

DEUTSCH EDWARD B
Form 4
January 23, 2018

FORM 4

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

OMB APPROVAL

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person *
DEUTSCH EDWARD B

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading Symbol
LAKELAND BANCORP INC
[LBAI]

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer

(Check all applicable)

(Last) (First) (Middle)

3. Date of Earliest Transaction (Month/Day/Year)
01/17/2018

Director 10% Owner
 Officer (give title below) Other (specify below)

C/O LAKELAND BANCORP, INC., 250 OAK RIDGE ROAD

(Street)

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed(Month/Day/Year)

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check Applicable Line)
 Form filed by One Reporting Person
 Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

OAK RIDGE, NJ 07438

(City) (State) (Zip)

Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Ownership (Instr. 4)
				(A) or (D) Code V Amount (D) Price			
Common Stock	01/17/2018		A	973 ⁽¹⁾ A \$ 0	15,343	D	
Common Stock					24,842	I	Held by Trust

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

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SEC 1474 (9-02)

Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned
(e.g., puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)

1. Title of Derivative Security (Instr. 3)	2. Conversion or Exercise Price of Derivative Security	3. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	3A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	4. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	5. Number of Derivative Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4, and 5)	6. Date Exercisable and Expiration Date (Month/Day/Year)	7. Title and Amount of Underlying Securities (Instr. 3 and 4)	8. Price of Derivative Security (Instr. 5)	9. Nu Deriv Deriv Secur Bene Own Follo Repo Trans (Instr
				Code V (A) (D)		Date Exercisable Expiration Date	Title Number of Shares		

Reporting Owners

Reporting Owner Name / Address	Relationships			
	Director	10% Owner	Officer	Other
DEUTSCH EDWARD B C/O LAKELAND BANCORP, INC. 250 OAK RIDGE ROAD OAK RIDGE, NJ 07438	X			

Signatures

Patricia Backman, POA 01/23/2018

 Signature of Reporting Person Date

Explanation of Responses:

- * If the form is filed by more than one reporting person, see Instruction 4(b)(v).
- ** Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute Federal Criminal Violations. See 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 78ff(a).

(1) 2018 Director Restricted Stock Award full vesting date 2/27/19

Note: File three copies of this Form, one of which must be manually signed. If space is insufficient, see Instruction 6 for procedure. Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB number. 172 style="FONT-SIZE: 10pt; WIDTH: 100%; TEXT-ALIGN: center"> 15

In an effort to provide high quality products, better control our manufacturing costs and sell our products at competitive pricing to support our markets, we have entered into several contract manufacturing agreements with several manufacturers both domestically and in Asia, primarily China. To comply with the US International Traffic in Arms Regulations (“ITAR”) regulations, we manufacture our military products by a domestic manufacturer that complies with US ITAR regulations and is certified to perform such manufacturing services.

We intend to remain an innovative leader in the development of cutting-edge custom power solutions and feature rich products to meet any customer needs and requirements, rugged power systems to meet harsh and extreme operation environment conditions, and high efficiency, high-density and scalable power systems.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2016 COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

Revenues

Our revenues decreased by \$183,000 or 9.7% to \$1,713,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016, from \$1,896,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The decrease was primarily the result of a decrease in shipments in revenue from commercial products manufactured by the Company’s European operation in Gresham, U.K. (DPL). We had two customers that each accounted for more than 10% of the consolidated revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

Revenues from our U.S. operations increased by 2.6% to \$948,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016, from \$924,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015. Revenues from our European operations of DPL decreased by 21.3% to \$765,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016, from \$972,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The decrease was primarily the result of decline in commercial (distribution) sales. This was caused primarily by the decline in sales of existing products and the lead time of introducing new product lines.

Gross Margins

Gross margins decreased slightly to 36.2% for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to 37.6% for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The decrease in gross margins was mainly attributable to the decrease the profitability of our commercial products sold by our U.S operations.

Engineering and Product Development

Engineering and product development expenses decreased by \$40,000 to \$194,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 from \$234,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The decrease was primarily related to lower outside contracted engineering services incurred by our U.S operations.

