
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(MARK ONE)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003

OR

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

Commission file number 0-25699



PLX Technology, Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware

94-3008334

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

**870 Maude Avenue
Sunnyvale, California 94085
(408) 774-9060**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
Common stock, \$0.001 par value per share

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K, or any amendment to this Form 10-K. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based upon the closing sale price of the registrant's common stock on June 30, 2003, as reported on The Nasdaq National Market, was approximately \$66,027,820. Shares of common stock held by each executive officer and director and by each person who to the registrant's knowledge owns 5% or more of the outstanding voting stock have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

The number of shares of common stock outstanding at February 24, 2004 was 23,907,012.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

PART III OF THIS REPORT ON FORM 10-K INCORPORATES INFORMATION BY REFERENCE FROM THE REGISTRANT'S PROXY STATEMENT FOR ITS 2004 ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS - ITEMS 10, 11, 12, 13 AND 14.

PLX Technology, Inc.
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FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K and certain information incorporated herein by reference contain forward-looking statements within the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements contained in this Report on Form 10-K that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, statements regarding our expectations, objectives, anticipations, plans, hopes, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, the statements regarding (a) the growing demand for standards-based components such as our semiconductor devices that connect systems together, (b) our objective to expand our advantages in data transfer technology, under the heading "Item 1, Business - Overview"; our expectation that we will support new I/O standards where appropriate, under the heading "Item 1, Business - The PLX Solution"; the statements regarding (a) our objective to continue to expand our market position as a developer and supplier of I/O connectivity solutions for high performance systems, (b) our plan to target those applications where we believe we can attain a leadership position, (c) that we seek to integrate additional I/O-related functions into our semiconductor devices, (d) our belief that our understanding of I/O technology trends and market requirements allows us to bring to market more quickly new products that support the latest I/O technology, under the heading "Item 1, Business - Strategy"; that we continue to integrate more functionality in our semiconductor devices and continue to enhance and expand our software development kits under the heading "Item 1, Business - Technology"; the statements regarding (a) our belief with respect to the principal factors of competition in the business, (b) our belief that we compete favorably with respect to each of those factors, under the heading "Item 1, Business - Competition"; the statements regarding (a) our expectation that revenues related to sales through distributors will continue to account for a significant portion of total revenues, (b) our belief that providing customers with comprehensive product support is critical to remaining competitive in the markets we serve, (c) our belief that our close contact with customer design engineers provides valuable input into existing product enhancements and next generation product specifications, under the heading "Item 1, Business - Sales, Marketing and Technical Support"; (a) our expectation that we will continue to make substantial investments in research and development and to participate in the development of industry standards, (b) our expectation that we will periodically seek to hire additional development engineers, under the heading "Item 1, Business - Research and Development"; our belief that the transition of our products to smaller geometries will be important for us to remain competitive under the heading "Item 1, Business - Manufacturing"; our plan to seek patent protection when necessary, under the heading "Item 1, Business - Intellectual Property"; our belief that our current facility will be adequate through 2004 under the heading "Item 2, Properties"; the statement regarding our intention to retain earnings for use in our business and not to pay any cash dividend in the foreseeable future under the heading "Item 5, Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters"; our belief that our long-term success will depend on our ability to introduce new products under the heading "Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Overview"; the statement regarding our expectation to record amortization of deferred compensation related to the stock grants of approximately \$32,000, \$6,000, \$4,000, and \$2,000 for 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007, respectively, under the heading "Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Results of Operations"; our belief that our existing resources, together with cash expected to be generated from our operations, will be sufficient to meet our capital requirements for at least the next twelve months under the heading "Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources."

All forward-looking statements included in this document are subject to additional risks and uncertainties further discussed under "Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Certain Factors That May Affect Future Operating Results" and are based on information available to us on the date hereof. We assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. It is important to note that our actual results could differ materially from those included in such forward-looking statements. These cautionary statements should be considered in the context of the factors listed under the heading "Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Certain Factors That May Affect Future Operating Results," as well as those disclosed from time to time in our reports on Forms 10-Q and 8-K and our Annual Reports to Stockholders.

PART I

ITEM 1: BUSINESS

Overview

PLX Technology, Inc. ("PLX" or the "Company"), a Delaware corporation established in May 1986, develops and supplies semiconductor devices that accelerate and manage the transfer of data in networking and telecommunications, enterprise storage, servers, personal computers, imaging and industrial equipment. We offer a complete solution consisting of three related types of products: semiconductor devices, software development kits and hardware design kits. Our semiconductor devices simplify the development of data transfer circuits in high-performance embedded systems and computers and are compatible with microprocessors such as Motorola's PowerPC, Intel's i960 and StrongArm, Broadcom's MIPS, PMC-Sierra's MIPS, and DSPs from companies such as Texas Instruments. Our software development kits and hardware design kits promote sales of our semiconductor devices by lowering customers' development costs and by accelerating their ability to bring new products to market.

In the last decade, demand for networking, telecommunications, storage, imaging and other equipment that transmits, stores and processes information rapidly has increased due to:

- growth of the Internet,
- deployment of high-speed networking, and
- proliferation of multimedia.

Suppliers of this equipment seek to reduce product development time and to use their scarce engineering resources more efficiently. Until the mid 90's, these suppliers typically developed their own system components and the connections between the components. Now, however, they are increasingly building their equipment based on industry standard connection methods and purchasing components supplied by other companies that comply with these standards. By doing so, they reduce the time and resources required for product development. Consequently, there is a growing demand for standards-based components that connect systems together, such as our semiconductor devices. The majority of products we ship today are based on Peripheral Component Interconnect, or PCI, an interconnect standard that is widely used in our markets. PLX is an active member of many of the trade associations that define current and future interconnect standards including PCI™, CompactPCI®, PCI-X®, PCI Express™, Advanced Switching, PCI™ and PCI-X® Bridges and HyperTransport™.

Our objective is to expand our advantages in data transfer technology by:

- focusing on high-growth markets,
- delivering comprehensive solutions, including semiconductor devices, software development kits and hardware design kits,
- extending our technology advantages by incorporating new functions and technologies,
- driving industry standards, and
- strengthening and expanding our industry relationships.

Our headquarters are located at 870 Maude Avenue, Sunnyvale, California 94085. The telephone number is (408) 774-9060. Additional information about PLX is available on our website at <http://www.plxtech.com>. Information contained in the website is not part of this report.

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to those reports, and the Proxy Statement for our Annual Meeting of Stockholders are made available, free of charge, on our website, <http://www.plxtech.com>, as soon as reasonably practicable after the reports have been filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Industry Background

Embedded systems are found in many common products and offer varying levels of performance depending on each product's requirements. These products range from low performance devices such as electronic toys and kitchen appliances to complex, high-performance electronic equipment such as network routers and switches. High-performance embedded systems offer increased data processing capabilities and typically utilize one or more 32-bit or 64-bit microprocessors, fast memories and peripherals, and sophisticated operating systems or control code.

The growth of the communications infrastructure has increased the demand for high performance embedded systems and communication-related server and personal computer (PC) adapter cards. This demand has been fueled by the growth of the Internet; the deployment of high-speed networking systems to transmit, store, and process data; and the proliferation of data types in the network, including voice traffic and multimedia.

Markets for electronic equipment that rely on high-performance embedded systems include the following:

- *Networking and Telecommunications.* Networking and telecommunications applications include digital telephony, multimedia gateways, wireless base stations, remote access concentrators and servers, routers, switches and cable modem equipment. This market segment has grown rapidly due to the rise of the Internet and the proliferation of high bandwidth communication technologies such as Fast Ethernet, Gigabit and 10 Gigabit Ethernet, Asynchronous Transfer Mode, or ATM, cable modems, Digital Subscriber Line, or xDSL, and Voice-over-IP, or VoIP.
- *Enterprise Storage.* Enterprise storage applications include disk storage subsystems, automated tape libraries and file servers. The growing use of multimedia applications and storage networks is driving corporate demand for increased data storage capacity.
- *Imaging.* Imaging applications include printers, copiers, medical instrumentation and video and graphics equipment. The demand for better image quality and higher performance, as well as connection of these applications to high-speed networks, have increased their data processing requirements.
- *Industrial.* Industrial applications include a wide range of process control computers and factory automation equipment. These products have high data transfer rate requirements, are used to monitor and control complex processes in real-time and are being increasingly attached to networks.

Manufacturers of products that rely on high-performance embedded systems seek to maximize the performance and minimize the cost of their increasingly complex products. In addition, these manufacturers must develop and bring new products to market quickly to keep pace with technological advancements.

The I/O Subsystem

A typical computer system can be described in terms of four primary functions: the host microprocessor, the memory, the peripherals and the input/output, or I/O, subsystem. The host microprocessor is the primary control center for the system. The memory acts as a storage area for instructions to be executed and data to be processed. The peripherals enable connections between the system and other external devices such as network components, printers and storage systems. The I/O subsystem is the interconnect circuitry and software that connects these three other functions and allows for the transfer of instructions and data among these functions. The I/O subsystem includes the system bus or switch fabric, which is a physical connection between these different functions.

To enable increased performance and functionality from computer systems, semiconductor suppliers have historically focused on improving the operation of peripherals, microprocessors and memories. The interconnect silicon in the I/O subsystem must also improve to keep pace with these improvements by transferring more information at faster speeds.

In parallel with the increased performance demands of customers and their data traffic, the reliability of these systems is under constant pressure to improve. This is especially true as the networking and telecommunications disciplines merge through use of the Internet to carry all types of traffic. Highly available systems are required to meet the expectations of customers.

As data transfer requirements for the I/O subsystem have increased, so has the complexity of its interface logic and related software. Until a few years ago, most embedded systems used simple I/O subsystems that contained limited logic and rudimentary software, if any. Complex I/O subsystem components such as processors, elaborate control logic and advanced software were costly, and therefore their use was confined to very high-end equipment such as mainframe computers. Furthermore, the lack of widely accepted I/O standards impeded the use of complex I/O subsystems in other than high-end applications. However, advances in semiconductor technology combined with the widespread adoption of standards in embedded systems have enabled the development of highly integrated semiconductor devices that can better manage I/O subsystem performance at lower cost.

Penetration of I/O Standards in Embedded Systems

Until the mid 90's, embedded systems manufacturers relied on a wide variety of proprietary solutions and a fragmented set of industry standard I/O architectures. For example, many networking, imaging, storage and industrial applications employed proprietary architectures to meet their specific performance and cost requirements. A mix of standard buses such as VMEbus, Multibus and ISA was used in some industrial, telecommunications and military applications. Embedded system software was even more fragmented with many proprietary and application specific software architectures in use. While embedded developers could take advantage of many standard microprocessor, memory and peripheral components supplied by external vendors, the lack of acceptable I/O standards forced many to develop custom I/O subsystems internally, placing a heavy demand on development resources.

The deployment of the PCI standard was one of the catalysts for the widespread adoption of I/O standards in embedded systems. In the early 1990s, PC and server manufacturers developed PCI, a new standard hardware architecture to connect the major components of their systems at high speed. It offered up to a one hundred times improvement in I/O data transfer rates over the previous architectures. By the mid-1990s, PCI became the most widely used bus architecture in the PC market. Consequently, many suppliers of peripheral semiconductor components used in PCs adopted PCI as the standard system interface. In addition to penetrating the PC and server market, PCI is now established as a standard I/O architecture for many high-performance embedded systems because it allows the use of low cost and state-of-the-art peripheral semiconductor components developed for the PC market and provides a foundation for embedded system interoperability. PCI also offers equivalent or superior performance to the in-house developed standards of many embedded equipment suppliers. Furthermore, the use of PCI enables faster time to market, lower development cost and the ability to quickly integrate new I/O components.

New standards are emerging to meet increasing system performance needs. PCI-X, a standard now widely used in servers, is an evolutionary improvement to PCI. PCI-Express is a next-generation PCI standard now in the early commercialization phase. Other standards, such as HyperTransport, InfiniBand, Rapid I/O and Ethernet, are also used in varying degrees to interconnect system components.

Although the PCI and newer interconnect standards have resolved many development issues relating to I/O hardware architectures, software remains a challenge. The lack of standards for I/O control software and the wide use of proprietary operating systems place a significant demand on development resources. Consequently, embedded developers are increasingly adopting standard operating systems with well-defined I/O structures as opposed to developing their own software internally. Examples include VxWorks, Linux, pSOS, Windows CE, and Windows NT.

Need for Standard I/O Interconnect Products and Comprehensive I/O Solutions

Even with standard I/O specifications, design teams must still create the circuitry and related software that implements these specifications. Designers must also update their I/O subsystems to include frequent improvements in these specifications.

Instead of developing all the hardware and software technology internally, systems developers seek to focus their scarce engineering resources on the proprietary features of their products. By using standard semiconductor devices in the I/O subsystem instead of custom-designed devices they are able to implement the basic framework of the system more easily and thereby reduce the I/O subsystem design effort resulting in faster time-to-market and lower development cost. Standard products allow the design teams to concentrate their efforts on differentiating hardware and software features. In addition to standard interconnect semiconductor devices, system designers can benefit from several other design elements, such as data control software, hardware design kits and third-party development tools to complete their development work in a timely manner. These additional elements simplify development and improve time to market. They provide design teams with proven hardware and software design examples and the tools to adapt these examples to their needs.

Due to the availability and adoption of I/O standards by embedded system, server and PC developers, there is now a large demand for I/O subsystem components based on these standards.

The PLX Solution

PLX develops and supplies interconnect semiconductor devices and supporting hardware and software platforms that accelerate and manage the transfer of data in high-performance embedded systems and servers and PC adapter cards.

Our solution consists of three related products:

- interconnect semiconductor devices,
- software development kits which assist in developing systems that incorporate our semiconductor devices, and
- hardware design kits that allow development of a system using our semiconductor devices and software development kits.

Development tools provided by third parties support these three related products. Our products are designed for use in a variety of applications including networking and telecommunications, enterprise storage, servers, imaging and industrial. Our chips are highly integrated, cost-effective semiconductor devices that optimize the flow of data and simplify the development of high-performance I/O subsystems. Our software development kits and hardware design kits promote sales of our semiconductor devices by lowering customers' development costs and allowing them to bring new products to market more quickly.

PLX products shipping today provide I/O connectivity solutions mainly for the PCI standard. As new I/O standards evolve, we expect to support them where appropriate. We are in the process of developing chips that implement the PCI Express standard. More than 1,000 electronic equipment manufacturers use PLX semiconductor devices in a wide variety of applications.

Strategy

Our objective is to continue to expand our market position as a developer and supplier of I/O connectivity solutions for high-performance systems. Key elements of our strategy include the following:

Focus on High-Growth Markets. We focus on the high-growth communications, storage, server and embedded control markets. Within these markets, there are many highly differentiated applications with different design criteria such as product function, performance, cost, power consumption, software, size limitations and design support. The requirements of many of these differentiated applications are addressed by our products, and we target those applications where we believe we can attain a leadership position.

Deliver Comprehensive Solutions. Our products provide embedded systems developers with a comprehensive, proven development environment to simplify I/O subsystem design, enhance performance, reduce development costs and accelerate time-to-market. This solution consists of semiconductor devices, software development kits and hardware design kits. These design elements are supported by development tools provided by third parties.

Extend I/O Subsystem Technology. We offer our customers highly integrated semiconductor devices and related software that incorporate many of the latest advances in I/O interconnect technology. Our semiconductor devices and software are designed to enable quick adoption of new I/O technologies and enhancements to existing I/O standards. We seek to integrate additional I/O-related functions into our semiconductor devices to provide our customers with increasing functionality at the same or lower costs. We employ a team of engineers with expertise in system architectures, product definition, semiconductor and software design and engineering to maintain our I/O subsystem technology advantages.

Drive I/O Subsystem Standards for Embedded Applications. We believe that our understanding of I/O technology trends and market requirements allows us to bring to market more quickly new products that support the latest I/O technologies. Through our participation in key industry groups responsible for standards such as the PCI Special Interest Group, the PCI Industrial Computer Manufacturer's Group (PICMG), PCI-X Manufacturers' Group, HyperTransport Consortium, and the Arapahoe Working Group (PCI-Express), we have taken an active role in defining new I/O standards.

Strengthen and Expand Industry Relationships. We work with industry leaders in developing hardware and software development tools and marketing programs that promote the use of each company's products and promoting industry standards. Partners include AMD, Broadcom, Bustronics, Intel, Jungo, Kaparel, Microsoft, Motorola, Pigeon Point, PMC Sierra, RamBus, Texas Instruments and Wind River. As a result of these relationships, we enable embedded systems designers to choose the best products for their particular applications while still employing our product as the core of their I/O subsystem design.

Customers

We supply our products to customers for a wide variety of high-performance communications infrastructure applications including networking, telecommunications, and enterprise storage. We also have sales in other markets such as the imaging, industrial, personal computer, server, and consumer markets. The typical product life cycle of a high performance embedded system is one to two years or more of product development and initial marketing activity followed by two to five years or more of volume production, assuming the product is successful in the market. The embedded system design team typically selects the sole-source hardware and software components early in the design cycle. Generally, the embedded system will incorporate these same components throughout its product life because changes require an expensive re-engineering effort. Therefore, when our products are designed into an embedded system, they are likely to be used in that system throughout its two to five year or more production life.

Our products are standard semiconductor devices that may be incorporated into equipment used in several of our target markets. More than 1000 electronic equipment manufacturers incorporate our semiconductor devices in their products.

