UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008.

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 000-10690

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware	27-0016420
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

19 W 34 Street, Suite 1008, New York, NY 10001
(Address of principal executive offices)(Zip code)

Issuer's telephone number: (212) 937-3580

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐	Accelerated filer ☐
Non-accelerated filer ☐	Smaller reporting company ☒

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes ☐ No ☐

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date: As of October 31, 2008, there were 6,483,000 outstanding shares of the Registrant's Common Stock, $.001 par value.

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(In Thousands, Except Share Amounts)

	September 30, 2008 (unaudited)	December 31, 2007
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 393	$ 133
Accounts receivable	6,146	5,414
Inventories	4,937	3,736
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	210	118
Total current assets	11,686	9,450
Property and equipment, net	246	267
Deferred income taxes	22	20
	$ 11,954	$ 9,737
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Bank line of credit	$ 1,347	$ 1,362
Short term bank loans	4,822	3,907
Current portion of term loans	225	200
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,472	2,361
Due to stockholder	(75)	-
Due to affiliates	118	(97)
Income taxes payable	-	2
Total current liabilities	9,909	7,735
Term loans, net of current portion	104	247
Severance payable	197	176
Total liabilities	10,210	8,158
Commitments and contingencies		
Minority interest	529	448
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock; $.001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized, none issued	-	-
Common stock; $.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 6,483,000 shares issued and outstanding	6	6
Additional paid-in capital	78	78
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	297	92
Retained Earnings	834	955
Total stockholders' equity	1,215	1,131
	$ 11,954	$ 9,737

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

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(In Thousands, Except Earnings Per Share and Share Amounts)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Sales	$ 7,613	$ 6,372	2,268	$ 2,238
Cost of sales	5,615	4,639	1,445	1,447
Gross profit	1,998	1,733	823	791
Operating expenses:				
Research and development expenses	100	221	46	22
Selling expenses	124	151	109	24
General and administrative	1,330	948	270	305
Total operating expenses	1,554	1,320	425	351
Income from operations	444	413	398	440
Other income (expense):				
Other income	-	-	-	-
Interest expense, net	(392)	(306)	(147)	(111)
Income before provision for income taxes and minority interest	52	107	251	329
Provision for income taxes	-	7	-	7
Minority interest	40	5	23	57
Net income	12	95	228	265
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of taxes				
Foreign translation (loss) gain	126	163	115	172
Comprehensive (loss) income	$ 138	$ 258	$ 343	$ 437
Basic net loss per share	$ 0.00	$ 0.01	$ 0.04	$ 0.04
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	6,483,000	6,483,000	6,483,000	6,483,000

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

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In Thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 12	$ 58
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	68	92
Minority interest	81	20
Gain on sale of property and equipment	-	-
Deferred income tax	(2)	(1)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(732)	392
Inventories	(1,201)	(1,172)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(92)	35
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,172	(83)
Income tax payable	(2)	-
Customer deposits	-	-
Severance payable	21	4
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(675)	(655)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from the sale of property & equipment	-	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(46)	(70)
Increase in due from stockholder	62	170
(Increase) decrease in due from affiliates	(51)	(100)
Net cash used in investing activities	(35)	-
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in bank line of credit, net	(15)	(195)
Proceeds from long term debt	5,519	4,661
Repayment of long-term debt	(4,722)	(3,899)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	782	567
Effects of exchange rates on cash	189	167
Increase (decrease) in cash	260	79
Cash, beginning of period	133	7
Cash, end of period	$ 393	$ 86
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	$ 392	$ 306
Income taxes	$ 16	$ 31

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

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Lapis Technologies, Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated in the State of Delaware on January 31, 2002. The Company was originally named Enertec Electronics, Inc. and on April 23, 2002 changed its name to Opal Technologies, Inc. which changed its name to Lapis Technologies, Inc. on October 3, 2002. The Company’s operations are conducted through its wholly-owned Israeli Subsidiary, Enertec Electronics Ltd. (“Enertec”) and its majority owned Israeli subsidiary Enertec Systems 2001 LTD (“Systems”). Enertec is engaged in the manufacturing, distribution and marketing of electronic components and products relating to power supplies, converters and related power conversion products, automatic test equipment, simulators and various military and airborne systems, within the State of Israel.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND CONSOLIDATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements and related footnotes have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial statements and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission for Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. For further information read the financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report to be filed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2007. The results of operations for the six and three months ended September 30, 2008 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2008.

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of the Company and their ownership interest in its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Stock based compensation

The Company has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Statement (“SFAS”) No. 148, “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure” (“SFAS 148”). SFAS 148 amends SFAS No. 123 “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation” (“SFAS 123”), and provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. The Company has adopted the fair value method of accounting as discussed in SFAS 123 as of January 1, 2003. Accordingly, stock options, when issued, will be recorded in accordance with the terms of that document.

Use of Estimates

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

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – An Interpretation of FASB Statement 109,” (“FIN 48”). FIN 48 prescribes a comprehensive model as to how a company should recognize, measure, present and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that the company has taken or expects to take on a tax return. The adoption of FIN 48 is effective January 1, 2007. The Company has determined there will be no effect on their financial statements.