Selling and Marketing

Selling and marketing expenses were \$255,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to \$260,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses were \$371,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to \$438,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The decrease in our general and administrative expenses for the comparative period was mainly due to lower legal costs and the resignation of our former CFO.

Impairment of investment

The Company didn't recorded an impairment of its investment in Telkooor for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to an impairment of \$50 for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

Financial Income (Expenses), net

Financial income, net was \$7,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to \$65,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015. Financial income is primarily related to foreign currency exchange gains or losses, and the Company's European operations realized a significant benefit in currency fluctuations during the 2015 period.

Operating Loss

The Company recorded an operating loss of \$200,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to operating loss of \$219,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The loss remains similar as a result of lower operating expenses offset by decrease in revenues.

Net Loss

The Company recorded a net loss of \$193,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to a net loss of \$204,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 as a result of the aforementioned changes.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

On March 31, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$1,158,000. This compares with cash and cash equivalents of \$1,241,000 at December 31, 2015. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents was primarily due to the net loss of \$194,000, and capital expenditures of \$72,000 offset by a decrease in inventory of \$87 and an increase in accounts payable of \$76,000.

Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$8,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016, compared to net cash provided in operating activities of \$117,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015. In the 2016 period, the decrease in net cash provided from operating activities compared to the 2015 period was mainly due to the 2015 first quarter collection of accounts receivable and an increase in deferred revenue and accrued liabilities offset by payments of accounts payable and an increase in inventories.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$72,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$99,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The investing activities for both periods represented purchases of property and equipment net of retirements.

There were no financing activities in the three months ended March 31, 2016 and March 31 2015.

We believe that cash provided by operating activities as well as our cash and cash equivalents, will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next 12 months.

We believe we have adequate resources at this time to continue our operational and promotional efforts to increase sales and support our current operation. However, if we do not increase our sales, we may have to raise money through debt or equity offerings, which may dilute shareholders' equity.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, we identified the critical accounting policies which affect our more significant estimates and assumptions used in preparing our consolidated financial statements. The basis for developing the estimates and assumptions within our critical accounting policies is based on historical information and known current trends and factors. The estimates and assumptions are evaluated on an ongoing basis and actual results have been within our expectations. We have not changed these policies from those

Explanation of Responses:

previously disclosed in our Annual Report.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable for a smaller reporting company.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have established disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to management, including the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, with the assistance of other members of the Company's management, have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. Based upon such evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the period covered by this quarterly report, there were no significant changes in our internal control over financial reporting or in other factors that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Explanation of Responses:

The risk factors listed in this section provide examples of risks, uncertainties and events that may cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations we describe in our forward-looking statements. Readers should be aware that the occurrence of any of the events described in these risk factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

We generated an operating and net loss during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, we have historically experienced operating and net losses, and we may experience such losses in the future.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016, we had an operating loss of \$200,000 and a net loss of \$193,000 compared to an operating loss of \$1,003,000 and a net loss of \$1,096,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. Although we have actively taken steps to increase our revenue and reduce manufacturing and operating costs, we may incur operating and net losses in the future unless we increase revenues by selling current and custom design products and continue seeking manufacturing cost reductions through contract manufacturers.

We depend on Advice Electronics Ltd. ("Advice") to maintain the technology and to manufacture some of our products. We also depend on the right to manufacture certain products subject to royalty payments with Advice.

In January 2016, Telkooor Telecom Ltd. ("Telkooor") sold its entire commercial assets to Advice Ltd. which included without limitation product IP, manufacturing rights, customer base, inventory, staff and technological capabilities. Following such transaction, we entered into a manufacturing and distribution agreement with Advice. This agreement will allow us to manufacture certain Advice products (formerly owned by Telkooor) through August 2017 against royalty payments. From August 2017 through December 2020, subject to Advice's consent, we will be allowed to continue distributing and selling certain Advice products while keeping product branding under our brand, after which we will be entitled to distribute the products under DPC branding until December 2020.