The following table lists representative customers that purchased directly or through distributors more than \$100,000 of our products in 2003.

<u>Networking/Telecommunications</u>	<u>Enterprise Storage</u>
Accton Technology	Fujitsu
Alcatel	Hewlett-Packard
Allied Telesyn	IBM
Artesyn Technologies	
Avaya	
Beijing Enti Corporation	<u>Imaging/Industrial/Medical</u>
Beijing Sapac Hi-Tech Inc	ABB
Brain Boxes	Aristocrat
Brooktrout Technologies	Comtrol Corporation
Cisco Systems	Dr Johannes Heidenhain GMBH
Digi International	Electronics for Imaging, Inc
Eicon Technology	ESD
Hewlett-Packard	Euresys
Hitachi	Fuji Xerox
Huawei	General Electric
Intel	Geovision
Lucent Technologies	Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Co., LTD
Marconi	Hewlett-Packard
Motorola	Kofax Image Products
NEC	Kuowell Electronics Corporation
Nortel Networks	Matrox
On-Line Development	Matsushita
Performance Technology	Measurement Computing
Polycom	Moxa Technologies
Pyxis Corporation	Optibase
Quatech	Provideo Multimedia Co., LTD
Radisys	Rayon Technologies
Sagem	SBS Technologies
Sea Level Systems	Siemens
Solectron	Taito
Terayon	
Toshiba	
UT Starcom	

Products

Our products consist of interconnect semiconductor devices, software development kits and hardware design kits. Development tools provided by third parties support these three design elements. The sales of these semiconductor devices account for a majority of our revenues. We generate less than 1% of our revenues from sales of our software and hardware design kits. The other layers of our solution promote sales of our semiconductor devices by lowering customers' development costs allowing them to bring new products to market more quickly.

I/O Accelerators. Our I/O accelerators are semiconductor devices that accelerate movement of data across a PCI bus and between one or more devices or subsystems that need to communicate across the PCI bus. These products incorporate the Data Pipe Architecture technology, a set of circuits and features that enable an efficient flow of data within systems with minimal supervision from the system processor. Our I/O accelerators address a range of applications and provide flexible interfaces that allow them to connect to a wide variety of semiconductor devices, including processors such as Motorola's PowerPC, Intel's i960 and Strong ARM, Hitachi's SH, and Motorola's 68K series. Customers also use these semiconductor devices in connection with digital signal processors, or DSPs, from Texas Instruments and others. The I/O accelerators can be connected with a wide range of peripheral devices, including LAN, WAN, disk control and graphics.

PCI-to-PCI Bridges. PCI-to-PCI bridges are chips that increase the number of peripheral devices that can be included in a microprocessor-based system. PCI-to-PCI bridges have become common in a wide variety of systems, including PCs, servers, storage, communications, and embedded-control applications such as imaging, industrial control, and test equipment. PLX's bridge product line spans the entire PCI range, from 32-bit 33MHz through 64-bit 66MHz, and includes 133MHz PCI-X devices. PLX acquired this product line through the May 2003 acquisition of HiNT Corporation.

HyperTransport Interconnect Bridges. The HyperTransport bridge allows a processor, typically a MIPS processor, to generate and control two PCI-X buses. The bridge chip converts the 8 or 16 bit 800MHz HyperTransport processor interface to two 64 bit 133MHz PCI-X buses. The bridge provides a means for the processor to communicate efficiently with multiple I/O devices such as Ethernet controllers. This product is a result of an agreement we entered into in May 2002 with Advanced Micro Devices.

Software Development Kits. Our software development kits, or SDKs, are designed to simplify and accelerate the development of systems that incorporate our semiconductor devices. Support is provided for several industry-leading operating systems, including VxWorks from Wind River, Linux, and Microsoft Windows as well as generic applications and other operating systems. The SDKs include an application programming interface, or API, that enables developers to execute complex transactions with simple commands. This programming interface allows customers to migrate their designs, with the same software interface, from our existing 32 bit I/O accelerators to our 64 bit I/O accelerators. This common interface allows customers to preserve their software investment even as their designs evolve in complexity and as new I/O architectures are deployed.

Hardware Design Kits. We offer hardware design kits that support the development of systems incorporating PLX semiconductor devices. We call our hardware design kits "rapid development kits", or RDKs. Designers use the RDKs to evaluate our semiconductor devices and to simplify and accelerate product development. Each hardware design kit includes a development circuit board that designers can use to evaluate the PLX products and also design their own system. These hardware design kits also include technical drawings, documentation and other design assistance tools.

To offer additional design support, we work with third party companies that provide development tools for our customers. Although we receive no revenue directly from these development tools, they promote sales of our semiconductor devices because these tools often make it easier to develop systems incorporating our products. Examples include software development tools from Jungo, Microsoft, Pigeon Point, and Wind River and software modeling tools from Synopsys.

Our principal product offerings and functions include the following:

Category	Product	Description
Semiconductor Devices		
32-bit/33 MHz Target I/O Accelerators	PCI 9030 PCI 9052 PCI 9050	o Enables connection of 8-, 16- and 32-bit peripherals and personal computer adapters to PCI
32-bit/33 MHz Master I/O Accelerators	PCI 9054 PCI 9080 PCI 9060SD PCI 9060ES PCI 9060	o Provides the flexibility to connect with a wide range of processors, peripherals and memory
32 and 64-bit/66 MHz I/O Accelerators	PCI 9056 PCI 9656	o Provides the flexibility to connect with a wide range of peripherals and memory
HyperTransport Bridge Chips	HT 7520	o Connects microprocessor HyperTransport interface to two PCI-X buses
PCI and PCI-X Bridge Chips	PCI 6140 PCI 6150 PCI 6152 PCI 6154 PCI 6156 PCI 6254 PCI 6350 PCI 6520 PCI 6540	o Increases the number of PCI peripheral devices that can be included a microprocessor-based system
Software Development Kits		
PCI Software	SDK	o Provides tools for accelerating design of data transport software o Includes development and debugging utilities, sample firmware and drivers
Hardware Design Kits		
Rapid Development Kits	Kits supporting a range of products	o Include development circuit boards, SDK software, documentation and schematics to assist system development

Technology

We believe that supplying high-performance connectivity solutions for I/O subsystems requires expertise in four areas:

- semiconductor design,
- software technology,
- system design, and
- industry standards.

Semiconductor Design. Our engineers have substantial expertise in semiconductor design and have developed a comprehensive library of complex functional blocks for use in semiconductor devices for I/O connectivity. As a result of this expertise, we offer both innovative architectures and high levels of functionality. For example, our proprietary Data Pipe Architecture technology allows the system developer a high degree of control over the PCI bus in order to address specific design needs. In high-performance systems, the Data Pipe Architecture technology enables data throughput that is faster than typical approaches. We continue to integrate more functionality in our semiconductor devices to reduce cost, improve performance, reduce size and simplify the customer's design effort.

Software Technology. We devote engineering resources to the development of software technology used to assist the system developer in debugging hardware and creating data control software. The quality and availability of these tools are key differentiating factors between PLX and competing alternatives. We continue to enhance and expand our software development kits, which contain a set of programming interfaces that simplify the development of software. Our software expertise provides us with valuable insights into our customers' software development issues,

which aids the definition and development of future semiconductor devices.

System Design. We employ a team of system level design engineers that develop hardware design kits. These kits are high-performance adapters and embedded systems that customers can use to assist development of their products. Each of these hardware design kits is a system or adapter similar in complexity to those built by our customers. The system design experience provides us valuable insights which we can use to improve future semiconductor device and software products.

Industry Standards. Through our participation in the key industry groups responsible for interconnect standards, we take an active role in defining new I/O standards such as PCI-X, HyperTransport, and PCI-Express.

Competition

Competition in the semiconductor industry is intense. If our target markets continue to grow, the number of competitors may increase significantly. In addition, new semiconductor technologies may lead to new products that can perform similar functions as our products.

Competition in the various markets we serve comes from companies of various sizes, many of which are significantly larger and have greater financial and other resources. Thus they can better withstand adverse economic or market conditions. Our principal products compete with standard products from companies such as Alliance Semiconductor, Applied Micro Circuits, Cypress Semiconductor, Exar, Intel, NEC, Oxford Semiconductor, Pericom Semiconductor, Texas Instruments and Tundra Semiconductor.

In addition, two alternative devices can perform some or all of the functions of our semiconductor devices. The first is the Application Specific Integrated Circuit, or ASIC. With the ASIC approach, a customer creates a custom semiconductor device for a particular application. Because the customer buys the ASIC directly from the semiconductor foundry, this approach may lead to lower unit production costs. However, this approach entails a large initial time and resource investment in developing the custom device. The second alternative device is the Field Programmable Gate Array, or FPGA. The FPGA is a semiconductor device whose logic function can be programmed by the system manufacturer. This requires less design effort and time than the ASIC approach. However, because of the additional circuitry required to enable the device to be programmed, this approach typically entails higher unit production costs which can be prohibitive compared to ASICs or standard semiconductor devices. Nevertheless, FPGA prices have decreased steadily and in many cases are competitive with prices for standard semiconductor devices. Accordingly, we also experience competition from leading ASIC suppliers, including IBM, LSI Logic, NEC, and Toshiba as well as from FPGA suppliers, including Altera, Atmel, Lattice, Quicklogic, and Xilinx. Many of these competitors are large companies that have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources than PLX.

We believe that the principal factors of competition in our business include functionality, product performance, price, product innovation, availability of development tools, customer service and reliability. We believe that we compete favorably with respect to each of these factors. We differentiate our products from those of our competitors by incorporating innovative features that allow our customers to build systems based on industry standards that are more efficient and higher in performance. Furthermore, in general, our software and hardware development tools are more comprehensive than competing solutions. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully in the future against existing or new competitors, and increased competition may adversely affect our business.

Sales, Marketing and Technical Support

Our sales and marketing strategy is to achieve design wins at leading embedded systems companies in high-growth market segments. We market and sell our products in the United States through a combination of direct regional sales managers and a network of independent manufacturers' representatives. We maintain United States direct sales offices in California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Texas.

Outside the United States, we have engaged a team of manufacturers' representatives, stocking representatives and distributors to sell and market our products. Our international network includes representatives in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Norway, People's Republic of China, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, The Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. We maintain a direct sales office in the United Kingdom to service customers in Europe and the Middle East and in Japan and Hong Kong to service Japan, Southeast Asia, and The People's Republic of China.

As of December 31, 2003, we employed 30 individuals in sales and marketing. Sales in North America represented 37%, 42%, and 56%, of net revenues for 2003, 2002, and 2001, respectively. All sales to date have been denominated in U.S. dollars.

Net revenues through distributors accounted for approximately 56%, 54%, and 54% of our net revenues for 2003, 2002, and 2001, respectively. Revenues related to sales through distributors are expected to continue to account for a majority of our total revenues. See "Certain Factors That May Affect Future Operating Results - A Large Portion of Our Revenues Is Derived from Sales to Third-Party Distributors Who May Terminate Their Relationships with Us at Any Time."

In 2003, sales to Metatech and A2M, both distributors, accounted for 11% and 10%, respectively, of our net revenues. In 2002, sales to A2M accounted for 13% of our revenues. In 2001, sales to Prediwave, a direct customer, and A2M and Unique, both distributors, accounted for 18%, 14% and 11% of our revenues, respectively. No other distributor or direct customer accounted for more than 10% of net revenues in any period presented. Cisco and IBM have historically and continue to be significant customers. The majority of our sales to Cisco and IBM are sold through A2M and Metatech, both distributors, and Celestica, a contract manufacturer.

Technical support to customers is provided through field and factory applications engineers, technical marketing personnel and, if necessary, product design engineers. Local field support is provided in person or by telephone. We also use our World Wide Web site to provide product documentation and technical support information. We believe that providing customers with comprehensive product support is critical to remaining competitive in the markets we serve. In addition, our close contact with customer design engineers provides valuable input into existing product enhancements and next generation product specifications.

Research and Development

Our future success will depend to a large extent on our ability to rapidly develop and introduce new products and enhancements to our existing products that meet emerging industry standards and satisfy changing customer requirements. We have made and expect to continue to make substantial investments in research and development and to participate in the development of new and existing industry standards.

Our research and development has focused on three main areas: semiconductor devices, hardware design kits and software development kits. The majority of our engineers are involved in semiconductor device development, with the remaining engineers working on software and reference design hardware. Before development of a new product commences, our marketing managers work closely with research and development engineers and customers to develop a comprehensive requirements specification. In addition, our marketing managers and engineers review the applicable industry standards and incorporate desired changes into the new product specification. After the product is designed and commercially available, our engineers continue to work with various customers on specific design issues to understand emerging requirements that may be incorporated into future product generations or product upgrades.

Our research and development expenditures totaled \$15.0 million in 2003, \$14.3 million in 2002, and \$18.8 million in 2001. Research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries and related costs of employees engaged in research, design, and development activities. In addition, expenses for outside engineering consultants, non-recurring engineering at our independent foundries, and deferred compensation are included in research and development expenses. As of December 31, 2003, there were 58 employees engaged in research and development. We perform our research and development activities at our headquarters in Sunnyvale, California and in Salt Lake City, Utah. We periodically seek to hire additional skilled development engineers who are currently in short supply. Our business could be adversely affected if we encounter delays in hiring additional engineers. See "Certain Factors That May Affect Future Operating Results - We Could Lose Key Personnel Due to Competitive Market Conditions and Attrition."

Our future performance depends on a number of factors, including our ability to identify emerging technology trends in our target markets, define and develop competitive new products in a timely manner, enhance existing products to differentiate them from those of competitors and bring products to market at competitive prices. The technical innovations and product development required for us to remain competitive are inherently complex and require long development cycles. We typically must incur substantial research and development costs before the technical feasibility and commercial viability of a product can be ascertained. We must also continue to make significant investments in research and development in order to continually enhance the performance and functionality of our products to keep pace with competitive products and customer demands for improved performance. Revenues from future products or product enhancements may not be sufficient to recover the development costs associated with these products or enhancements. The failure to successfully develop new products on a timely basis could have a material adverse effect on our business. See "Certain Factors That May Affect Future Operating Results - Rapid Technological Change Could Make Our Products Obsolete."

Manufacturing

We have adopted a "fabless" semiconductor manufacturing model and outsource all of our semiconductor manufacturing, assembly and testing. This approach allows us to focus our resources on the design, development and marketing of products and significantly reduces our capital requirements. We subcontract substantially all of our semiconductor manufacturing to AMD, Samsung in Korea, Seiko-Epson Semiconductor in Japan, and Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation and UMC in Taiwan. None of our products are currently manufactured by more than one supplier, and all of our products are expected to be single-source manufactured for the foreseeable future. We must place orders two to four months in advance of expected delivery of finished goods. We maintain inventory levels based on current lead times from foundries plus safety stock to account for unanticipated fluctuations in demand. Our inventory comprises a large portion of our working capital. As a result, we have limited ability to react to fluctuations in demand for our products which could cause us to have an excess or a shortage of inventory of a particular product and reduced product revenues.

In the event of a loss of, or a decision by us to change a key supplier or foundry, qualifying a new supplier or foundry and commencing volume production would likely involve delay and expenses, resulting in lost revenues, reduced operating margins and possible detriment to customer relationships. Since we place our orders on a purchase order basis and do not have a long-term volume purchase agreement with any of our existing suppliers, any of these suppliers may allocate capacity to the production of other products while reducing deliveries to us on short notice. While we believe we currently have good relationships with our foundries and adequate capacity to support our current sales levels, there can be no assurance that adequate foundry capacity will be available in the future on acceptable terms, if at all. See "Certain Factors That May Affect Future Operating Results - Our Independent Manufacturers May Not Be Able To Meet Our Manufacturing Requirements."

Our semiconductor devices are currently fabricated using a range of semiconductor manufacturing processes. We must continuously develop our devices using more advanced processes to remain competitive on a cost and performance basis. Migrating to new technologies is a challenging task requiring new design skills, methods and tools. We believe that the transition of our products to smaller geometries will be important for us to remain competitive. Our business could be materially adversely affected if any transition to new processes is delayed or inefficiently implemented. See "Certain Factors That May Affect Future Operating Results - Defects in Our Products Could Increase Our Costs and Delay Our Product Shipments."

Intellectual Property

Our future success and competitive position depend upon our ability to obtain and maintain the proprietary technology used in our principal products. Most of our current products include implementations of the PCI industry standard, which is available to other companies. We currently have no patents on any of our I/O accelerator products and rely instead on trade secret protection. We hold two patents on switch technology that expire in December 2016. In addition, we have two patents on I/O buffer and clock technology that expire in September 2007 and September 2014. In the future, we plan to seek patent protection when we believe it is necessary.

Our existing or future patents may be invalidated, circumvented, challenged or licensed to others. The rights granted may not provide competitive advantages to us. In addition, our future patent applications may not be issued with the scope of the claims sought by us, if at all. Furthermore, others may develop technologies that are similar or superior to our technology, duplicate our technology or design around the patents owned or licensed by us. In addition, effective patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret protection may be unavailable or limited in foreign countries where we may need this protection. We cannot be sure that steps taken by us to protect our technology will prevent misappropriation of our technology.

