and could potentially reduce the market liquidity for our stock.

Additionally, our stock repurchase program will diminish our cash reserves, which could impact our ability to pursue strategic opportunities and acquisitions and could result in lower overall returns on our cash balances.

There can be no assurance that any stock repurchases will enhance stockholder value because the market price of our common stock may decline below the levels at which we repurchased shares of stock. Although our stock repurchase program is intended to enhance long-term stockholder value, short-term stock price fluctuations could reduce the program's effectiveness.

Our results of operations may be adversely impacted by a worldwide macroeconomic downturn. As a result, the market price of our common stock may decline.

In 2008, general worldwide economic conditions have experienced a downturn due to the sequential effects of the subprime lending crisis, general credit market crisis, collateral effects on the finance and banking industries, increased energy costs, concerns about inflation, slower economic activity, decreased consumer confidence, reduced corporate profits and capital spending, adverse business conditions and liquidity concerns. These conditions make it difficult for our customers, our vendors and us to accurately forecast and plan future business activities, and they could cause U.S. and foreign businesses to slow spending on our products, which would delay and lengthen sales cycles. We cannot predict the timing or duration of any economic slowdown or the timing or strength of a subsequent economic recovery, worldwide, or in the semiconductor industry, generally, or in the cable, digital television or automotive electronics markets. If the cable, digital

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television or automotive electronics markets significantly deteriorate due to these macroeconomic effects, our business, financial condition and results of operations will likely be materially and adversely affected. Additionally, our stock price could decrease if investors have concerns that our business, financial condition and results of operations will be negatively impacted by a worldwide macroeconomic downturn.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

The following table presents information with respect to our purchases of our common stock during the first half of 2008:

2008 Calendar Year	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share (3)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
January 1 - January 31				
February 1 - February 29				
Employee transactions ⁽¹⁾	51,266	\$ 5.40		N/A
March 1 - March 31				
April 1 - April 30				
Share repurchase program ⁽²⁾				\$ 10.0 million
May 1 - May 31				
Share repurchase program ⁽²⁾	927,394	\$ 3.9813	927,394	\$ 6.3 million
June 1 - June 30				
Share repurchase program ⁽²⁾				\$ 6.3 million
Total				
Employee transactions ⁽¹⁾	51,266	\$ 5.40		N/A
Share repurchase program ⁽²⁾	927,394	\$ 3.9813	927,394	\$ 6.3 million

⁽¹⁾ All shares were withheld for the payment of withholding taxes upon vesting of restricted stock units pursuant to the 2007 Incentive Compensation Program.

⁽²⁾ On April 29, 2008, our Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program. Under the program, we are authorized to repurchase up to \$10 million of our outstanding shares of common stock until the end of 2008, through open market and privately negotiated transactions, at times and in such amounts as we deem appropriate. The program may be suspended or discontinued at any time without prior notice.

⁽³⁾ Excludes commissions paid.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

On April 29, 2008, we held our Annual Meeting of Stockholders (Annual Meeting). There were 49,241,899 shares represented in person or by valid proxies, constituting 90.8% of the 54,226,534 shares outstanding on the record date of March 3, 2008. The stockholders approved all five of the proposals submitted by us for consideration at the Annual Meeting. The description of the results of the Annual Meeting previously reported in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 2, 2008 is incorporated herein by reference.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

**Exhibit
Number**

3.1 ⁽¹⁾	Restated Certificate of Incorporation filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on May 25, 2005.
3.2 ⁽²⁾	Amended and Restated Bylaws, as amended July 23, 2008.
10.1 ⁽⁴⁾	Amended and Restated Microtune, Inc. 2000 Stock Plan.
10.2 ⁽³⁾	Amended and Restated Microtune, Inc. 2000 Director Option Plan.
10.3 ⁽³⁾	Amended and Restated Microtune, Inc. 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.
10.4 ⁽⁴⁾	Second Amendment to Manufacturing Agreement between Microtune (Texas), L.P. and Ionics EMS, Inc. and the Registrant, dated April 28, 2008.
10.5 ⁽⁴⁾	Executive Officer Sales Incentive Compensation Plan.
31.1 [*]	Certification of Chief Executive Officer under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2 [*]	Certification of Chief Financial Officer under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1 [*]	Certification of Chief Executive Officer under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2 [*]	Certification of Chief Financial Officer under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

⁽¹⁾ Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 31, 2005.

⁽²⁾ Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 28, 2008.

⁽³⁾ Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on March 17, 2008.

⁽⁴⁾ Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 2, 2008.

* Furnished herewith.

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SIGNATURES

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

MICROTUNE, INC.

By: /s/ JEFFREY A. KUPP
 Jeffrey A. Kupp
 Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer and Principal
Accounting Officer)

Date: July 28, 2008