We depend on Advice to design and retain product technology up to date and for manufacturing capabilities for some certain of the products that we sell. If Advice is unable or unwilling to continue designing or manufacturing our products in required volumes and with a certain level of quality on a timely basis, that could lead to loss of sales and adversely affect our operating results and cash position. We also depend on Advice's intellectual property and ability to transfer production to third party manufacturers. Failure to obtain new products in a timely manner or delay in delivery of products to customers will have an adverse effect on our ability to meet our customers' expectations. In addition, we operate in highly competitive markets where our ability to sell Advice's products could be adversely affected by Advice's agreements with third parties, long lead-times and the high cost of Advice's products. Also, in 2012, Telkooor's products manufacturing lead-times increased, which hindered our ability to respond to our customers' needs in timely manner. Advice's principal offices, research and development and manufacturing facilities are located

in Israel. Political, economic, and military conditions in Israel directly affect Advice operations. We are also dependent upon Advice's terms and conditions with its contract manufacturers for some of our products, which terms and conditions may not always be in our best interest. In 2010, we purchased certain IP from Telkoo in order to reduce our dependency on Telkoo with respect to a certain line of products. We also entered into a Manufacturing Rights Agreement with Advice in 2016, pursuant to which we were granted the non-exclusive right to directly place purchase orders for certain products from a third party manufacturer in consideration for payment of royalties to Advice. This agreement currently accounts for a significant portion of our sales. In the event this agreement is terminated for any reason, it would materially affect our profitability and cash position.

We are dependent upon our ability, and our contract manufacturers' ability, to timely procure electronic components.

Because of the global economy, many raw material vendors have reduced capacities, closed production lines and, in some cases, even discontinued their operations. As a result, there is a global shortage of certain electronic components, which has extended our production lead-time and our production costs. Some materials are no longer available to support some of our products, thereby requiring us to search for cross materials or, even worse, redesign some of our products to support currently-available materials. Such redesign efforts may require certain regulatory and safety agency re-submittals, which may cause further production delays. While we have initiated actions that we believe will limit our exposure to such problems, the dynamic business conditions in many of our markets may challenge the solutions that have been put in place, and issues may recur in the future.

In addition, some of our products are manufactured, assembled and tested by third party subcontractors and contract manufacturers located domestically and in Asia. While we have had relationships with many of these third parties in the past, we cannot predict how or whether these relationships will continue in the future. In addition, changes in management, financial viability, manufacturing demand or capacity, or other factors, at these third parties could hurt our ability to manufacture our products.

If we do not satisfy the NYSE requirements for continued listing or are unable to comply with our business plan, our common stock could be delisted from NYSE.

The listing of our common stock on the NYSE MKT is contingent on our compliance with the NYSE MKT's conditions for continued listing. On December 18, 2015, we were notified by the NYSE MKT that we were no longer in compliance with the NYSE MKT continued listing standards because our last reported stockholders' equity was below continued listing standards. The NYSE MKT requires that a listed company's stockholders' equity be \$4.0 million or more if it has reported losses from continuing operations and/or net losses in three of its four most recent fiscal years.

Following submission of our plan demonstrating how we intend to regain compliance with the continued listing standards, we were notified on March 9, 2016 that the NYSE MKT granted us a listing extension on the basis of our plan until June 19, 2017. We are subject to periodic review by NYSE MKT staff during the extension period. Failure to make progress consistent with the plan or to regain compliance with the continued listing standards by the end of the extension period could result in our common stock being delisted from the NYSE MKT.

There is no assurance that we will be able to regain compliance with the abovementioned standard or any other applicable NYSE MKT listing standard. Upon such an occurrence, trading of our common stock will be suspended by

the NYSE MKT and we may be delisting by the NYSE MKT. In the event our common stock is no longer listed for trading on the NYSE MKT, our trading volume and share price may decrease and we may experience further difficulties in raising capital which could materially affect our operations and financial results.

Our strategic focus on our custom power supply solution competencies and concurrent cost reduction plans may be ineffective or may limit our ability to compete.

As a result of our strategic focus on custom power supply solutions, we will continue to devote significant resources to developing and manufacturing custom power supply solutions for a large number of customers, where each product represents a uniquely tailored solution for a specific customer's requirements. Failure to meet these customer product requirements or a failure to meet production schedules and/or product quality standards may put us at risk with one or more of these customers. Moreover, changes in market conditions and strategic changes at the direction of our customers may affect their decision to continue to purchase from us. The loss of one or more of our significant custom power supply solution customers could have a material adverse impact on our revenues, business or financial condition.