The semiconductor industry is characterized by vigorous protection and pursuit of intellectual property rights or positions. This often results in significant and often protracted and expensive litigation. There is no intellectual property litigation currently pending against us. However, we may from time to time receive notifications of claims that we may be infringing patents or other intellectual property rights owned by other third parties. If it is necessary or desirable, we may seek licenses under these third party patents or intellectual property rights. However, we cannot be sure that licenses will be offered or that the terms of any offered licenses will be acceptable to us.

The failure to obtain a license from a third party for technology used by us could cause us to incur substantial liabilities and to suspend the manufacture or shipment of products or our use of processes requiring the technology. Litigation could result in significant expenses to us, adversely affect sales of the challenged product or technology and divert the efforts of our technical and management personnel, whether or not the litigation is determined in our favor. In the event of an adverse result in any litigation, we could be required to pay substantial damages, cease the manufacture, use, sale or importation of infringing products, expend significant resources to develop or acquire non-infringing technology, and discontinue the use of processes requiring the infringing technology or obtain licenses to the infringing technology. In addition, we may not be successful in developing or acquiring the necessary licenses under reasonable terms. This could require expenditures by us of substantial time and other resources. Any of these developments would have a material adverse effect on our business. See "Certain Factors That May Affect Future Operating Results - Our Limited Ability to Protect Our Intellectual Property and Proprietary Rights Could Adversely Affect Our Competitive Position."

Employees

As of December 31, 2003, we employed a total of 114 full-time employees, including 58 engaged in research and development, 30 engaged in sales and marketing, 4 engaged in manufacturing operations and 22 engaged in general administration activities. We also from time to time employ part-time employees and hire contractors. Our employees are not represented by any collective bargaining agreement, and we have never experienced a work stoppage. We believe that our employee relations are good.

Executive Officers and Directors

Our executive officers and directors, their ages and their positions as of December 31, 2003, are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Michael J. Salameh.....	49	President and Director
Rafael Torres.....	35	Vice President, Finance, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
Lawrence Chisvin.....	49	Vice President, Marketing
Michael A. Hopwood.....	41	Vice President, Worldwide Sales
Hector A. Berardi.....	39	Vice President, Operations
Jack Regula.....	55	Vice President, Chief Technology Officer
C. Mark Lipford.....	51	Vice President, Engineering
Alex Wong.....	41	Vice President, Business Development
D. James Guzy.....	67	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Timothy Draper.....	45	Director
John H. Hart.....	58	Director
Robert H. Smith.....	66	Director

Michael J. Salameh co-founded PLX and has served as our President and as a member of the Board of Directors since PLX's inception in May 1986. From 1980 through 1986, Mr. Salameh was employed in various marketing management positions with Hewlett-Packard Company. Mr. Salameh received a B.S. in Engineering and Applied Science from Yale University and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School.

Rafael Torres has served as our Vice President, Finance, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary since November 2000. From May 1999 to November 2000, Mr. Torres served as our Corporate Controller. From September 1998 to May 1999, Mr. Torres was employed by OnCommand Corporation, an on demand video company, as Accounting Manager. From June 1997 to September 1998, Mr. Torres was employed by Silicon Valley Group, a semiconductor equipment company, as Manager of Financial Reporting and Analysis. From September 1994 to June 1997, Mr. Torres was employed with PriceWaterhouse LLP, a public accounting firm, as senior auditor. Mr. Torres received a B.S. in Accounting from Santa Clara University. Mr. Torres is a Certified Public Accountant.

Lawrence Chisvin has served as our Vice President, Marketing since May 2000. From September 1998 through May 2000, Mr. Chisvin was employed by Neomagic, a semiconductor company, as Director of Marketing. From May 1996 through September 1998, Mr. Chisvin was employed by LSI Logic, a semiconductor company, as Director of Marketing. Prior to LSI Logic, Mr. Chisvin was employed in a variety of marketing and engineering positions at S3, Philips, Western Digital, and Digital Equipment Corporation. Mr. Chisvin received a B.S. in Electrical Engineering from Northeastern University and an M.S. in Electrical Engineering from Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Michael A. Hopwood has served as our Vice President, Worldwide Sales since 1995. From 1995 to October 2003, Mr. Hopwood also served as our Vice President of Business Development. From 1989 to 1995, Mr. Hopwood held a variety of other sales management positions with our Company. From 1984 until 1989, Mr. Hopwood held various sales positions at Intel Corporation, a semiconductor manufacturer. Mr. Hopwood received a B.S. in Physics Engineering from Pacific Lutheran University.

Hector A. Berardi has served as our Vice President, Operations since August 2002. From April 1999 to July 2002, Mr. Berardi served as the Vice President of Operations at Uicom Inc., a developer of wireless network processors and software platforms. From June 1998 to April 1999, Mr. Berardi was a design and program manager for the advanced RISC core development group at ST Microelectronics, a semiconductor company. From July 1987 to May 1998, Mr. Berardi worked at National Semiconductor Corporation, a semiconductor company, where his last position was senior product engineering manager for microcontroller technologies. Mr. Berardi received an M.B.A.

and a B.S. in Electrical Engineering from Santa Clara University.

Jack Regula has served as our Vice President, Chief Technology Officer since October 2001. From May 2000 to October 2001, Mr. Regula served as our Chief Scientist. Mr. Regula founded Sebring Systems, a semiconductor company, in 1996 and was Sebring's Chairman and Chief Technology Officer from 1996 until its acquisition by PLX in May 2000. Prior to Sebring Systems, Mr. Regula was employed in a variety of engineering management positions at Sunscope Corporation, Force Computers, and Ironics, Inc. Mr. Regula received a B.S. in Electrical Engineering and an M.S. in Electrical Engineering, both from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

C. Mark Lipford has served as our Vice President, Engineering since February 2002. From February 2001 to September 2001, Mr. Lipford served as the Vice President of Engineering at IKOS Systems, Inc., a provider of hardware assisted design verification products. From April 1989 to February 2001, Mr. Lipford worked at Hewlett-Packard Company, where his last position was R&D Lab Manager of Hewlett-Packard's VeriFone division. Mr. Lipford received a B.S. in Electrical Engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Alex Wong has served as our Vice President, Business Development since October 2003. From May 2003 to October 2003, Mr. Wong held the position of Vice President with our Company. From September 1991 to May 2003, Mr. Wong served as President at HiNT Corporation, a fabless semiconductor company providing PCI-to-PCI bridge products, until its acquisition by PLX in May 2003. Prior to HiNT Corporation, Mr. Wong was the lead chipset developer for Silicon Integrated Systems, a semiconductor company. Mr. Wong received a B.S. in Computer Engineering from the University of Manitoba in Canada.

D. James Guzy has served as our Chairman of the Board since 1986. Since 1969, Mr. Guzy has been Chairman of Arbor Company, a limited partnership engaged in the electronics and computer industry. Mr. Guzy is also a director of Cirrus Logic, Inc., Intel Corporation, Micro Component Technology, Inc., Novellus Systems, Inc., LogicVision, Tessera Technologies, Inc., Davis Selected Group of Mutual Funds and Alliance Capital Management Technology Fund, and a member of the board of directors of several private technology companies. Mr. Guzy received a B.S. from the University of Minnesota and an M.S. from Stanford University.

Timothy Draper has been a director of PLX since 1986. Mr. Draper has been a Managing Director of Draper Fisher Jurvetson, an investment company, since 1992. Mr. Draper managed Draper Associates LP from 1986 to 1992. Mr. Draper received a B.S. in Electrical Engineering from Stanford University and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School.

John H. Hart has been a director of PLX since April 1999. Mr. Hart is currently a 3Com fellow and serves on the board of directors of two other companies. In September of 2000, he retired as Senior Vice President and Chief Technical Officer of 3Com Corporation, a position he had held since August 1996. From the time Mr. Hart joined 3Com in September 1990 until July 1996, he was Vice President and Chief Technical Officer. Prior to joining 3Com, Mr. Hart worked for Vitalink Communications Corporation for seven years, where his most recent position was Vice President of Network Products. Mr. Hart received a B.S. in Mathematics from the University of Georgia.

Robert H. Smith joined the Board of Directors in November 2002. From May 1995 to August 2002, Mr. Smith worked at Novellus Systems Inc., a semiconductor equipment manufacturer, where his last position was Executive Vice President of Administration in the Office of the CEO and board member. From June 1994 to September 1994, Mr. Smith held the position of chairman of the board of directors for Micro Component Technology, Inc., a semiconductor test-equipment manufacturer. From 1986 through 1990, Mr. Smith served as the president of Maxwell Graphics, Inc., a printing company. From 1982 through 1986, Mr. Smith held chief financial officer positions with Maxwell Communications of North America Corp. and R. R. Donnelley and Sons, printing companies. He previously held executive positions with Honeywell, Inc., Memorex Corp. and Control Data Corp. Mr. Smith is currently a member of the board of directors for Cirrus Logic, Inc and Virage Logic Corporation, both semiconductor companies, and Epicor Software Corporation, a software company.

Backlog

PLX's backlog at any particular date is not necessarily indicative of actual sales for any succeeding period. This results from expected changes in product delivery schedules and cancellation of product orders. In addition, PLX's sales will often reflect orders shipped in the same quarter that they are received.

ITEM 2: PROPERTIES

We own one facility in Sunnyvale, California, which has approximately 55,000 square feet. This facility comprises our headquarters and includes our research and development, sales and marketing and administration departments. In addition, we have leases for an engineering design center in Utah and sales offices in Florida and Texas as well as facilities in Fremont and Sunnyvale, California. Internationally, we lease sales offices in Hong Kong and Japan. These leases comprise approximately 34,000 square feet and have terms expiring on or prior to April 2006. We believe that our current facilities will be adequate through 2004.

ITEM 3: LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 4: SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY-HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the three months ended December 31, 2003.

PART II

ITEM 5: MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Our common stock is traded on The Nasdaq Stock Market and has been quoted on The Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "PLXT" since its initial public offering on April 5, 1999. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the range of quarterly high and low closing price for our common stock as reported on The Nasdaq National Market:

<u>2002</u>	<u>High Bid</u>	<u>Low Bid</u>
First Quarter.....	\$ 17.00	\$ 11.20
Second Quarter.....	11.99	3.62
Third Quarter.....	3.68	1.10
Fourth Quarter.....	6.10	1.29

<u>2003</u>	<u>High Bid</u>	<u>Low Bid</u>
First Quarter.....	\$ 4.73	\$ 2.38
Second Quarter.....	4.00	2.23
Third Quarter.....	8.05	4.40
Fourth Quarter.....	10.35	6.52

As of February 24, 2004, there were approximately 184 holders of record of our common stock. As of February 24, 2004, the last reported sales price of our common stock was \$9.01.

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock. We currently intend to retain earnings, if any, for use in our business and do not anticipate paying any cash dividend in the foreseeable future. Any future declaration and payment of dividends will be subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors, will be subject to applicable law and will depend upon our results of operations, earnings, financial condition, contractual limitations, cash

requirements, future prospects and other factors deemed relevant by our Board of Directors.

Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

This information is incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2004 Annual Meeting of Stockholders under the heading "Equity Compensation Plan Information."

ITEM 6: SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2003(1)	2002	2001	2000(2)	1999
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:					
Net revenues.....	\$ 38,038	\$ 34,810	\$ 44,128	\$ 65,351	\$ 40,699
Gross margin.....	27,171	23,958	28,521	45,983	27,831
Operating income (loss).....	(2,797)	(3,264)	(9,147)	(3,108)	9,994
Net income (loss).....	(2,259)	(2,320)	(6,537)	(7,042)	7,231
Basic earnings (loss) per share.....	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.28)	\$ (0.31)	\$ 0.43
Shares used to compute basic earnings (loss) per share.....	22,755	22,785	23,258	22,560	17,007
Diluted earnings (loss) per share.....	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.28)	\$ (0.31)	\$ 0.33
Shares used to compute diluted earnings (loss) per share...	22,755	22,785	23,258	22,560	21,849

	December 31,				
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
	(in thousands)				
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 10,955	\$ 5,482	\$ 9,631	\$ 16,621	\$ 8,636
Working capital.....	23,846	23,601	21,859	21,762	32,827
Total assets.....	81,803	71,975	75,229	113,479	52,055
Long-term debt.....	--	--	--	28,500	--
Total stockholders' equity.....	\$ 76,021	\$ 67,964	\$ 70,553	\$ 73,198	\$ 46,402

- (1) Results of operations for 2003 include a \$0.9 million charge for in-process research and development.
- (2) Results of operations for 2000 include a \$14.3 million charge for in-process research and development.

ITEM 7: MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including statements regarding our expectations, hopes, intentions, beliefs or strategies regarding the future. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements for the reasons noted under the sub-heading "Factors That May Affect Future Operating Results" and in other sections of this Report on Form 10-K. All forward-looking statements included in this Form 10-K are based on information available to us on the date of this Report on Form 10-K, and we assume no obligation to update the forward-looking statements, or to update the reasons why actual results could differ from those projected in the forward-looking statements. See "Factors That May Affect Future Operating Results" below, as well as such other risks and uncertainties as are detailed in our Securities and Exchange Commission reports and filings for a

discussion of the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this report.

Overview

PLX was founded in 1986, and since 1994 we have focused on development of I/O interface semiconductors and related software and development tools that are used in systems incorporating the PCI standard. In 1994 and 1995, a significant portion of our revenues were derived from the sale of semiconductor devices that perform similar functions as our current products, except they were based on a variety of industry standards. Our revenues since 1996 have been derived predominantly from the sale of semiconductor devices based on the PCI standard to a large number of customers in a variety of applications including networking and telecommunications, enterprise storage, imaging, industrial and other embedded applications as well as in related adapter cards. We generate less than 1% of our revenues from sales of our software and development tools.

In May 2003, we acquired HiNT Corp. which markets and sells PCI Bridges and PCI-X products into a variety of applications including networking and telecommunications, personal computer, peripheral, imaging, industrial and other embedded applications. Beginning with the quarter ended June 30, 2003, our operating results include results of HiNT Corp. and its products.

We utilize a “fabless” semiconductor business model whereby we purchase wafers and packaged and tested semiconductor devices from independent manufacturing foundries. This approach allows us to focus on defining, developing, and marketing our products and eliminates the need for us to invest large amounts of capital in manufacturing facilities and work-in-process inventory.

We rely on a combination of direct sales personnel and distributors and manufacturers’ representatives throughout the world to sell a significant portion of our products. We pay manufacturers’ representatives a commission on sales while we sell products to distributors at a discount from the selling price. We generally recognize revenue at the time of title passage. Recognition of sales to distributors, including international distributors, is deferred until the product is resold by the distributors to end users. See “Certain Factors That May Affect Future Operating Results -- A Large Portion of Our Revenues Is Derived From Sales to Third-Party Distributors Who May Terminate Their Relationships with Us at Any Time.”

Our gross margins have fluctuated in the past and are expected to fluctuate in the future due to changes in product and customer mix, write-downs and recoveries of excess or obsolete inventory, the position of our products in their respective life cycles, and specific product manufacturing costs.

The time period between initial customer evaluation and design completion can range from six to twelve months or more. Furthermore, there is typically an additional six to twelve month or greater period after design completion before a customer requests volume production of our products. Due to the variability and length of these design cycles and variable demand from customers, we may experience significant fluctuations in new orders from month to month. In addition, we typically make inventory purchases prior to receiving customer orders. Consequently, if anticipated sales and shipments in any quarter do not occur when expected, expenses and inventory levels could be disproportionately high, and our results for that quarter and potentially future quarters would be materially and adversely affected.

Our long-term success will depend on our ability to introduce new products. While new products typically generate little or no revenues during the first twelve months following their introduction, our revenues in subsequent periods depend upon these new products. Due to the lengthy sales cycle and additional time before our customers request volume production, significant revenues from our new products typically occur twelve to twenty-four months after product introduction. As a result, revenues from newly introduced products have, in the past, produced a small percentage of our total revenues in the year the product was introduced. See “Certain Factors That May Affect Future Operating Results -- Our Lengthy Sales Cycle Can Result in Uncertainty and Delays with Regard to Our Expected Revenues.”

Results of Operations

The following table summarizes historical results of operations as a percentage of net revenues for the periods shown.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2003	2002	2001
Net revenues.....	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of revenues.....	28.6	31.2	35.4
Gross margin.....	71.4	68.8	64.6
Operating expenses:			
Research and development.....	39.6	41.0	42.6
Selling, general and administrative.....	34.5	35.7	33.3
In-process research and development.....	2.3	--	--
Amortization of goodwill and purchased intangible assets.....	2.4	1.5	9.4
Total operating expenses.....	78.8	78.2	85.3
Operating loss.....	(7.4)	(9.4)	(20.7)
Interest income and other, net.....	1.5	2.9	1.7
Loss before provision (benefit) for income taxes.....	(5.9)	(6.5)	(19.0)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes.....	--	0.2	(4.2)
Net loss.....	(5.9)%	(6.7)%	(14.8)%

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2003, 2002, and 2001

Net Revenues. Net revenues consist of product revenues generated principally by sales of our semiconductor devices. Net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2003 were \$38.0 million, an increase of \$3.2 million or 9% from \$34.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. The increase was primarily due to revenues generated from the PCI bridge product acquired as part of the HiNT Corp. acquisition. For the year ended December 31, 2003, approximately 21% of net revenue was derived from sales to two distributors. No other distributor represented greater than 10% of net revenues.