We have also implemented a series of initiatives designed to increase efficiency and reduce costs. While we believe that these actions will reduce costs, they may not be sufficient to achieve the required operational efficiencies that will enable us to respond more quickly to changes in the market or result in the improvements in our business that we anticipate. In such event, we may be forced to take additional cost-reducing initiatives, including those involving our personnel, which may negatively impact quarterly earnings and profitability as we account for severance and other related costs. In addition, there is the risk that such measures could have long-term adverse effects on our business by reducing our pool of talent, decreasing or slowing improvements in our products or services, making it more difficult for us to respond to customers, limiting our ability to increase production quickly if and when the demand for our solutions increases and limiting our ability to hire and retain key personnel. These circumstances could cause our earnings to be lower than they otherwise might be.

We are dependent upon our ability to attract, retain and motivate our key personnel.

Our success depends on our ability to attract, retain and motivate our key management personnel, including, but not limited to, our President and CEO, our V.P. of Finance, marketing and sales personnel, and key engineers necessary to implement our business plan and to grow our business. Competition for certain specific technical and management skill sets is intense. If we are unable to identify and hire the personnel that we need to succeed, or if one or more of our present key employees were to cease to be associated with us, our future results could be adversely affected. Mr. Kohn continues to serve in his role as our President and CEO. However, Mr. Kohn's employment agreement expired on December 31, 2010, and as of May 16, 2016, the Company had not signed a new employment agreement with Mr. Kohn.

We depend upon a few major customers for a majority of our revenues, and the loss of any of these customers, or the substantial reduction in the quantity of products that they purchase from us, would significantly reduce our revenues and net income.

We currently depend upon a few major OEMs and other customers for a significant portion of our revenues. We have experienced a reduction of orders by OEMs and a reduction or cancellation of orders, scaling back of certain activities and workforce layoffs by other customers. The loss of any of these customers, or a substantial reduction in the quantity of products that they purchase from us, would significantly reduce our revenues and net income. Furthermore, diversions in the capital spending of certain of these customers to new network elements have and could continue to lead to their reduced demand for our products, which could, in turn, have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. If the financial condition of one or more of our major customers should deteriorate, or if they have difficulty acquiring investment capital due to any of these or other factors, a substantial decrease in our revenues would likely result.

We are dependent on the electronic equipment industry, and accordingly will be affected by the impact on that industry of current economic conditions.

Substantially all of our existing customers are in the electronic equipment industry, and they manufacture products that are subject to rapid technological change, obsolescence, and large fluctuations in demand. This industry is further characterized by intense competition and volatility. The OEMs serving this industry are pressured for increased product performance and lower product prices. OEMs, in turn, make similar demands on their suppliers, such as us, for increased product performance and lower prices. Such demands may adversely affect our ability to successfully compete in certain markets or our ability to sustain our gross margins.

Our reliance on subcontract manufacturers to manufacture certain aspects of our products involves risks, including delays in product shipments and reduced control over product quality.

Since we do not own significant manufacturing facilities, we must rely on, and will continue to rely on, a limited number of contract manufacturers to manufacture our power supply products. Our reliance upon such subcontract manufacturers involves several risks, including reduced control over manufacturing costs, delivery times, reliability and quality of components, unfavorable currency exchange fluctuations, and continued inflationary pressures on many of the raw materials used in the manufacturing of our power supply products. If we were to encounter a shortage of key manufacturing components from limited sources of supply, or experience manufacturing delays caused by reduced manufacturing capacity, inability of our subcontract manufacturers to procure raw materials, the loss of key assembly subcontractors, difficulties associated with the transition to our new subcontract manufacturers or other factors, we could experience lost revenues, increased costs, and delays in, or cancellations or rescheduling of, orders or shipments, any of which would materially harm our business.

We outsource, and are dependent upon developer partners for, the development of some of our custom design products.

We made an operational decision to outsource some of our custom design products to numerous developer partners. This business structure will remain in place until the custom design volume justifies expanding our in house capabilities. Incomplete product designs that do not fully comply with the customer specifications and requirements might affect our ability to transition to a volume production stage of the custom designed product where the revenue goals are dependent on the high volume of custom product production. Furthermore, we rely on the design partners' ability to provide high quality prototypes of the designed product for our customer approval as a critical stage to approve production.

We face intense industry competition, price erosion and product obsolescence, which, in turn, could reduce our profitability.

We operate in an industry that is generally characterized by intense competition. We believe that the principal bases of competition in our markets are breadth of product line, quality of products, stability, reliability and reputation of the provider, along with cost. Quantity discounts, price erosion, and rapid product obsolescence due to technological improvements are therefore common in our industry as competitors strive to retain or expand market share. Product obsolescence can lead to increases in unsaleable inventory that may need to be written off and, therefore, could reduce our profitability. Similarly, price erosion can reduce our profitability by decreasing our revenues and our gross margins. In fact, we have seen price erosion over the last several years on most of the products we sell, and we expect additional price erosion in the future.

Our future results are dependent on our ability to establish, maintain and expand our manufacturer' representative OEM relationships and our other relationships.

We market and sell our products through domestic and international OEM relationships and other distribution channels, such as manufacturers' representatives and distributors. Our future results are dependent on our ability to establish, maintain and expand our relationships with OEMs as well as with manufacturer' representatives and distributors to sell our products. If, however, the third parties with whom we have entered into such OEM and other arrangements should fail to meet their contractual obligations, cease doing, or reduce the amount of their, business with us or otherwise fail to meet their own performance objectives, customer demand for our products could be adversely affected, which would have an adverse effect on our revenues.

We may not be able to procure necessary key components for our products, or we may purchase too much inventory or the wrong inventory.

The power supply industry, and the electronics industry as a whole, can be subject to business cycles. During periods of growth and high demand for our products, we may not have adequate supplies of inventory on hand to satisfy our customers' needs. Furthermore, during these periods of growth, our suppliers may also experience high demand and, therefore, may not have adequate levels of the components and other materials that we require to build products so that we can meet our customers' needs. Our inability to secure sufficient components to build products for our customers could negatively impact our sales and operating results. We may choose to mitigate this risk by increasing the levels of inventory for certain key components. Increased inventory levels can increase the potential risk for excess and obsolescence should our forecasts fail to materialize or if there are negative factors impacting our customers' end markets. If we purchase too much inventory or the wrong inventory, we may have to record additional inventory reserves or write-off the inventory, which could have a material adverse effect on our gross margins and on our results of operations.

We depend on sales of our legacy products for a meaningful portion of our revenues, but these products are mature and their sales will continue to decline.

A relatively large portion of our sales have historically been attributable to our legacy products. We expect that these products may continue to account for a meaningful percentage of our revenues for the foreseeable future. However, these sales are declining. Although we are unable to predict future prices for our legacy products, we expect that prices for these products will continue to be subject to significant downward pressure in certain markets for the reasons described above. Accordingly, our ability to maintain or increase revenues will be dependent on our ability to expand our customer base, to increase unit sales volumes of these products and to successfully, develop, introduce and sell new products such as custom design and value added products. We cannot assure you that we will be able to expand our customer base, increase unit sales volumes of existing products or develop, introduce and/or sell new products.

Our operating results may vary from quarter to quarter.

Our operating results have in the past been subject to quarter-to-quarter fluctuations, and we expect that these fluctuations will continue, and may increase in magnitude, in future periods. Demand for our products is driven by many factors, including the availability of funding for our products in our customers' capital budgets. There is a trend for some of our customers to place large orders near the end of a quarter or fiscal year, in part to spend remaining available capital budget funds. Seasonal fluctuations in customer demand for our products driven by budgetary and other concerns can create corresponding fluctuations in period-to-period revenues, and we therefore cannot assure you that our results in one period are necessarily indicative of our revenues in any future period. In addition, the number and timing of large individual sales and the ability to obtain acceptances of those sales, where applicable, have been difficult for us to predict, and large individual sales have, in some cases, occurred in quarters subsequent to those we anticipated, or have not occurred at all. The loss or deferral of one or more significant sales in a quarter could harm our operating results. It is possible that, in some quarters, our operating results will be below the expectations of public market analysts or investors. In such events, or in the event adverse conditions prevail, the market price of our common stock may decline significantly.