Net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2002 decreased by \$9.3 million or 21% to \$34.8 million from \$44.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. The decrease was primarily due to reduced demand from a significant customer, Prediwave, as well as lower overall unit shipments in 2002. Prediwave used our product in their set top boxes. We completed our last shipment to Prediwave in the first quarter of 2002. In 2002 and 2001, Prediwave accounted for \$1 million and \$8 million, respectively, of our net revenues. Excluding sales to Prediwave, revenues decreased to \$33.8 million for 2002 from \$36.1 million for 2001. For the year ended December 31, 2002, 13% of net revenues was derived from sales to one distributor. No other distributor represented greater than 10% of net revenues.

Gross Margin. Gross margin represents net revenues less the cost of revenues. Cost of revenues primarily includes the cost of (1) purchasing semiconductor devices from our independent foundries, (2) packaging, assembly and testing costs, and (3) costs associated with the procurement, storage and shipment of products.

Gross margin for the year ended December 31, 2003 increased by 13%, or \$3.2 million, to \$27.2 million for 2003 from \$24.0 million for 2002. The increase in absolute dollars was primarily due to the shipments of PCI bridge products acquired as part of the HiNT Corp. acquisition as well as the sale of previously written-down inventory. The increase in gross margin to 71.4% for 2003 from 68.8% for 2002 was primarily related to the effect of the sale of previously written-down inventory of \$0.7 million in 2003. Excluding the effect of selling previously written-down inventory, gross margin was 69.6% for 2003, compared with 68.8% for 2002. The increase in our gross

margin percentage was primarily due to shifts in our product and customer mix.

Gross margin for the year ended December 31, 2002 decreased by 16%, or \$4.6 million, to \$24.0 million for 2002 from \$28.5 million for 2001. The decrease in absolute dollars was primarily due to reduced demand from a significant customer, Prediwave, in 2002. The increase in gross margin to 68.8% for 2002 from 64.6% for 2001 was primarily related to the effect of inventory write-downs of \$1.2 million net of immaterial recoveries recorded in 2001. Excluding the effect of net inventory write-downs in 2001, gross margin was 68.8% for 2002, compared with 67.4% for 2001. The increase in our gross margin percentage was primarily due to shifts in our product and customer mix.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development (R&D) expenses consist primarily of salaries and related costs of employees engaged in research, design, and development activities. In addition, expenses for outside engineering consultants, non-recurring engineering at our independent foundries, and deferred compensation are included in R&D expenses.

R&D as a percent of net revenues decreased to 39.6% for the year ended December 31, 2003 as compared to 41.0% for the same period in 2002. The percentage decrease is due primarily to an increase in revenues. In absolute dollars, R&D expenses increased to \$15.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, from \$14.3 million for the same period in 2002. Excluding deferred compensation of \$1.0 million and \$2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, R&D increased by \$1.8 million to \$14.0 million for 2003 from \$12.2 million for 2002. The increase in R&D was primarily due to an increase of approximately \$0.4 million in compensation and benefit expenses as a result of higher headcount, an increase of approximately \$0.5 million in consulting expenses, and an increase of approximately \$0.5 million in engineering tools expense associated with the development of new products and enhancement of existing products.

R&D as a percent of net revenues decreased to 41.0% for 2002, as compared to 42.6% for 2001. In absolute dollars, R&D expenses decreased to \$14.3 million for 2002 from \$18.8 million for 2001. The decrease in R&D expenses in absolute dollars and as a percentage of revenues was primarily due to lower headcount and deferred compensation expense.

We believe continued spending on research and development to develop new products is critical to our success and, consequently, expect to increase research and development expenses in future periods.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses consist primarily of employee related expenses, professional fees, trade show and other promotional expenses, as well as sales commissions to manufacturers' representatives.

SG&A as a percent of net revenues decreased to 34.5% for the year ended December 31, 2003, as compared to 35.7% for the year ended December 31, 2002. The decrease is due primarily to an increase in revenues. In absolute dollars, SG&A expenses increased by \$0.7 million or 5% to \$13.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$12.4 million for the same period in 2002. The increase was primarily due to an increase of approximately \$0.1 million in higher compensation and benefit expenses as a result of higher headcount, an increase of approximately \$0.1 million in professional services, an increase of approximately \$0.1 million in marketing expenses, and an increase in office lease expense of approximately \$0.2 million resulting from the assumption of the HiNT Corp. office lease and the loss of a sub-tenant.

SG&A as a percent of net revenues decreased to 35.7% for the year ended December 31, 2002, as compared to 33.3% for the year ended December 31, 2001. In absolute dollars, SG&A expenses decreased by \$2.3 million or 15% to \$12.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$14.7 million for the same period in 2001. The decreases were primarily due to reduced compensation and benefit expenses of approximately \$0.6 million as a result of lower headcount, a decrease of approximately \$0.4 million in sales commissions to manufacturer's representatives as a result of lower revenues, a decrease of approximately \$0.4 million in professional services, and a decrease of approximately \$0.4 million in advertising and training expenses.

We expect selling, general and administrative expenses in absolute dollars to likely increase in future periods.

In-Process Research and Development. The amounts expensed to in-process research and development for the year ended December 31, 2003 related to the acquisition of HiNT Corp.

The acquired in-process research and development expense of \$0.9 million was determined by identifying research projects in areas for which technological feasibility had not been established and no alternative future uses existed. PLX acquired technology consisting of PCI Bridges and PCI-X solutions. The value was determined by estimating the expected cash flows from the project once commercially viable, discounting the net cash flows to their present value, and then applying a percentage of completion to the calculated value as defined below.

- *Net Cash Flows.* The net cash flows from the identified project utilized were based on estimates of revenues, cost of sales, research and development costs, selling, general and administrative costs, and income taxes from the project. These estimates were based on assumptions mentioned below. The research and development costs excluded costs to bring the acquired in-process project to technological feasibility. The estimated revenues were based on management projections of the acquired in-process project.
- *Discount Rate.* Discounting the net cash flows back to their present value was based on the cost of capital for well-managed venture capital funds which typically have similar risks and returns on investments. The cost of capital used in discounting the net cash flows from acquired in-process technology was 25%.
- *Percentage of Completion.* Percentage of completion was determined using costs incurred by HiNT Corp. prior to the acquisition date compared to the remaining research and development to be completed to bring the project to technological feasibility. The Company estimated, as of the acquisition date, the project was approximately 80% complete. As of February 2004, the project was substantially complete. However, generation of future sales from this product is dependent on rapidly changing customer markets and significant competitive threats from numerous companies. Such risks could adversely impact sales and profitability of the Company in the future. Additionally, the value of the intangible assets acquired may become impaired.

Amortization of Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Assets. Amortization of goodwill and purchased intangible assets increased by \$0.4 million or 75% to \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$0.5 million for the same period in 2002. In 2003, the increase is due to additional amortization expense from developed/core technology and customer base acquired as a result of the HiNT Corp. acquisition in May 2003 (see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Amortization of goodwill and purchased intangible assets decreased by \$3.6 million or 87% to \$0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 from \$4.2 million for the same period in 2001. In 2002, the decrease was due to the impact of SFAS No. 142, whereby we discontinued the amortization of goodwill and indefinite lived intangibles beginning January 1, 2002.

Deferred Compensation. We recorded deferred compensation of \$0.1 million related to unvested stock options assumed in connection with the acquisition of HiNT Corp in May 2003. In addition, we recorded deferred compensation of \$3.5 million in connection with the grant of stock options below fair market value to our employees in September 2000. Lastly, we recorded deferred compensation of \$12.3 million related to stock options granted below fair market value to employees in relation to the acquisition of Sebring Systems in May 2000. The amount of deferred compensation is presented as a reduction of stockholders' equity and is amortized ratably over the vesting period of the applicable stock grants.

Amortization of deferred compensation recorded in 2003, 2002, and 2001, was \$1.0 million, \$2.1 million, and \$2.9 million, respectively. The \$1.1 million decrease in deferred compensation from 2002 to 2003 is primarily the result of certain stock options becoming fully vested. Substantially all of these amounts are included in research and

development expenses.

We expect to record deferred compensation expenses of approximately \$32,000, \$6,000, \$4,000, and \$2,000 for 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007, respectively.

Interest Income. Interest income reflects interest earned on average cash, cash equivalents and short-term and long-term investment balances. Interest income decreased to \$0.4 million for 2003 from \$0.5 million for 2002. Interest income decreased to \$0.5 million in 2002 from \$1.5 million for 2001. The year-over-year decreases were primarily due to lower interest rates.

Interest Expense. Interest expense reflects interest charges relating to our November 2000 loan of \$28.5 million from Wells Capital Management in connection with our purchase of the Sunnyvale, California facility. There was no interest expense recorded in 2003 and 2002 as this loan was repaid in full in August 2001. In 2001, interest expense totaled \$1.3 million.

Other Income (Expense). Other income (expense) decreased to \$0.1 million for 2003 from \$0.5 million for 2002. The decrease from 2002 to 2003 was primarily due to the ending of a tenant's lease in our facilities, partially offset by a non-refundable lease deposit. The lease for the tenant had expired in January 2003 and the tenant had chosen not to renew the lease.

Provision for Income Taxes. Income tax expense for the period ended December 31, 2003 was \$29,000 on a pretax loss of \$2.2 million, compared to an income tax expense of \$60,000 on pretax loss of \$2.3 million and income tax benefit of \$1.9 million on pretax loss of \$8.4 million for the periods ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Our 2003 income tax expense differs from the expected benefit derived by applying the applicable U.S. federal statutory rate to the loss from operations primarily due to non-deductible charges for the amortization of deferred compensation and the write off of in-process research and development. Our 2002 income tax expense differs from the expected benefit derived by applying the applicable U.S. federal statutory rate to the loss from operations primarily due to non-deductible charges for the amortization of deferred compensation and the recording of a valuation allowance for the deferred tax asset partially offset by the benefit of research and development tax credits. Our 2001 income tax benefit differs from the expected benefit derived by applying the applicable U.S. federal statutory rate to the loss from operations primarily due to non-deductible charges for the amortization of goodwill and deferred compensation partially offset by tax benefits related to prior years.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents and short and long-term investments were \$23.1 million at December 31, 2003, an increase of \$1.4 million from \$21.7 million at December 31, 2002. The increase was primarily due to the following: (1) a net loss of \$2.3 million adjusted for non-cash expenses of \$5.2 million, (2) a decrease in income tax receivable of \$3.6 million, and (3) cash received from the exercise of stock options of \$0.3 million. This was partially offset by (1) increases in accounts receivable of \$1.8 million, (2) a decrease in other accrued expenses of \$1.0 million, (3) net cash paid in connection with the HiNT acquisition of \$0.7 million, (4) capital expenditures of \$1.4 million, and (5) cash paid for stock repurchases totaling \$0.9 million.

In September 2002, the Company's Board of Directors approved a repurchase of up to 2,000,000 shares of common stock. The Company, at the discretion of the management, can repurchase the shares from time to time in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. As of December 31, 2003, approximately 774,000 shares had been repurchased at approximately \$1,867,000.

We believe that our existing resources, together with cash generated from our operations will be sufficient to meet our capital requirements for at least the next twelve months. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including the inventory levels we maintain, the level of investment we make in new technologies and improvements to existing technologies and the levels of monthly expenses required to launch new products. From time to time, we may also evaluate potential acquisitions and equity investments complementary to our technologies and market strategies. To the extent that existing resources and future earnings are insufficient to fund our future

activities, we may need to raise additional funds through public or private financings. Additional funds may not be available or, if available, we may not be able to obtain them on terms favorable to us and our stockholders.

As of December 31, 2003, we had the following significant contractual obligations and commercial commitments (in thousands):

	Payments due in				
	Total	2004	2005	2006	2007 and thereafter
Operating leases - facilities.....	\$ 995	\$ 841	\$ 135	\$ 19	\$ --
Software licenses.....	2,536	1,268	1,268	--	--
Inventory purchase commitments.....	1,721	1,721	--	--	--
Total cash obligations.....	<u>\$ 5,252</u>	<u>\$ 3,830</u>	<u>\$ 1,403</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>\$ --</u>

See Note 12 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on our contractual obligations and commercial commitments.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The SEC has defined a company's critical accounting policies as the ones that are most important to the portrayal of the company's financial condition and results of operations, and which require the company to make its most difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Based on this definition, we have identified the critical accounting policies and judgments addressed below. We also have other key accounting policies which involve the use of estimates, judgments and assumptions that are significant to understanding our results. For additional information see Note 1 (Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies) of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements. Although we believe that our estimates, assumptions and judgments are reasonable, they are based upon information presently available. Actual results may differ significantly from these estimates under different assumptions, judgments or conditions.

Inventory Write-downs. We evaluate the need for potential write-downs of inventory by considering a combination of factors. Based on the life of the product, sales history, obsolescence, and sales forecast, we may record write-downs to our inventory ranging from 0% to 100%. Any adverse changes to our future product demand may result in increased write-downs, resulting in decreased gross margin. In addition, future sales on any of our previously written down inventory may result in increased gross margin in the period of sale.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. We evaluate the collectibility of our accounts receivable based on length of time the receivables are past due. We record reserves for bad debts against amounts due to reduce the net recognized receivable to the amount we reasonably believe will be collected. We have certain customers with individually large amounts due at any given balance sheet date. Any unanticipated change in one of those customer's creditworthiness or other matters affecting the collectibility of amounts due from such customers could have a material affect on our results of operations in the period in which such changes or events occur.

Goodwill. We perform goodwill impairment tests on an annual basis and between annual tests if indicators of potential impairment exist. Although at December 31, 2003, no impairment of goodwill has been recognized, it is reasonably possible that assumptions upon which the recoverability of goodwill were based could differ in the future. In that event, impairment charges could be required.

Taxes. We account for income taxes using the liability method. Deferred taxes are determined based on the

differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities, using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized. As of December 31, 2003, we carried a valuation allowance for the entire deferred tax asset as a result of uncertainties regarding the realization of the asset balance (see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). Future taxable income and/or tax planning strategies may eliminate all or a portion of the need for the valuation allowance. In the event we determine we are able to realize our deferred tax asset, an adjustment to the valuation allowance may increase income in the period such determination is made.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities." This statement nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)." It requires companies to recognize costs associated with exit or disposal activities when they are incurred rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan. Statement 146 is to be applied prospectively to exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002. Adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others" (FIN 45). FIN 45 requires that upon issuance of a guarantee, a guarantor must recognize a liability for the fair value of an obligation assumed under a guarantee. The recognition provisions of FIN 45 were effective for any guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. Adoption of FIN 45 did not have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. FIN 45 also requires additional disclosures by a guarantor in its interim and annual financial statements about the obligations associated with guarantees issued. As disclosed in this Form 10-K, the Company's products are warranted to be free from defect for a period of one year, however, to date, we have experienced an immaterial amount of defective product returns. In addition, we generally indemnify, under predetermined conditions, our customers for infringement of third party intellectual property rights by our products or services. We have not recorded a liability associated with these guarantees, as we have little or no history of costs associated with such indemnification requirements.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46 (FIN 46), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51", which requires companies to consolidate certain types of variable interest entities. A variable interest entity is an entity that has inadequate invested equity at risk to meet expected future losses, or whose holders of the equity investments lack any of the following three characteristics: (i) the ability to make decisions about the entity's activities; (ii) the obligation to absorb the entity's losses if they occur; (iii) the right to receive the entity's future returns if they occur. FIN 46 was applicable immediately for variable interest entities created after January 31, 2003. For variable interest entities created before February 1, 2003, the provisions of the interpretation are effective for financial statements issued for the first period ending after December 15, 2003, or March 15, 2004, depending on the nature of the variable interest entity. FIN 46 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

CERTAIN FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE OPERATING RESULTS

The statements contained in this Report on Form 10-K that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including, without limitation, statements regarding the Company's expectations, objectives, anticipations, plans, hopes, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, the statements regarding (a) the growing demand for standards-based components such as the Company's semiconductor devices that connect systems together, (b) the Company's objective to expand its advantages in data transfer technology, under the heading "Item 1, Business - Overview"; the Company's expectation that it will support new I/O standards where appropriate, under the heading "Item 1, Business - The PLX Solution"; the statements regarding (a) the Company's objective to continue to expand its market position as a developer and

supplier of I/O connectivity solutions for high performance systems, (b) the Company's plan to target those applications where the Company believes it can attain a leadership position, (c) that the Company seeks to integrate additional I/O-related functions into its semiconductor devices, (d) the Company's belief that its understanding of I/O technology trends and market requirements allows it to bring to market more quickly new products that support the latest I/O technology, under the heading "Item 1, Business - Strategy"; that the Company continues to integrate more functionality in its semiconductor devices and continues to enhance and expand its software development kits under the heading "Item 1, Business - Technology"; the statements regarding (a) the Company's belief with respect to the principal factors of competition in the business, (b) the Company's belief that it competes favorably with respect to each of those factors, under the heading "Item 1, Business - Competition"; the statements regarding (a) the Company's expectation that revenues related to sales through distributors will continue to account for a significant portion of total revenues, (b) the Company's belief that providing customers with comprehensive product support is critical to remaining competitive in the markets it serves, (c) the Company's belief that its close contact with customer design engineers provides valuable input into existing product enhancements and next generation product specifications, under the heading "Item 1, Business - Sales, Marketing and Technical Support"; (a) the Company's expectation that it will continue to make substantial investments in research and development and to participate in the development of industry standards, (b) the Company's expectation that it will periodically seek to hire additional development engineers, under the heading "Item 1, Business - Research and Development"; the Company's belief that the transition of its products to smaller geometries will be important for the Company to remain competitive under the heading "Item 1, Business - Manufacturing"; the Company's plan to seek patent protection when necessary, under the heading "Item 1, Business - Intellectual Property"; the Company's belief that its current facility will be adequate through 2004 under the heading "Item 2, Properties"; the statement regarding the Company's intention to retain earnings for use in its business and not to pay any cash dividend in the foreseeable future under the heading "Item 5, Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters"; the Company's belief that its long-term success will depend on its ability to introduce new products under the heading "Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Overview"; the statement regarding the Company's expectation to record amortization of deferred compensation related to the stock grants of approximately \$32,000, \$6,000, \$4,000, and \$2,000 for 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007, respectively, under the heading "Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Results of Operations"; the Company's belief that its existing resources, together with cash expected to be generated from its operations, will be sufficient to meet its capital requirements for at least the next twelve months under the heading "Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources."