Failure of our information technology infrastructure to operate effectively could adversely affect our business.

We depend heavily on information technology infrastructure to achieve our business objectives. If a problem occurs that impairs this infrastructure, the resulting disruption could impede our ability to record or process orders, manufacture and ship in a timely manner, or otherwise carry on business in the normal course. Any such events could cause us to lose customers or revenue and could require us to incur significant expense to remediate.

We are subject to certain governmental regulatory restrictions relating to our international sales.

Some of our products are subject to International Traffic In Arms Regulation ("ITAR"), which are interpreted, enforced and administered by the U.S. Department of State. ITAR regulation controls not only the export, import and trade of certain products specifically designed, modified, configured or adapted for military systems, but also the export of related technical data and defense services as well as foreign production. Any delays in obtaining the required export, import or trade licenses for products subject to ITAR regulation and rules could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and/or operating results. In addition, changes in United States export and import laws that require us to obtain additional export and import licenses or delays in obtaining export or import licenses currently being sought could cause significant shipment delays and, if such delays are too great, could result in the cancellation of orders. Any future restrictions or charges imposed by the United States or any other country on our international sales or foreign subsidiary could have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and/or operating results. In addition, from time to time, we have entered into contracts with the Israeli Ministry of Defense which were governed by the U.S. Foreign Military Financing program ("FMF"). Any such future sales would be subject to these regulations. Failure to comply with ITAR or FMF rules could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, and/or operating results.

We depend on international operations for a substantial majority of our components and products.

We purchase a substantial majority of our components from foreign manufacturers and have a substantial majority of our commercial products assembled, packaged, and tested by subcontractors located outside the United States. These activities are subject to the uncertainties associated with international business operations, including trade barriers and other restrictions, changes in trade policies, governmental regulations, currency exchange fluctuations, reduced protection for intellectual property, war and other military activities, terrorism, changes in social, political, or economic conditions, and other disruptions or delays in production or shipments, any of which could have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and/or operating results.

We depend on international sales for a portion of our revenues.

Sales to customers outside of North America accounted for 45% of net revenues in the first quarter of 2016 and 58.1% of net revenues in the year ended December 31, 2015, and we expect that international sales will continue to represent a material portion of our total revenues. International sales are subject to the risks of international business operations as described above, as well as generally longer payment cycles, greater difficulty collecting accounts receivable, and currency restrictions. In addition, DPL, our wholly-owned subsidiary in the United Kingdom, supports our European and other international customers, distributors, and sales representatives, and therefore is also subject to local regulation. International sales are also subject to the export laws and regulations of the United States and other countries.

If our accounting controls and procedures are circumvented or otherwise fail to achieve their intended purposes, our business could be seriously harmed.

We evaluate our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of each fiscal quarter, and are annually reviewing and evaluating our internal control over financial reporting in order to comply with Securities and Exchange Commission rules relating to internal control over financial reporting adopted pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. If we fail to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting or our management does not timely assess the adequacy of such internal control, we may be subject to regulatory sanctions, and our reputation may decline.

The sale of our products is dependent upon our ability to satisfy the proprietary requirements of our customers.

We depend upon a relatively narrow range of products for the majority of our revenue. Our success in marketing our products is dependent upon their continued acceptance by our customers. In some cases, our customers require that our products meet their own proprietary requirements. If we are unable to satisfy such requirements, or forecast and adapt to changes in such requirements, our business could be materially harmed.

The sale of our products is dependent on our ability to respond to rapid technological change, including evolving industry-wide standards, and may be adversely affected by the development, and acceptance by our customers, of new technologies which may compete with, or reduce the demand for, our products.

Rapid technological change, including evolving industry standards, could render our products obsolete. To the extent our customers adopt such new technology in place of our products, the sales of our products may be adversely affected. Such competition may also increase pricing pressure for our products and adversely affect the revenues from such products.

Our limited ability to protect our proprietary information and technology may adversely affect our ability to compete, and our products could infringe upon the intellectual property rights of others, resulting in claims against us, the results of which could be costly.