All forward-looking statements included in this document are based on information available to the Company on the date hereof, and the Company assumes no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. It is important to note that the Company's actual results could differ materially from those included in such forward-looking statements. These cautionary statements should be considered in the context of the factors listed below, as well as those disclosed from time to time in the Company's Reports on Forms 10-Q and 8-K.

Risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described herein include the following:

Our Operating Results May Fluctuate Significantly Due To Factors Which Are Not Within Our Control

Our quarterly operating results have fluctuated significantly in the past and are expected to fluctuate significantly in the future based on a number of factors, many of which are not under our control. Our operating expenses, which include product development costs and selling, general and administrative expenses, are relatively fixed in the short-term. If our revenues are lower than we expect because we sell fewer semiconductor devices, delay the release of new products or the announcement of new features, or for other reasons, we may not be able to quickly reduce our spending in response.

Other circumstances that can affect our operating results include:

- the timing of significant orders, order cancellations and reschedulings,
- the loss of a significant customer(s),

- our significant customers could lose market share that may affect our business,
- our ability to develop, introduce and market new products and technologies on a timely basis,
- introduction of products and technologies by our competitors,
- shifts in our product mix toward lower margin products,
- changes in our pricing policies or those of our competitors or suppliers, including decreases in unit average selling prices of our products,
- the availability of production capacity at the fabrication facilities that manufacture our products,
- the availability and cost of materials to our suppliers,
- general economic conditions, and
- political climate.

These factors are difficult to forecast, and these or other factors could adversely affect our business. Any shortfall in our revenues would have a direct impact on our business. In addition, fluctuations in our quarterly results could adversely affect the market price of our common stock in a manner unrelated to our long-term operating performance.

We May Fail To Adequately Integrate Acquired Businesses

In May 2003, we acquired HiNT Corporation, a fabless semiconductor supplier of PCI and PCI-X chips, in a transaction accounted for as a purchase transaction. We are continuing to integrate HiNT Corp. and its product into our business. This integration is subject to risks commonly encountered in making such acquisitions, including, among others, loss of key personnel of the acquired company, loss of key customers and business relationships of the acquired company, the difficulty associated with assimilating and integrating the personnel, operations and technologies of the acquired company, the potential disruption of our ongoing business, and the maintenance of uniform standards, controls, procedures, employees and clients. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in overcoming these risks or any other problems encountered in connections with our acquisition of HiNT.

Our Potential Future Acquisitions May Not Be Successful Because Of Our Limited Experience With Acquisitions In The Past

As part of our business strategy, we expect to review acquisition prospects that would complement our existing product offerings, improve market coverage or enhance our technological capabilities. Future acquisitions could result in any or all of the following:

- potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities,
- large one-time write-offs,
- the incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities or amortization expenses related to other intangible assets,
- difficulties in the assimilation of operations, personnel, technologies, products and the information systems of the acquired companies,
- diversion of management's attention from other business concerns,
- risks of entering geographic and business markets in which we have no or limited prior experience, and
- potential loss of key employees of acquired organizations.

We have had limited experience with acquisitions in the past and may not be able to successfully integrate any businesses, products, technologies or personnel that may be acquired in the future. Our failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Because A Substantial Portion Of Our Net Sales Is Generated By A Small Number Of Large Customers, If Any Of These Customers Delays Or Reduces Its Orders, Our Net Revenues And Earnings Will Be Harmed

Historically, a relatively small number of customers have accounted for a significant portion of our net revenues in any particular period. In 2003, sales to Metatech and A2M, both distributors, accounted for 11% and 10%, respectively, of our revenues. In 2002, sales to A2M accounted for 13% of our revenues. In 2001, sales to Prediwave, a direct customer and A2M and Unique, both distributors, accounted for 18%, 14% and 11% of our net revenues, respectively. No other distributor or direct customer accounted for more than 10% of net revenues in any period presented. Cisco and IBM have historically and continue to be significant customers. The majority of our sales to Cisco and IBM are sold through A2M and Metatech, both distributors, and Celestica, a contract manufacturer.

We have no long-term volume purchase commitments from any of our significant customers. We cannot be certain that our current customers will continue to place orders with us, that orders by existing customers will continue at the levels of previous periods or that we will be able to obtain orders from new customers. In addition, some of our customers supply products to end-market purchasers and any of these end-market purchasers could choose to reduce or eliminate orders for our customers' products. This would in turn lower our customers' orders for our products.

We anticipate that sales of our products to a relatively small number of customers will continue to account for a significant portion of our net sales. Due to these factors, the following have in the past and may in the future reduce our net sales or earnings:

- the reduction, delay or cancellation of orders from one or more of our significant customers;
- the selection of competing products or in-house design by one or more of our current customers;
- the loss of one or more of our current customers; or
- a failure of one or more of our current customers to pay our invoices.

Our Lengthy Sales Cycle Can Result In Uncertainty And Delays With Regard To Our Expected Revenues

Our customers typically perform numerous tests and extensively evaluate our products before incorporating them into their systems. The time required for test, evaluation and design of our products into a customer's equipment can range from six to twelve months or more. It can take an additional six to twelve months or more before a customer commences volume shipments of equipment that incorporates our products. Because of this lengthy sales cycle, we may experience a delay between the time when we increase expenses for research and development and sales and marketing efforts and the time when we generate higher revenues, if any, from these expenditures.

In addition, the delays inherent in our lengthy sales cycle raise additional risks of customer decisions to cancel or change product plans. When we achieve a design win, there can be no assurance that the customer will ultimately ship products incorporating our products. Our business could be materially adversely affected if a significant customer curtails, reduces or delays orders during our sales cycle or chooses not to release products incorporating our products.

Rapid Technological Change Could Make Our Products Obsolete

We operate in an industry that is subject to evolving industry standards, rapid technological changes, rapid changes in customer demands and the rapid introduction of new, higher performance products with shorter product life cycles. As a result, we expect to continue to make significant investments in research and development. However, we may not have adequate funds from operations or otherwise to devote to research and development, forcing us to reduce our research and development efforts. Also, we must manage product transitions successfully, since announcements or introductions of new products by us or our competitors could adversely affect sales of our existing products because these existing products can become obsolete or unmarketable for specific purposes. There can be no assurance that we will be able to develop and introduce new products or enhancements to our existing products on a timely basis or in a manner which satisfies customer needs or achieves widespread market acceptance.

Any significant delay in releasing new products could adversely affect our reputation, give a competitor a first-to-market advantage or allow a competitor to achieve greater market share. The failure to adjust to rapid technological change could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Failure Of Our Products To Gain Market Acceptance Would Adversely Affect Our Financial Condition

We believe that our growth prospects depend upon our ability to gain customer acceptance of our products and technology. Market acceptance of products depends upon numerous factors, including compatibility with existing manufacturing processes and products, perceived advantages over competing products and the level of customer service available to support such products. Moreover, manufacturers often rely on a limited number of equipment vendors to meet their manufacturing equipment needs. As a result, market acceptance of our products may be adversely affected to the extent potential customers utilize a competitor's manufacturing equipment. There can be no assurance that growth in sales of new products will continue or that we will be successful in obtaining broad market acceptance of our products and technology.

We expect to spend a significant amount of time and resources to develop new products and refine existing products. In light of the long product development cycles inherent in our industry, these expenditures will be made well in advance of the prospect of deriving revenues from the sale of any new products. Our ability to commercially introduce and successfully market any new products is subject to a wide variety of challenges during this development cycle, including start-up bugs, design defects and other matters that could delay introduction of these products to the marketplace. In addition, since our customers are not obligated by long-term contracts to purchase our products, our anticipated product orders may not materialize, or orders that do materialize may be cancelled. As a result, if we do not achieve market acceptance of new products, we may not be able to realize sufficient sales of our products in order to recoup research and development expenditures. The failure of any of our new products to achieve market acceptance would harm our business, financial condition, results of operation and cash flows.

We Must Make Significant Research And Development Expenditures Prior To Generating Revenues From Products

To establish market acceptance of a new semiconductor device, we must dedicate significant resources to research and development, production and sales and marketing. We incur substantial costs in developing, manufacturing and selling a new product, which often significantly precede meaningful revenues from the sale of this product. Consequently, new products can require significant time and investment to achieve profitability. Investors should note that our efforts to introduce new semiconductor devices or other products or services may not be successful or profitable. In addition, products or technologies developed by others may render our products or technologies obsolete or noncompetitive.

We record as expenses the costs related to the development of new semiconductor devices and other products as these expenses are incurred. As a result, our profitability from quarter to quarter and from year to year may be adversely affected by the number and timing of our new product launches in any period and the level of acceptance gained by these products.

Our Independent Manufacturers May Not Be Able To Meet Our Manufacturing Requirements

We do not manufacture any of our semiconductor devices. Therefore, we are referred to in the semiconductor industry as a "fabless" producer of semiconductors. Consequently, we depend upon third party manufacturers to produce semiconductors that meet our specifications. We currently have third party manufacturers that can produce semiconductors which meet our needs. However, as the semiconductor industry continues to progress towards smaller manufacturing and design geometries, the complexities of producing semiconductors will increase. Decreasing geometries may introduce new problems and delays that may affect product development and deliveries. Due to the nature of the semiconductor industry and our status as a "fabless" semiconductor company, we could encounter fabrication-related problems that may affect the availability of our semiconductor devices, delay our shipments or may increase our costs.

None of our semiconductor devices are currently manufactured by more than one supplier. We place our orders on a purchase order basis and do not have a long term purchase agreement with any of our existing suppliers. In the event that the supplier of a semiconductor device was unable or unwilling to continue to manufacture this product in the required volume, we would have to identify and qualify a substitute supplier. Introducing new products or transferring existing products to a new third party manufacturer or process may result in unforeseen device specification and operating problems. These problems may affect product shipments and may be costly to correct. Silicon fabrication capacity may also change, or the costs per silicon wafer may increase. Manufacturing-related problems may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Intense Competition In The Markets In Which We Operate May Reduce The Demand For Or Prices Of Our Products

Competition in the semiconductor industry is intense. If our main target market, the embedded systems market, continues to grow, the number of competitors may increase significantly. In addition, new semiconductor technology may lead to new products that can perform similar functions as our products. Some of our competitors and other semiconductor companies may develop and introduce products that integrate into a single semiconductor device the functions performed by our semiconductor devices. This would eliminate the need for our products in some applications.

In addition, competition in our markets comes from companies of various sizes, many of which are significantly larger and have greater financial and other resources than we do and thus can better withstand adverse economic or market conditions. Also, as we start to sell our processor products, we will compete with established embedded microprocessor companies and others. Many of these indirect competitors and microprocessor companies have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources than PLX. Therefore, we cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully in the future against existing or new competitors, and increased competition may adversely affect our business. See “Business -- Competition,” and “-- Products” in Part I of Item I of this Form 10-K.

Failure To Have Our Products Designed Into The Products Of Electronic Equipment Manufacturers Will Result In Reduced Sales

Our future success depends on electronic equipment manufacturers that design our semiconductor devices into their systems. We must anticipate market trends and the price, performance and functionality requirements of current and potential future electronic equipment manufacturers and must successfully develop and manufacture products that meet these requirements. In addition, we must meet the timing requirements of these electronic equipment manufacturers and must make products available to them in sufficient quantities. These electronic equipment manufacturers could develop products that provide the same or similar functionality as one or more of our products and render these products obsolete in their applications.

We do not have purchase agreements with our customers that contain minimum purchase requirements. Instead, electronic equipment manufacturers purchase our products pursuant to short-term purchase orders that may be canceled without charge. We believe that in order to obtain broad penetration in the markets for our products, we must maintain and cultivate relationships, directly or through our distributors, with electronic equipment manufacturers that are leaders in the embedded systems markets. Accordingly, we will incur significant expenditures in order to build relationships with electronic equipment manufacturers prior to volume sales of new products. If we fail to develop relationships with additional electronic equipment manufacturers to have our products designed into new embedded systems or to develop sufficient new products to replace products that have become obsolete, our business would be materially adversely affected.

Lower Demand For Our Customers' Products Will Result In Lower Demand For Our Products

Demand for our products depends in large part on the development and expansion of the high-performance embedded systems markets including networking and telecommunications, enterprise storage, imaging and industrial applications. The size and rate of growth of these embedded systems markets may in the future fluctuate significantly based on numerous factors. These factors include the adoption of alternative technologies, capital spending levels and general economic conditions. Demand for products that incorporate high-performance embedded systems may not grow.

Defects In Our Products Could Increase Our Costs And Delay Our Product Shipments

Our products are complex. While we test our products, these products may still have errors, defects or bugs that we find only after commercial production has begun. We have experienced errors, defects and bugs in the past in connection with new products.

Our customers may not purchase our products if the products have reliability, quality or compatibility problems. This delay in acceptance could make it more difficult to retain our existing customers and to attract new customers. Moreover, product errors, defects or bugs could result in additional development costs, diversion of technical and other resources from our other development efforts, claims by our customers or others against us, or the loss of credibility with our current and prospective customers. In the past, the additional time required to correct defects has caused delays in product shipments and resulted in lower revenues. We may have to spend significant amounts of capital and resources to address and fix problems in new products.

We must continuously develop our products using new process technology with smaller geometries to remain competitive on a cost and performance basis. Migrating to new technologies is a challenging task requiring new design skills, methods and tools and is difficult to achieve.

We Could Lose Key Personnel Due To Competitive Market Conditions And Attrition

Our success depends to a significant extent upon our senior management and key technical and sales personnel. The loss of one or more of these employees could have a material adverse effect on our business. We do not have employment contracts with any of our executive officers.

Our success also depends on our ability to attract and retain qualified technical, sales and marketing, customer support, financial and accounting, and managerial personnel. Competition for such personnel in the semiconductor industry is intense, and we may not be able to retain our key personnel or to attract, assimilate or retain other highly qualified personnel in the future. In addition, we may lose key personnel due to attrition, including health, family and other reasons. We have experienced, and may continue to experience, difficulty in hiring and retaining candidates with appropriate qualifications. If we do not succeed in hiring and retaining candidates with appropriate qualifications, our business could be materially adversely affected.

A Large Portion Of Our Revenues Is Derived From Sales To Third-Party Distributors Who May Terminate Their Relationships With Us At Any Time

We depend on distributors to sell a significant portion of our products. In 2003, net revenues through distributors accounted for approximately 56% of our net revenues. Some of our distributors also market and sell competing products. Distributors may terminate their relationships with us at any time. Our future performance will depend in part on our ability to attract additional distributors that will be able to market and support our products effectively, especially in markets in which we have not previously distributed our products. We may lose one or more of our current distributors or may not be able to recruit additional or replacement distributors. The loss of one or more of our major distributors could have a material adverse effect on our business, as we may not be successful in servicing our customers directly or through manufacturers' representatives.

The Demand For Our Products Depends Upon Our Ability To Support Evolving Industry Standards

Substantially all of our revenues are derived from sales of products, which rely on the PCI standard. If the embedded systems markets move away from this standard and begin using new standards, we may not be able to successfully design and manufacture new products that use these new standards. There is also the risk that new products we develop in response to new standards may not be accepted in the market. In addition, the PCI standard is continuously evolving, and we may not be able to modify our products to address new PCI specifications. Any of these events would have a material adverse effect on our business.

The Successful Marketing And Sales Of Our Products Depend Upon Our Third Party Relationships, Which Are Not Supported By Written Agreements

When marketing and selling our semiconductor devices, we believe we enjoy a competitive advantage based on the availability of development tools offered by third parties. These development tools are used principally for the design of other parts of the embedded system but also work with our products. We will lose this advantage if these third party tool vendors cease to provide these tools for existing products or do not offer them for our future products. This event could have a material adverse effect on our business. We have no written agreements with these third parties, and these parties could choose to stop providing these tools at any time.

Our Limited Ability To Protect Our Intellectual Property And Proprietary Rights Could Adversely Affect Our Competitive Position

Our future success and competitive position depend upon our ability to obtain and maintain proprietary technology used in our principal products. Currently, we have limited protection of our intellectual property in the form of patents and rely instead on trade secret protection. Our existing or future patents may be invalidated, circumvented, challenged or licensed to others. The rights granted thereunder may not provide competitive advantages to us. In addition, our future patent applications may not be issued with the scope of the claims sought by us, if at all. Furthermore, others may develop technologies that are similar or superior to our technology, duplicate our technology or design around the patents owned or licensed by us. In addition, effective patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret protection may be unavailable or limited in foreign countries where we may need protection. We cannot be sure that steps taken by us to protect our technology will prevent misappropriation of the technology.

We may from time to time receive notifications of claims that we may be infringing patents or other intellectual property rights owned by third parties. While there is currently no intellectual property litigation pending against us, litigation could result in significant expenses to us and adversely affect sales of the challenged product or technology. This litigation could also divert the efforts of our technical and management personnel, whether or not the litigation is determined in our favor. In addition, we may not be able to develop or acquire non-infringing technology or procure licenses to the infringing technology under reasonable terms. This could require expenditures by us of substantial time and other resources. Any of these developments would have a material adverse effect on our business.

The Cyclical Nature Of The Semiconductor Industry May Lead To Significant Variances In The Demand For Our Products

In the past, the semiconductor industry has been characterized by significant downturns and wide fluctuations in supply and demand. Also, the industry has experienced significant fluctuations in anticipation of changes in general economic conditions. This cyclical nature has led to significant variances in product demand and production capacity. It has also accelerated erosion of average selling prices per unit. We may experience periodic fluctuations in our future financial results because of industry-wide conditions.

Because We Sell Our Products To Customers Outside Of North America And Because Our Products Are Incorporated With Products Of Others That Are Sold Outside Of North America We Face Foreign Business, Political And Economic Risks

Sales outside of North America accounted for 63%, 58%, and 44% of our revenues in 2003, 2002, and 2001, respectively. Sales outside of North America may fluctuate in future periods and may continue to account for a large portion of our revenues. In addition, equipment manufacturers who incorporate our products into their products sell their products outside of North America, thereby exposing us indirectly to foreign risks. Further, most of our semiconductor products are manufactured outside of North America. Accordingly, we are subject to international risks, including:

- difficulties in managing distributors,
- difficulties in staffing and managing foreign subsidiary and branch operations,
- political and economic instability,
- foreign currency exchange fluctuations,
- difficulties in accounts receivable collections,
- potentially adverse tax consequences,
- timing and availability of export licenses,
- changes in regulatory requirements, tariffs and other barriers,
- difficulties in obtaining governmental approvals for telecommunications and other products, and
- the burden of complying with complex foreign laws and treaties.

Because sales of our products have been denominated to date exclusively in United States dollars, increases in the value of the United States dollar will increase the price of our products so that they become relatively more expensive to customers in the local currency of a particular country, which could lead to a reduction in sales and profitability in that country.

Our Principal Stockholders Have Significant Voting Power And May Take Actions That May Not Be In The Best Interests Of Our Other Stockholders

Our executive officers, directors and other principal stockholders, in the aggregate, beneficially own a substantial amount of our outstanding common stock. Although these stockholders do not have majority control, they currently have, and likely will continue to have, significant influence with respect to the election of our directors and approval or disapproval of our significant corporate actions. This influence over our affairs might be adverse to the interests of other stockholders. In addition, the voting power of these stockholders could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of PLX.

The Anti-Takeover Provisions In Our Certificate of Incorporation Could Adversely Affect The Rights Of The Holders Of Our Common Stock

Anti-takeover provisions of Delaware law and our Certificate of Incorporation may make a change in control of PLX more difficult, even if a change in control would be beneficial to the stockholders. These provisions may allow the Board of Directors to prevent changes in the management and control of PLX.

As part of our anti-takeover devices, our Board of Directors has the ability to determine the terms of preferred stock and issue preferred stock without the approval of the holders of the common stock. Our Certificate of Incorporation allows the issuance of up to 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock. There are no shares of preferred stock outstanding. However, because the rights and preferences of any series of preferred stock may be set by the Board of Directors in its sole discretion without approval of the holders of the common stock, the rights and preferences of this preferred stock may be superior to those of the common stock. Accordingly, the rights of the holders of common stock may be adversely affected. Consistent with Delaware law, our Board of Directors may adopt additional anti-takeover measures in the future.

ITEM 7A: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We have an investment portfolio of fixed income securities, including those classified as cash equivalents, short and long-term investments of approximately \$21.1 million at December 31, 2003. These securities are subject to interest rate fluctuations and will decrease in market value if interest rates increase.

The primary objective of the Company's investment activities is to preserve principal while at the same time maximizing yields without significantly increasing risk. The Company invests primarily in high-quality, short-term and long-term debt instruments. A hypothetical 100 basis point increase in interest rates would result in less than \$0.1 million decrease (less than 1%) in the fair value of the Company's available-for-sale securities.

ITEM 8: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The information required by this Item is contained in the financial statements and schedule set forth in Item 15 (a) of this Form 10-K.

ITEM 9: CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

There has been no change of accountants nor any disagreements with accountants on any matter of accounting principles or practices or financial statement disclosure required to be reported under this Item.

ITEM 9A: CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our President and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, our President and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information required to be included in this report on Form 10-K.

(b) Changes in internal controls.

There has been no significant change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

PART III

ITEM 10: DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2004 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

ITEM 11: EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2004 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

ITEM 12: SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2004 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

ITEM 13: CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2004 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

ITEM 14: PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required under this Item is incorporated by reference to our definitive proxy statement pursuant to Regulation 14A to be filed with the Commission no later than 120 days after the close of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2003.

PART IV

ITEM 15: EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES, AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) 1. Consolidated Financial Statements

For the following financial information included herein, see Index on page 36:

Report of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Auditors.

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2003 and 2002.

Consolidated Statements of Operations for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2003.

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2003.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2003.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. Financial Statement Schedule

The financial statement schedules of the Company are included in Part IV of this report: For the three years ended December 31, 2003-II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts. All other schedules have been omitted because they are not applicable.

3. Exhibit Index

See Exhibit Index immediately following the signature page for a list of exhibits filed or incorporated by reference as a part of this report.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

A report on Form 8-K was furnished by the Company on October 15, 2003 relating to a press release announcing the Company's preliminary earnings release for the quarter ended September 30, 2003.

(c) Exhibits

The Company hereby files, as exhibits to this Form 10-K, those exhibits listed on the Exhibit Index referenced in Item 15 (a) (3) above.

PLX TECHNOLOGY, INC.
INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Report of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
PLX Technology, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of PLX Technology, Inc. as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2003. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a). These consolidated financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of PLX Technology, Inc. as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2003, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2002, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets".

San Jose, California
January 19, 2004

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

PLX TECHNOLOGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share data)

ASSETS	December 31,	
	2003	2002
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 10,955	\$ 5,482
Short-term investments.....	10,052	13,131
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$161 in 2003 and \$127 in 2002.....	4,998	2,568
Inventories.....	1,893	1,003
Income tax receivable.....	--	3,635
Other current assets.....	1,730	1,793
Total current assets.....	29,628	27,612
Goodwill.....	15,998	8,054
Other intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$2,447 in 2003 and \$1,518 in 2002.....	2,730	970
Property and equipment, net.....	31,068	31,962
Long-term investments.....	2,049	3,067
Other assets.....	330	310
Total assets.....	\$ 81,803	\$ 71,975
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 1,768	\$ 1,582
Accrued compensation and benefits.....	1,427	932
Deferred revenues.....	991	613
Accrued commissions.....	368	201
Other accrued expenses.....	1,228	683
Total current liabilities.....	5,782	4,011
Commitments		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value:		
Authorized -- 5,000,000 shares: none issued and outstanding.....	--	--
Common stock, \$.001 par value: authorized -- 30,000,000 shares:		
issued and outstanding -- 23,848,168 in 2003 and 21,124,192 in 2002.....	24	21
Additional paid-in capital.....	84,508	74,953
Deferred compensation.....	(44)	(900)
Notes receivable for employee stock purchases.....	(70)	(67)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).....	(49)	46
Accumulated deficit.....	(8,348)	(6,089)
Total stockholders' equity.....	76,021	67,964
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity.....	\$ 81,803	\$ 71,975

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

PLX TECHNOLOGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except per share data)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2003	2002	2001
Net revenues.....	\$ 38,038	\$ 34,810	\$ 44,128
Cost of revenues.....	10,867	10,852	15,607
Gross margin.....	<u>27,171</u>	<u>23,958</u>	<u>28,521</u>
Operating expenses:			
Research and development.....	15,048	14,256	18,783
Selling, general and administrative.....	13,114	12,433	14,709
In-process research and development.....	875	--	--
Amortization of goodwill and purchased intangible assets.....	931	533	4,176
Total operating expenses.....	<u>29,968</u>	<u>27,222</u>	<u>37,668</u>
Operating loss.....	<u>(2,797)</u>	<u>(3,264)</u>	<u>(9,147)</u>
Interest income.....	437	527	1,536
Interest expense.....	--	--	1,270
Other income.....	130	477	478
Loss before provision (benefit) for income taxes.....	<u>(2,230)</u>	<u>(2,260)</u>	<u>(8,403)</u>
Provision (benefit) for income taxes.....	29	60	(1,866)
Net loss.....	<u><u>\$ (2,259)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (2,320)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (6,537)</u></u>
Basic and diluted net loss per share.....	<u><u>\$ (0.10)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (0.10)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (0.28)</u></u>
Shares used to compute basic and diluted per share amounts.....	<u>22,755</u>	<u>22,785</u>	<u>23,258</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

PLX TECHNOLOGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(in thousands, except share amounts)

	on Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Deferred Compen- sation	Notes	Accumulated	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			Receivable	Other		
					for Employee Stock Purchases	Comprehensive Income (Loss)		
Balance at December 31, 2000.....	23,168,895	\$ 23	\$ 79,715	\$ (9,312)	\$ (50)	\$ 54	\$ 2,768	\$ 73,198
Issuance of stock pursuant								
to exercise of stock options.....	192,400	--	883	--	--	--	--	883
Stockholder notes receivable interest.....	--	--	--	--	(13)	--	--	(13)
Tax benefit from employee stock option plans.....	--	--	281	--	--	--	--	281
Repurchase of common stock.....	(15,301)	--	(91)	--	--	--	--	(91)
Reversal of deferred compensation on options associated with employee terminations.....	--	--	(2,477)	2,477	--	--	--	--
Deferred compensation on stock options issued to consultants.....	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	17
Amortization of deferred compensation.....	--	--	--	2,906	--	--	--	2,906
Comprehensive loss:								
Change in unrealized loss on investments.....	--	--	--	--	--	(52)	--	(52)
Translation adjustments.....	--	--	--	--	--	(39)	--	(39)
Net loss.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	(6,537)	(6,537)
Total comprehensive loss.....								(6,628)
Balance at December 31, 2001.....	23,345,994	23	78,328	(3,929)	(63)	(37)	(3,769)	70,553
Issuance of stock pursuant								
to exercise of stock options.....	199,850	--	1,287	--	--	--	--	1,287
Stockholder notes receivable interest.....	--	--	--	--	(4)	--	--	(4)
Tax benefit from employee stock option plans.....	--	--	944	--	--	--	--	944
Repurchase of common stock.....	(2,421,652)	(2)	(4,698)	--	--	--	--	(4,700)
Reversal of deferred compensation on options associated with employee terminations.....	--	--	(908)	908	--	--	--	--
Amortization of deferred compensation.....	--	--	--	2,121	--	--	--	2,121
Comprehensive loss:								
Change in unrealized loss on investments.....	--	--	--	--	--	95	--	95
Translation adjustments.....	--	--	--	--	--	(12)	--	(12)
Net loss.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,320)	(2,320)
Total comprehensive loss.....								(2,237)
Balance at December 31, 2002.....	21,124,192	21	74,953	(900)	(67)	46	(6,089)	67,964
Issuance of common stock and options related to the acquisition of HiNT Corporation.....	2,996,589	3	10,160	--	--	--	--	10,163
Deferred compensation on options issued related to acquisition of HINT Corporation.....	--	--	--	(110)	--	--	--	(110)
Issuance of stock pursuant								
to exercise of stock options.....	69,687	--	317	--	--	--	--	317
Stockholder notes receivable interest.....	--	--	--	--	(3)	--	--	(3)
Repurchase of common stock.....	(342,300)	--	(922)	--	--	--	--	(922)
Amortization of deferred compensation.....	--	--	--	966	--	--	--	966
Comprehensive loss:								
Change in unrealized loss on investments.....	--	--	--	--	--	(91)	--	(91)
Translation adjustments.....	--	--	--	--	--	(4)	--	(4)
Net loss.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,259)	(2,259)
Total comprehensive loss.....								(2,354)
Balance at December 31, 2003.....	23,848,168	24	84,508	(44)	(70)	(49)	(8,348)	76,021

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

PLX TECHNOLOGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2003	2002	2001
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss.....	\$ (2,259)	\$ (2,320)	\$ (6,537)
Adjustments required to reconcile net loss to cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation.....	2,335	2,401	2,369
Amortization of deferred compensation.....	966	2,121	2,906
Compensation expense recognized.....	--	--	17
Amortization of goodwill and other intangible assets.....	929	533	4,177
In-process research and development.....	875	--	--
Tax benefit from employee stock option plans.....	--	944	281
Other non-cash items.....	104	172	(13)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable.....	(1,840)	1,505	699
Inventories.....	(423)	3,583	(65)
Deferred tax assets.....	--	3,194	905
Income tax receivable.....	3,635	(2,912)	(185)
Other current assets.....	225	(1,288)	787
Other assets.....	(20)	(15)	(153)
Accounts payable.....	(413)	(271)	(3,209)
Accrued compensation and benefits.....	380	124	(683)
Deferred revenues.....	378	332	(1,149)
Income tax payable.....	313	--	(552)
Deferred tax liability.....	--	(830)	(270)
Accrued commissions.....	167	(109)	(35)
Other accrued expenses.....	(1,027)	68	(926)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities.....	<u>4,325</u>	<u>7,232</u>	<u>(1,636)</u>
Cash flows used in investing activities:			
Cash used in acquisition of HiNT, net of cash acquired.....	(704)	--	--
Purchases of investments.....	(6,094)	(14,200)	(23,312)
Sales and maturities of investments.....	10,000	7,020	46,632
Purchase of property and equipment.....	(1,441)	(784)	(4,952)
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment.....	--	2	--
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities.....	<u>1,761</u>	<u>(7,962)</u>	<u>18,368</u>
Cash flows provided by financing activities:			
Proceeds from sales of common stock.....	317	1,287	883
Decrease in restricted cash and investments.....	--	--	4,025
Repurchases of common stock.....	(922)	(4,700)	(91)
Repayment of note payable.....	--	--	(28,500)
Net cash used in financing activities.....	<u>(605)</u>	<u>(3,413)</u>	<u>(23,683)</u>
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents.....	(8)	(6)	(39)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	5,473	(4,149)	(6,990)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.....	5,482	9,631	16,621
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year.....	<u>\$ 10,955</u>	<u>\$ 5,482</u>	<u>\$ 9,631</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash received for income taxes.....	\$ 4,028	\$ 650	\$ 1,876
Cash paid for income taxes.....	\$ 49	\$ 8	\$ 99
Cash paid for interest.....	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 1,363

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

PLX TECHNOLOGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

PLX Technology, Inc. (the "Company") develops and markets I/O interconnectivity solutions that speed the transfer of data in high-performance microprocessor-based systems. The Company's principal products are high performance semiconductor devices, as well as related software development kits and hardware design kits. Semiconductor devices account for substantially all of the Company's net revenues.

Basis of Presentation

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

The Company accounts for its investments in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities" (FAS 115). Under FAS 115, management determines the appropriate classification of debt securities at the time of purchase and reevaluates such designation as of each balance sheet date. At December 31, 2003 and 2002, all debt securities were designated as available-for-sale. Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in a separate component of stockholders' equity. The fair value of securities is based on quoted market prices. The amortized cost of debt securities in this category is adjusted for the amortization of premiums and the accretion of discounts to maturity. Such amortization, as well as any interest earned on the securities, is included in interest income. Realized gains and losses and declines in value judged to be other-than-temporary on available-for-sale securities are included in interest income. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method.

The Company invests its excess cash in high quality, short-term and long-term debt and equity instruments. The following is a summary of the Company's investments by major security type at December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Fair Value
2003			
Operating cash.....	\$ 1,919	\$ --	\$ 1,919
Money market mutual funds.....	5,990	--	5,990
Municipal auction rate securities.....	7,050	--	7,050
Municipal auction rate preferred stock.....	1,000	--	1,000
Commerical paper.....	3,048	(3)	3,045
Sovereign debt securities.....	1,001	1	1,002
U.S. government & agency securities.....	3,042	8	3,050
Total.....	<u>\$ 23,050</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ 23,056</u>
2002			
Operating cash.....	\$ 1,767	\$ --	\$ 1,767
Money market mutual funds.....	2,715	--	2,715
Municipal bonds.....	1,000	--	1,000
Municipal auction rate securities.....	6,000	--	6,000
Corporate debt securities.....	6,076	46	6,122
Sovereign debt securities.....	1,024	22	1,046
U.S. government & agency securities.....	3,001	29	3,030
Total.....	<u>\$ 21,583</u>	<u>\$ 97</u>	<u>\$ 21,680</u>

At December 31, 2003, the amortized cost and estimated fair values of short-term and long-term investments (including cash equivalents) by contractual maturity were as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(in thousands)	
Less than one year.....	\$ 19,089	\$ 19,088
Mature in 1-2 years.....	2,042	2,049
Total.....	<u>\$ 21,131</u>	<u>\$ 21,137</u>

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company evaluates the collectibility of accounts receivable based on the length of time the receivables are past due. It records reserves for bad debts against amounts due to reduce the net recognized receivable to the amount it reasonably believes will be collected.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or market. Inventories were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2003	2002
	(in thousands)	
Work-in-process.....	\$ 356	\$ 338
Finished goods.....	1,537	665
Total.....	<u>\$ 1,893</u>	<u>\$ 1,003</u>

Inventory Write-downs

The Company evaluates the need for potential write-downs of inventory by considering a combination of factors. Based on the life of the product, sales history, obsolescence and sales forecast, the Company may record write-downs to inventory ranging from 0% to 100%.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of 39 years for buildings and three to five years for equipment, furniture and purchased software. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the useful lives of the assets or the terms of the leases.