Many of our products consist entirely or partly of proprietary technology owned by us. Although we seek to protect our technology through a combination of copyrights, trade secret laws and contractual obligations, these protections may not be sufficient to prevent the wrongful appropriation of our intellectual property, nor will they prevent our competitors from independently developing technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to our proprietary technology. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect our proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. In order to defend our proprietary rights in the technology utilized in our products from third party infringement, we may be required to institute legal proceedings, which would be costly and would divert our resources from the development of our business. If we are unable to successfully assert and defend our proprietary rights in the technology utilized in our products, our future results could be adversely affected.

Although we attempt to avoid infringing known proprietary rights of third parties in our product development efforts, we may become subject to legal proceedings and claims for alleged infringement from time to time in the ordinary course of business. Any claims relating to the infringement of third-party proprietary rights, even if not meritorious, could result in costly litigation, divert management's attention and resources, require us to reengineer or cease sales of our products or require us to enter into royalty or license agreements which are not advantageous to us. In addition, parties making claims may be able to obtain an injunction, which could prevent us from selling our products in the United States or abroad.

If we are unable to satisfy our customers' specific product quality, certification or network requirements, our business could be disrupted and our financial condition could be harmed.

Our customers demand that our products meet stringent quality, performance and reliability standards. We have, from time to time, experienced problems in satisfying such standards. Defects or failures have occurred in the past, and may in the future occur, relating to our product quality, performance and reliability. From time to time, our customers also require us to implement specific changes to our products to allow these products to operate within their specific network configurations. If we are unable to remedy these failures or defects or if we cannot effect such required product modifications, we could experience lost revenues, increased costs, including inventory write-offs, warranty expense and costs associated with customer support, delays in, or cancellations or rescheduling of, orders or shipments and product returns or discounts, any of which would harm our business.

If we ship products that contain defects, the market acceptance of our products and our reputation will be harmed and our customers could seek to recover their damages from us.

Our products are complex, and despite extensive testing, may contain defects or undetected errors or failures that may become apparent only after our products have been shipped to our customers and installed in their network or after product features or new versions are released. Any such defect, error or failure could result in failure of market acceptance of our products or damage to our reputation or relations with our customers, resulting in substantial costs for us and our customers as well as the cancellation of orders, warranty costs and product returns. In addition, any defects, errors, misuse of our products or other potential problems within or out of our control that may arise from the use of our products could result in financial or other damages to our customers. Our customers could seek to have us pay for these losses. Although we maintain product liability insurance, it may not be adequate.

Our common stock price is volatile.

Our common stock is listed on the NYSE MKT LLC. In the past, our trading price has fluctuated widely, depending on many factors that may have little to do with our operations or business prospects. The exercise of outstanding

options and warrants may adversely affect our stock price and a shareholder's percentage of ownership. As of March 31, 2016, we had outstanding options to purchase an aggregate of 1,111,000 shares of common stock, with a weighted average exercise price of \$1.53 per share, exercisable at prices ranging from \$0.65 to \$1.79 per share.

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

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

On May 16, 2016, the Company issued a press release announcing its financial results for the third first quarter ended March 31, 2016. A copy of the press release is furnished as Exhibit 99.1 hereto.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibits

- 3.1 Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Digital Power Corporation (1)
- 3.2 Amendment to Articles of Incorporation (1)
- 3.3 Amendment to Articles of Incorporation (2)
- 3.3 Bylaws of Digital Power Corporation (1)
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 99.1 Press Release, dated May 16, 2016, issued by Digital Power Corporation
- 101.INS** XBRL Instance
- 101.SCH** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
- 101.CAL** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation
- 101.DEF** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition
- 101.LAB** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels
- 101.PRE** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation
- (1) Previously filed with the Commission on October 16, 1996 as an exhibit to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2.
- (2) Previously filed with the Commission as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed December 9, 2013

** XBRL information is furnished and not filed or a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is deemed not filed for purposes of section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Dated: May 16, 2016

Digital Power Corporation

By: /s/ Uri Friedlander
Vice President of Finance
(Principal Accounting Officer)

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