Reviews are regularly performed to determine whether facts and circumstances exist which indicate that the carrying amount of assets may not be recoverable. The recoverability of the carrying amount of property and equipment is assessed based on estimated future undiscounted cash flows and if an impairment exists a charge to operations is measured as the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of the assets. Based upon this method of assessing recoverability, no asset impairment occurred in any of the years presented.

Property and equipment are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2003	2002
	(in thousands)	
Land.....	\$ 8,550	\$ 8,550
Building.....	19,333	19,333
Equipment and furniture.....	10,275	9,104
Purchased software.....	4,826	4,556
	<u>42,984</u>	<u>41,543</u>
Accumulated depreciation.....	(11,916)	(9,581)
Net property and equipment.....	<u>\$ 31,068</u>	<u>\$ 31,962</u>

Goodwill and Other Intangibles

Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the value of net assets of businesses acquired pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141, "Business Combinations" and is carried at cost unless write-downs for impairment are required. The Company evaluates the carrying value of goodwill and other intangibles on an annual basis (November 1st) and whenever events and changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Such indicators would include a significant reduction in the Company's market capitalization, a decrease in operating results or a deterioration in the Company's financial position. To date, no such impairment has been recorded.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has employee stock plans, which are more fully described in Note 6. The Company has elected to account for its stock option and stock grant plans in accordance with the intrinsic value method under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" (APB Opinion No. 25).

The Company has elected to follow APB Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations in accounting for its stock options and grants since the alternative fair market value accounting provided for under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123 requires use of valuation models that were not developed for use in valuing employee stock options and grants. Under APB Opinion No. 25, if the exercise price of the Company's stock grants and options equals the deemed fair value of the underlying stock on the date of grant, no compensation expense is recognized.

If compensation cost for the Company's stock-based compensation plans had been determined based on the fair value at the grant dates for awards under those plans consistent with the method of SFAS No. 123, then the Company's net loss per share would have been adjusted to the pro forma amounts indicated below:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2003	2002	2001
	(in thousands, except per share data)		
Net loss as reported.....	\$ (2,259)	\$ (2,320)	\$ (6,537)
Add: Stock-based compensation included in reported net loss.....	966	2,121	2,923
Deduct: Stock-based compensation cost under SFAS 123.....	(6,348)	(9,721)	(9,193)
Pro forma net loss.....	<u>\$ (7,641)</u>	<u>\$ (9,920)</u>	<u>\$ (12,807)</u>
Pro forma basic and diluted net loss per common share:			
Pro forma shares used in the calculation of pro forma			
net loss per common share - basic and diluted.....	<u>22,755</u>	<u>22,785</u>	<u>23,258</u>
Pro forma net loss per common share - basic and diluted.....	<u>\$ (0.34)</u>	<u>\$ (0.44)</u>	<u>\$ (0.55)</u>
Reported net loss per common share - basic and diluted.....	<u>\$ (0.10)</u>	<u>\$ (0.10)</u>	<u>\$ (0.28)</u>

See Note 7 for a discussion on the assumptions used in the option-pricing model and estimated fair value of employee stock options.

Revenue Recognition

Sales to original equipment manufacturers are generally recognized at the time of title passage. Recognition of sales to distributors, including international distributors, is deferred until the product is resold by the distributors to end users. Net revenues from the sale of software development kits is insignificant for all years presented. Our products are warranted to be free from defect for a period of one year. The Company provides an allowance for estimated returns of defective products. To date, the Company has experienced an immaterial amount of defective product returns.

Advertising

The Company accounts for advertising costs as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. Advertising expenses for 2003, 2002, and 2001, were \$4,000, \$19,000, and \$0.2 million, respectively.

Software Development Costs

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 86, "Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to Be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed," the Company is required to capitalize eligible computer software costs upon achievement of technological feasibility subject to net realizable value considerations. The Company has defined technological feasibility as completion of a working model. The period between the achievement of technological feasibility and release of the Company's software products has been of short duration. As of December 31, 2003, 2002, and 2001 such costs were insignificant. Accordingly, the Company has charged all such costs to research and development expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The accounting estimates that require management's most difficult and subjective judgments include the evaluation on the collectibility of the Company's accounts receivable, the assessment of recoverability of property, plant, and equipment and goodwill; the valuation of inventory; and the recognition and measurement of income tax assets and liabilities. The actual results experienced by the Company may differ from management's estimates.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

At December 31, 2003, the components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity, consisted of the following:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2003	2002	2001
	(in thousands)		
Unrealized gain on investments, net.....	\$ 6	\$ 97	\$ 2
Cumulative translation adjustments.....	(55)	(51)	(39)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).....	<u>\$ (49)</u>	<u>\$ 46</u>	<u>\$ (37)</u>

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities." This statement nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)." It requires companies to recognize costs associated with exit or disposal activities when they are incurred rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan. Statement 146 is to be applied prospectively to exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002. Adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others" (FIN 45). FIN 45 requires that upon issuance of a guarantee, a guarantor must recognize a liability for the fair value of an obligation assumed under a guarantee. The recognition provisions of FIN 45 were effective for any guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. Adoption of FIN 45 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. FIN 45 also requires additional disclosures by a guarantor in its interim and annual financial statements about the obligations associated with guarantees issued. As disclosed in this Form 10-K, the Company's products are warranted to be free from defect for a period of one year, however, to date, the Company has experienced an immaterial amount of defective product returns. In addition, the Company generally indemnifies, under predetermined conditions, its customers for infringement of third party intellectual property rights by its products or services. The Company has not recorded a liability associated with these guarantees, as the Company has little or no history of costs associated with such indemnification requirements.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46 (FIN 46), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51", which requires companies to consolidate certain types of variable interest entities. A variable interest entity is an entity that has inadequate invested equity at risk to meet expected future losses, or whose holders of the equity investments lack any of the following three characteristics: (i) the ability to make the Company's decisions about the entity's activities; (ii) the obligation to absorb the entity's losses if they occur; (iii) the right to receive the entity's future returns if they occur. FIN 46 is applicable immediately for variable interest entities created after January 31, 2003. For variable interest entities created before February 1, 2003, the provisions of the interpretation are effective for financial statements issued for the first period ending after December 15, 2003, or March 15, 2004, depending on the nature of the variable interest entity. FIN 46 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

2. Net Loss Per Share

Basic and diluted net loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

As the Company incurred a loss for each of the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, the effect of dilutive securities, totaling 4.2 million, 3.4 million, and 3.1 million, equivalent shares, respectively, have been excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share, as their impact would be anti-dilutive. Dilutive securities are comprised of stock options and warrants to purchase common stock.

3. Business Combination

On May 22, 2003, the Company purchased HiNT Corp., a fabless semiconductor supplier of Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) and PCI-X bridge chips, for an aggregate purchase price, including assumed liabilities, of \$15.6 million. The Company acquired HiNT Corp. in order to provide electronic-equipment suppliers with a single source for a wide selection of advanced interconnect chips and design support. The PCI, PCI-X, and HyperTransport™ standards are the architectural foundation for a broad range of communications, server, storage and embedded-control systems. The combined company will provide a wide selection of interconnect chips based on these standards. The transaction was accounted for using purchase accounting.

The financial results for the year ended December 31, 2003 reflect the acquisition from the date the transaction was closed.

The purchase price of the HiNT Corp. acquisition is summarized below (in thousands):

Cash consideration.....	\$	3,608
Fair value of common stock issued.....		9,595
Fair value of options and warrants assumed.....		457
Assumed liabilities.....		1,581
Acquisition costs.....		<u>391</u>
Total consideration.....	\$	<u><u>15,632</u></u>

The Company issued an aggregate of 2,996,589 shares of its common stock valued at \$9.6 million and paid cash of \$3.6 million. The Company also assumed 267,920 vested and unvested stock options and 3,057 warrants with a total value of approximately \$0.5 million. The stock options and warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes valuation model. Additionally, the Company incurred \$0.4 million in professional fees, including legal, valuation and accounting fees related to the acquisition, which were included as part of the purchase price consideration for this transaction. Assumed liabilities consisted primarily of accounts payable and other accrued expenses.

PLX recorded \$0.1 million in deferred compensation on 75,351 unvested employee stock options assumed in connection with the acquisition of HiNT Corp. Deferred compensation is being amortized over the remaining vesting period of these assumed options.

Additional consideration of PLX's common stock and cash with a maximum aggregate value of approximately \$2.3 million may be paid out in the event HiNT product sales meet certain performance milestones approximately one year following the close of the transaction. Any additional consideration will become additional goodwill.

The allocation of the Company's purchase price to the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed is summarized below (in thousands). The allocation was based on a number of factors including a valuation and a fair value appraisal.

Net tangible assets.....	\$	4,123
In-process technology.....		875
Goodwill and other intangible assets:		
Goodwill.....		7,944
Developed/Core Technology.....		1,828
Customer Base.....		862
		<u>10,634</u>
Net assets acquired.....	\$	<u><u>15,632</u></u>

Net tangible assets acquired were comprised primarily of cash of \$2.9 million, inventory of \$0.5 million, and accounts receivables \$0.6 million. The acquired in-process technology was written-off in the second quarter of 2003. The estimated weighted average useful lives of the intangible assets for the developed/core technology and customer base acquired in connection with the acquisition of HiNT Corp. are approximately five and three years, respectively. Amortization of developed/core technology and customer base was \$222,000 and \$175,000, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2003.

The \$875,000 allocation of the purchase price to the acquired in-process technology was determined by identifying research projects in areas for which technological feasibility had not been established and no alternative future uses existed. PLX acquired technology consisting of PCI Bridge and PCI-X solutions. The value was

determined by estimating the expected cash flows from the project once commercially viable, discounting the net cash flows to their present value, and then applying a percentage of completion to the calculated value as defined below.

Net Cash Flows. The net cash flows from the identified project utilized were based on estimates of revenues, cost of sales, research and development costs, selling, general and administrative costs, and income taxes from the project. These estimates were based on assumptions mentioned below. The research and development costs excluded costs to bring the acquired in-process project to technological feasibility. The estimated revenues were based on management projections of the acquired in-process project.

Discount Rate. Discounting the net cash flows back to their present value was based on the cost of capital for well-managed venture capital funds which typically have similar risks and returns on investments. The cost of capital used in discounting the net cash flows from acquired in-process technology was 25%.

Percentage of Completion. Percentage of completion was determined using costs incurred by HiNT Corp. prior to the acquisition date compared to the remaining research and development costs to be incurred to bring the project to technological feasibility. As of the acquisition date, the Company estimated the project was approximately 80% complete. As of February 2004, the project was substantially complete. However, generation of future sales from this product is dependent on rapidly changing customer markets and significant competitive threats from numerous companies. Such risks could adversely impact sales and profitability of the Company in the future. Additionally, the value of the intangible assets acquired may become impaired.

Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Results

The unaudited pro forma financial information combines the historical statements of operations of the Company and Hint Corp. for the year ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 and gives effect to the transaction, including the amortization of other intangible assets and the recognition of deferred compensation, as if they occurred at the beginning of each period presented. The amount of the aggregate purchase price allocated to purchased in-process research and development has been excluded from the pro forma information, as it is a non-recurring item.

The unaudited pro forma information is presented for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the operating results that would have occurred if the transaction had been consummated at the dates indicated, nor is it necessarily indicative of future operating results of the combined companies and should not be construed as representative of these amounts for any future periods. The following table is in thousands, except per share data:

	December 31,	
	2003	2002
Net revenues.....	\$ 40,509	\$ 40,548
Net loss.....	\$ (2,284)	\$ (1,714)
Net loss per share - basic and diluted.....	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.07)
Shares used to compute basic and diluted per share amounts.....	23,913	25,782

4. Goodwill

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." SFAS No. 142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. The Company has adopted SFAS No. 142 as of January 1, 2002. Under the new rules, goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have indefinite lives are no longer amortized, but rather are reviewed for impairment annually, or more frequently if certain indicators arise. Other intangibles will continue to be amortized over their useful lives. The Company reclassified acquired workforce, which is no longer defined as an identifiable intangible asset under SFAS 141, to goodwill as of January 1, 2002. As of December 31, 2003, no impairment of goodwill has been recognized.

The impact of SFAS No. 142 is summarized below:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2003	2002	2001
	(in thousands, except per share data)		
Net loss, as reported.....	\$ (2,259)	\$ (2,320)	\$ (6,537)
Add:			
Goodwill amortization.....	--	--	3,310
Workforce amortization.....	--	--	246
Net loss, as adjusted.....	<u>\$ (2,259)</u>	<u>\$ (2,320)</u>	<u>\$ (2,981)</u>
Basic and diluted net loss per share, as reported.....	<u>\$ (0.10)</u>	<u>\$ (0.10)</u>	<u>\$ (0.28)</u>
Basic and diluted net loss per share, as adjusted.....	<u><u>\$ (0.10)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (0.10)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (0.13)</u></u>

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 are as follows (in thousands):

Balance as of December 31, 2001.....	\$ 7,998
Workforce reclassified as goodwill during the period.....	594
Realization of unrecorded deferred tax assets acquired via the purchase of Sebring Systems, Inc.....	(538)
Balance as of December 31, 2002.....	<u>8,054</u>
Hint acquisition.....	7,944
Balance as of December 31, 2003.....	<u><u>\$ 15,998</u></u>

5. Concentrations of Credit, Customer and Supplier Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash equivalents, short-term investments, long-term investments and trade receivables. The Company generally invests its excess money in money market funds, commercial paper of corporations with high credit ratings, municipal bonds, and treasury bills. The Company has not experienced any significant losses on its cash equivalents or short and long-term investments. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and generally requires no collateral. At December 31, 2003, the Company's largest receivable balance accounted for approximately 15% of net accounts receivable. Through fiscal 2003, a relatively small number of direct customers and distributors accounted for a significant percentage of the Company's revenues. The Company analyzes the need for reserves for potential credit losses and records reserves when necessary.

Currently, the Company relies on single source suppliers of materials for the significant majority of its product inventory. As a result, should the Company's current suppliers not produce and deliver inventory for the Company to sell on a timely basis, operating results may be adversely impacted.

6. Employee Stock Plans

At December 31, 2003, 5,625,942 shares of the Company's common stock were reserved for future issuance.

The Company's 1998 Stock Incentive Plan (the "1998 Plan") was approved by the Board of Directors on January 15, 1998. The 1998 Plan provides for the grant of both incentive and nonqualified stock options. The Company's 1999 Stock Incentive Plan was approved by the Board of Directors on January 25, 1999 and amended on May 24, 2000, May 22, 2001 and May 22, 2002 (as so amended, the "1999 Plan"). The 1999 Plan provides for the grant of both incentive and nonqualified stock options. The maximum term of any stock option granted under the 1998 and 1999 Plans is ten years, except that with respect to incentive stock options granted to a person possessing

more than 10% of the combined voting power of the Company (a 10% stockholder), the term of such stock options shall be for no more than five years. The exercise price of incentive stock options granted under the 1998 and 1999 Plan must be at least 100% of the fair market value of the common stock on the grant date except that the exercise price of incentive stock options granted to a 10% stockholder must be at least 110% of such fair market value on the date of grant. The options generally vest over a period of four years.

Activity under the 1998 and 1999 Plans is summarized as follows:

	Options Available for Grant	Options Outstanding		
		Number of Options	Aggregate Exercise Price	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at December 31, 2000.....	1,249,232	2,896,327	\$ 41,223,159	\$ 14.23
Options authorized.....	900,000	--		
Options granted.....	(1,114,000)	1,114,000	8,941,348	8.03
Options exercised.....	--	(192,400)	(883,183)	4.59
Options canceled.....	638,679	(727,744)	(10,285,923)	14.13
Balance at December 31, 2001.....	1,673,911	3,090,183	38,995,401	12.62
Options authorized.....	900,000	--		
Options granted.....	(1,073,300)	1,073,300	14,386,905	13.40
Options exercised.....	--	(199,850)	(1,286,976)	6.44
Options canceled.....	525,396	(560,325)	(7,559,407)	13.49
Balance at December 31, 2002.....	2,026,007	3,403,308	44,535,923	13.09
Options authorized.....	--	--		
Options assumed.....	--	267,920	415,645	1.55
Options granted.....	(942,500)	942,500	3,303,040	3.50
Options exercised.....	--	(69,687)	(317,338)	4.55
Options canceled.....	306,021	(307,627)	(4,152,600)	13.50
Balance at December 31, 2003.....	1,389,528	4,236,414	\$ 43,784,670	\$ 10.34

Options assumed of 267,920 represent options related to the May 2003 acquisition of HiNT Corp. Options assumed from HiNT Corporation and Sebring Systems are no longer available for grant once canceled.

The following table summarizes the information about options outstanding at December 31, 2003:

Range of Exercise Price	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$1.25 - \$3.22.....	1,050,918	7.54 years	\$ 2.61	378,205	\$ 1.84
\$3.28 - \$6.65.....	713,184	7.07 years	4.65	420,433	5.19
\$6.70 - \$9.00.....	916,553	6.66 years	8.18	888,928	8.22
\$9.21 - \$16.65.....	784,284	7.93 years	15.49	330,616	15.22
\$17.94 - \$25.94.....	754,975	6.30 years	23.32	754,975	23.22
\$27.00 - \$31.63.....	16,500	6.16 years	28.60	16,500	28.60
Total.....	4,236,414	7.12 years	\$ 10.34	2,789,657	\$ 11.94

As of December 31, 2003, 2002, and 2001, there were 2,500,572, 1,686,558, and 1,580,937 stock options vested at weighted average exercise prices of \$12.04 per share, \$12.20 per share, and \$9.82 per share, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2003, the Company recorded aggregate deferred compensation of \$0.1 million, representing the difference between the grant price and the deemed fair value of the Company's common stock options granted during this period. The Company recorded no deferred compensation in 2002 and 2001. The amortization of deferred compensation is charged to operations and is amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the options, which is typically three years. For the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002, and 2001, amortization expense was \$1.0 million, \$2.1 million, and \$2.9 million, respectively. In addition, for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002, and 2001, the Company reversed aggregate deferred compensation of \$0, \$0.9 million, and \$2.5 million, respectively, on options associated with employee terminations.

7. FAS 123 Assumptions

Pro forma information regarding net income (loss) is required by FAS 123, which also requires that the information be determined as if the Company had accounted for grants subsequent to December 31, 1994 under a method specified by FAS 123. Options granted were estimated using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The following weighted average assumptions were used for 2003, 2002, and 2001:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2003	2002	2001
Volatility.....	1.16	1.00	1.00
Expected life of options (in years).....	5.15	4.05	4.00
Dividend yield.....	-- %	-- %	-- %
Risk-free interest rate.....	3.23 %	4.05 %	4.66 %

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during 2003, 2002, and 2001 was \$2.98, \$10.93, and \$6.22, respectively.

8. Other Intangible Assets

Information regarding the Company's other identified intangible assets subject to amortization is as follows (in thousands):

	2003		
	Gross Carrying Amounts	Accumulated Amortization	Net Value
Patents.....	\$ 2,132	\$ (1,909)	\$ 223
Developed Core Technology.....	1,828	(222)	1,606
Customer Base.....	861	(175)	686
Total.....	<u>\$ 4,821</u>	<u>\$ (2,306)</u>	<u>\$ 2,515</u>

	2002		
	Gross Carrying Amounts	Accumulated Amortization	Net Value
Patents.....	\$ 2,132	\$ (1,377)	\$ 755
Total.....	<u>\$ 2,132</u>	<u>\$ (1,377)</u>	<u>\$ 755</u>

The estimated useful lives of the intangible assets for patents, developed/core technology and customer base are

approximately four, five and three years, respectively. Estimated amortization expenses for the fiscal years ending December 31 are as follows:

2004	\$0.8 million
2005	\$0.7 million
2006	\$0.7 million
2007	\$0.3 million

The carrying amount of indefinite lived intangibles (Tradename) as of December 31, 2003 and 2002 was approximately \$0.2 million.

9. Stock Repurchase

In September 2002, the Company's Board of Directors approved a repurchase of up to 2,000,000 shares of common stock. The Company, at the discretion of management, can repurchase the shares from time to time in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. As of December 31, 2003, approximately 774,000 shares had been repurchased at approximately \$1,867,000.

10. Retirement Savings Plan

The Company has a retirement savings plan, commonly known as a 401(k) plan, that allows all full-time employees to contribute up to 100% of their annual compensation. Employee contributions are limited to a maximum annual amount as set up by the Internal Revenue Service. Beginning in 1996, the Company made a matching contribution calculated at 50 cents on each dollar of the first 6% of participant contributions. The Company's contributions to the 401(k) plan were \$0.3 million, \$0.2 million, and \$0.3 million for 2003, 2002, and 2001, respectively.

11. Income Taxes

The provision (benefit) for income taxes consists of the following:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2003	2002	2001
	(in thousands)		
Federal:			
Current.....	\$ --	\$ (2,842)	\$ (2,382)
Deferred.....	--	2,764	600
	<u>--</u>	<u>(78)</u>	<u>(1,782)</u>
State:			
Current.....	6	--	(119)
Deferred.....	--	138	35
	<u>6</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>(84)</u>
Foreign:			
Current.....	23	--	--
Deferred.....	--	--	--
Total.....	<u>\$ 29</u>	<u>\$ 60</u>	<u>\$ (1,866)</u>

The provision (benefit) for income taxes differs from the amount of income taxes determined by applying the U.S. statutory federal income tax rate as follows:

	Ended December 31,		
	2003	2002	2001
	(in thousands)		
Tax benefit at the U.S. statutory rate.....	\$ (780)	\$ (791)	\$ (2,941)
State taxes (net of federal benefit).....	(97)	(99)	(55)
Tax exempt interest income.....	--	(379)	(87)
Non-deductible in-process R&D write off.....	345	--	--
Non-deductible amortization of deferred compensation.....	380	835	1,017
Non-deductible amortization of goodwill and purchased intangible assets.....	--	--	1,158
Research and development credit.....	--	(1,786)	(600)
Tax benefits from prior years.....	--	--	(975)
Change in valuation allowance.....	98	2,242	600
Other individually immaterial items.....	83	38	17
	<u>\$ 29</u>	<u>\$ 60</u>	<u>\$ (1,866)</u>

During the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002, and 2001, the Company's deferred tax asset valuation allowance increased by \$0.6 million, \$4.7 million, and \$0.6 million, respectively. Approximately \$0.2 million of the 2003 increase in the valuation allowance and \$2.5 million of the 2002 increase in the valuation allowance resulted from the establishment of deferred tax assets related to the net operating losses and start-up costs associated with the Company's acquisition of HiNT Corporation and Sebring Systems, Inc. These assets will be reflected as an adjustment to goodwill if and when they are realized.

The Company increased its benefit in fiscal 2001 by \$1.0 million or \$0.04 per share due to the recognition of tax benefits from prior years. This change in estimated taxes was reflected in the federal tax return for 2000 filed in September 2001.

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2003	2002
	(in thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Accrued expenses and reserves.....	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,367
Net operating loss carryforwards.....	3,920	2,653
Research and development credit carryforwards.....	2,286	1,621
Costs capitalized for tax purposes.....	284	489
Other.....	--	--
Gross deferred tax assets.....	<u>7,590</u>	<u>6,130</u>
Valuation allowance.....	<u>(5,967)</u>	<u>(5,321)</u>
	<u>1,623</u>	<u>809</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Acquisition related intangibles.....	(1,323)	(616)
Other.....	(300)	(193)
	<u>(1,623)</u>	<u>(809)</u>
Total net deferred tax assets.....	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>

At December 31, 2003, the Company had federal and state net operating loss carryforwards of \$10.8 million and \$2.4 million, respectively. These carryforwards will expire at various dates beginning in 2005 through 2023, if not utilized. In addition, as of December 31, 2003, the Company had federal and state tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$1.2 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, which expire at various dates beginning in 2007. Approximately \$169,000 of the net operating loss carryforward represents the stock option deduction arising from activity under the Company's stock option plan, the benefit of which will increase additional paid in capital when realized.

Utilization of the net operating loss and credit carryforwards may be subject to a substantial annual limitation due to the ownership change limitations provided by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and similar state provisions. The annual limitation may result in the expiration of net operating loss carryforwards before utilization.

A valuation allowance has been recorded for the entire deferred tax asset as a result of uncertainties regarding the realization of the asset balance due to the history of losses and the variability of operating results.

The Company has made no provision for U.S. income taxes on approximately \$150,000 of cumulative undistributed earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries because it is the Company's intention to permanently reinvest such earnings. If such earnings were distributed, the Company would accrue additional taxes of approximately \$50,000.

Pre-tax income from foreign operations was \$56,000 in 2003 and \$44,000 in 2002.

12. Commitments

In November 2003, the Company entered into a software license agreement with an unrelated party totaling \$3.9 million. The Company paid approximately \$1.3 million upon execution of the agreement and is obligated to pay \$1.3 million and \$1.3 million in 2004 and 2005, respectively.

The Company uses several contract manufacturers and suppliers to provide manufacturing services for its products. As of December 31, 2003, the Company has purchase commitments for inventory with these contract manufacturers and suppliers of approximately \$1.7 million. These inventory purchase commitments are placed on a sales order basis with lead times ranging from 8 to 13 weeks to meet estimated customer demand requirements.

The Company leases facilities under non-cancelable operating lease agreements. Future minimum payments under facility leases at December 31, 2003 are as follows:

	(in thousands)
2004.....	\$ 841
2005.....	135
2006.....	19
2007 and thereafter.....	--
Total minimum lease payments.....	<u>\$ 995</u>

Rental expense for all leases aggregated approximately \$0.7 million, \$0.1 million, and \$0.5 million, net of sublease income of \$8,000, \$0.4 million, and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002, and 2001, respectively.

13. Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information

The Company has one operating segment, the sale of semiconductor devices. The President has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) because he has final authority over resource allocation decisions and performance assessment. The CODM does not receive discrete financial information about individual components of the Company's business.

Revenues by geographic region based on customer location were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2003	2002	2001
	(in thousands)		
Revenues:			
United States.....	\$ 12,155	\$ 13,312	\$ 22,978
Asia - excluding Taiwan and Singapore.....	6,696	5,940	3,164
Europe - excluding France.....	5,280	4,955	5,092
Taiwan.....	4,097	1,614	2,744
Singapore.....	3,995	3,195	1,891
France.....	3,845	4,609	6,373
North America - excluding United States.....	1,970	1,185	1,886
Total.....	<u>\$ 38,038</u>	<u>\$ 34,810</u>	<u>\$ 44,128</u>

Sales to the following distributors or direct customers accounted for 10% or more of net revenues:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2003	2002	2001
Metatech.....	11 %	9 %	4 %
A2M.....	10 %	13 %	14 %
Prediwave.....	-- %	3 %	18 %
Unique Technologies.....	-- %	-- %	11 %

14. Related Party Transactions

The Company and a customer are related parties because the chairman of the Company's Board of Directors also serves on the customer's Board of Directors. For the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002, and 2001, net revenues from sales to this customer, which were transacted at arms' length prices, were approximately \$1.0 million, \$0.7 million, and \$0.8 million, respectively. The Company sold products to this customer directly as well as through distributors.

15. Quarterly Summaries

(In thousands, except per share amounts, unaudited)

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003 (1)	Sept. 30, 2003	Dec 31, 2003
Net revenues.....	\$ 8,503	\$ 8,660	\$ 10,283	\$ 10,592
Gross profit.....	\$ 5,988	\$ 6,142	\$ 7,437	\$ 7,604
Net income (loss).....	\$ (816)	\$ (1,897)	\$ 129	\$ 325
Net income (loss) per basic share.....	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.09)	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01
Net income (loss) per diluted share.....	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.09)	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2002	June 30, 2002	Sept. 30, 2002	Dec 31, 2002
Net revenues.....	\$ 10,118	\$ 7,797	\$ 8,339	\$ 8,556
Gross profit.....	\$ 6,757	\$ 5,416	\$ 5,904	\$ 5,881
Net loss.....	\$ (271)	\$ (1,160)	\$ (688)	\$ (201)
Net loss per basic share.....	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.01)
Net loss per diluted share.....	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.01)

(1) Net loss includes a \$0.9 million charge for in-process research and development.

SCHEDULE II-VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
(IN THOUSANDS)

Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions Amounts Recovered (Written off)	Balance at Period
Year ended December 31, 2003				
Allowance for doubtful accounts.....	\$ 127	\$ 39	\$ (5)	\$ 161
Year ended December 31, 2002				
Allowance for doubtful accounts.....	\$ 202	\$ 103	\$ (178)	\$ 127
Year ended December 31, 2001				
Allowance for doubtful accounts.....	\$ 318	\$ 49	\$ (165)	\$ 202

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

February 27, 2004

PLX Technology, Inc.

by:

 /s/ Michael J. Salameh

Name: Michael J. Salameh

Title: President

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Michael J. Salameh and Rafael Torres, and each of them, his attorneys-in-fact, each with the power of substitution, for him in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this Report on Form 10-K and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that each of said attorneys-in- fact, or his substitute or substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Name and Signature</u>	<u>Title(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Michael J. Salameh</u> Michael J. Salameh	President and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 27, 2004
<u>/s/ Rafael Torres</u> Rafael Torres	Vice President, Finance, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	February 27, 2004
<u>/s/ D. James Guzy</u> D. James Guzy	Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors	February 27, 2004
<u>/s/ Timothy Draper</u> Timothy Draper	Director	February 27, 2004
<u>/s/ Robert H. Smith</u> Robert H. Smith	Director	February 27, 2004
<u>/s/ John H. Hart</u> John H. Hart	Director	February 27, 2004

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
2.1 (3)	Agreement and Plan of Reorganization dated May 6, 2003 by and among PLX Technology, Inc., HT Acquisition Sub, LLC, HiNT Corporation and Herbert Chang as Shareholders' Agent.
3.1 (1)	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant.
3.2 (1)	Registrant's Amended and Restated Bylaws.
4.1	Reference is made to Exhibit 3.1.
10.1 (1)*	Form of Indemnification Agreement between PLX and each of its Officers and Directors.
10.2 (1)*	1998 Stock Incentive Plan.
10.3 (1) (2)*	1999 Stock Incentive Plan, As Amended.
10.4 (1)	Lease Agreement dated October 17, 1997 between The Arrillaga Foundation and The Perry Foundation as Landlords and PLX as Tenant, as amended.
10.7 (4)	Note Secured By Stock Pursuant to Stock Pledge Agreement dated June 18, 1997, between Jack Regula and Sebring Systems, Inc.
10.8 (4)	Stock Pledge Agreement dated June 18, 1997 between Jack Regula and Sebring Systems, Inc.
10.9 (4)	Amendment to Stock Pledge Agreement dated May 19, 2000 between Sebring Systems, Inc. and Jack Regula.
10.10 (6)*	HiNT Corp. 2000 Stock Plan.
10.11 (5)*	Sebring Systems, Inc. 1997 Stock Option/Stock Issuance Plan.
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Company.
23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Auditors.
31.1	Certification of President Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of President Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(1)	Incorporated by reference to the same numbered exhibit previously filed with the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-71795).
(2)	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2002.
(3)	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Form 8-K as filed on May 27, 2003.
(4)	Incorporated by reference to the same numbered exhibit previously filed with the Company's Form 10-K as filed on March 13, 2003.
(5)	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Form 8-K as filed on June 2, 2000.
(6)	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2003.
*	Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

EXHIBIT 21.1

SUBSIDIARIES OF THE COMPANY

Name of Entity -----	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization -----
PLX Technology (Europe) Ltd.	United Kingdom
PLX Technology Japan K.K.	Japan

EXHIBIT 23.1

CONSENT OF ERNST & YOUNG LLP, INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements (Form S-3 Nos. 333-40722 and 333-105745 and Form S-8 Nos. 333-88259, 333-38992, 333-38990, 333-67026, 333-97741 and 333-105748) pertaining to the PLX Technology, Inc. 1998 Stock Incentive Plan, the PLX Technology, Inc. 1999 Stock Incentive Plan, the Sebring Systems, Inc. 1997 Stock Option/Stock Issuance Plan, and the HiNT Corporation 2000 Stock Plan of our report dated January 19, 2004, with respect to the consolidated financial statements and schedule of PLX Technology, Inc. included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended December 31, 2003.

San Jose, California

February 25, 2004

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Michael J. Salameh, President of PLX Technology, Inc., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of PLX Technology, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - c) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 27, 2004

/s/ Michael J. Salameh
Michael J. Salameh
President
(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Rafael Torres, Chief Financial Officer of PLX Technology, Inc., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of PLX Technology, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - c) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 27, 2004

/s/ Rafael Torres
Rafael Torres
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of PLX Technology, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2003 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I, Michael J. Salameh, President of the Company, hereby certify as of the date hereof, solely for purposes of Title 18, Chapter 63, Section 1350 of the United States Code, that to the best of my knowledge:

1. the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and
2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company at the dates and for the periods indicated.

This Certification has not been, and shall not be deemed, "filed" with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Date: February 27, 2004

By: /s/ Michael J. Salameh

Michael J. Salameh
President

**CERTIFICATION
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of PLX Technology, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2003 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I, Rafael Torres, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certify as of the date hereof, solely for purposes of Title 18, Chapter 63, Section 1350 of the United States Code, that to the best of my knowledge:

1. the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and
2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company at the dates and for the periods indicated.

This Certification has not been, and shall not be deemed, "filed" with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Date: February 27, 2004

By: /s/ Rafael Torres

Rafael Torres
Chief Financial Officer