In June 2006, the FASB ratified the Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) consensus on EITF Issue No. 06-2, “Accounting for Sabbatical Leave and Other Similar Benefits Pursuant to FASB Statement No. 43.” EITF Issue No. 06-2 requires companies to accrue the costs of compensated absences under a sabbatical or similar benefit arrangement over the requisite service period. EITF Issue No. 06-2 is effective for us beginning July 1, 2007. The cumulative effect of the application of this consensus on prior period results should be recognized through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the year of adoption. Elective retrospective application is also permitted. The application of this consensus won‘t have a material impact on our financial statements.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued SFAS No. 158, “Employers’ Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R),” (“FAS 158”). Among other things, FAS 158 requires companies to prospectively recognize a net liability or asset and to report the funded status of their defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans on their balance sheets, with an offsetting adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income; such recognition will not affect the Company’s statement of income. The adoption of FAS 158 is effective for the year ending December 31, 2006. The Company has determined there will be no effect on their financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities—Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115.” This Standard allows entities to voluntarily choose, at specified election dates, to measure many financial assets and financial liabilities (as well as certain non-financial instruments that are similar to financial instruments) at fair value. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis and is irrevocable. If the fair value option is elected for an instrument, the Statement specifies that all subsequent changes in fair value for that instrument shall be reported in earnings. SFAS No. 159 is effective for ATMI beginning on January 1, 2008. We are currently evaluating the impact this new Standard could have on our financial position and results of operations.

In December 2007 the FASB issued SFAS No. 160 “Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements”. FAS 160 seeks to improve the relevance, comparability, and transparency of the financial information that a reporting entity provides in its consolidated financial statements by establishing accounting and reporting standards. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company has not yet determined what the effect will be, if any, on their financial statements.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 4 – PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

The income tax expense for the nine and three months ended September 30, 2008 is based upon the income tax laws of Israel. Israeli tax law does not allow a parent company to offset its' income with losses from any of its subsidiaries.

NOTE 5 – SALE OF THE COMPANY

On February 28, 2008, the Company entered into an agreement for the issue and sale of shares in Lapis Technologies, Inc. and the transfer of shares of Star Night Technologies Ltd. to the Company (the “Lapis SPA”), with Harry Mund and Mordechai Solomon (the “Investor”). Mr. Mund is the Company’s chief executive officer, director and majority stockholder.

In connection with the Lapis SPA, on February 28, 2008, the Company’s indirect wholly owned subsidiary, Enertec Management Ltd. (“Enertec Management”) (which the Company owns through its direct wholly owned subsidiary Enertec Electronics Ltd.), entered into an agreement (the “Systems SPA”) for the sale and purchase of Enertec Systems 2001 Ltd., with Harry Mund and S.D.S. (Star Defense Systems) Ltd., a company that trades on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (“S.D.S.”) whose majority stockholder is Mordechai Solomon.

In connection with the Lapis SPA and the Systems SPA, the Company also entered into, on February 28, 2008, an agreement with Mund Holdings Ltd., a company owned by Harry Mund, for the sale of the entire issued and outstanding share capital of Enertec Electronics Ltd. (the “Electronics SPA”).

The Investor, on behalf of himself and SDS, verbally informed the Company and Enertec Management that the Investor and SDS will not complete the transactions contemplated by the Lapis SPA and the Systems SPA. The latter is evidenced by a report filed by SDS with the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange on September 10, 2008, to inform that it cancels the assembly of its general meeting scheduled for September 11, 2008 (the "Report"). According to the Report, the assembly was cancelled pursuant to Mordechai Solomon's, a controlling shareholder in SDS, notice to SDS that the transactions contemplated by the Lapis SPA (and, as a result, the transactions contemplated by the Systems SPA) will not be completed.

Because the transactions contemplated by the Lapis SPA and the Systems SPA will not be completed, the Company will also not complete the transactions contemplated by the Electronics SPA.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation.

This Report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential" or "continue," the negative of such terms, or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements as a result of various important factors. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, such should not be regarded as a representation by Lapis Technologies, Inc., or any other person, that such forward-looking statements will be achieved. The business and operations of Lapis Technologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries are subject to substantial risks, which increase the uncertainty inherent in the forward-looking statements contained in this Report. Because these forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, there are important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements, including our plans, objectives, expectations and intentions and other factors discussed under "Risk Factors," included in our Registration Statement on Form 10-KSB filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 31, 2008.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Report.

Overview.

We were formed in Delaware on January 31, 2002 under the name Enertec Electronics, Inc. and have filed two certificates of amendment changing our name to Opal Technologies, Inc. and then to Lapis Technologies, Inc. We conduct operations in Israel through our wholly owned subsidiary, Enertec Electronics Limited ("Enertec Electronics"), an Israeli corporation formed on December 31, 1991, and Enertec Systems 2001 LTD ("Enertec Systems"), an Israeli corporation formed on August 28, 2001, of which we have a 73% equity interest. We are manufacturers and distributors of various military and airborne systems, simulators, automatic test equipment (ATE), electronic components and products relating to power supplies, converters and related power conversion products.

On February 28, 2008, we entered into an agreement for the issue and sale of shares in Lapis Technologies, Inc. and the transfer of shares of Star Night Technologies Ltd. to us (the "Lapis SPA"), with Harry Mund, and Mordechai Solomon (the "Investor"). Mr. Mund is the Company's chief executive officer, director, and majority stockholder.

In connection with the Lapis SPA, on February 28, 2008, our indirect wholly owned subsidiary, Enertec Management Ltd. ("Enertec Management") (which we own through our direct wholly owned subsidiary Enertec Electronics Ltd.), entered into an agreement (the "Systems SPA") for the sale and purchase of Enertec Systems 2001 Ltd., with Harry Mund, and S.D.S. (Star Defense Systems) Ltd., a company traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange ("S.D.S.") whose majority stockholder is Mordechai Solomon.

In connection with the Lapis SPA and the Systems SPA, we also entered into, on February 28, 2008, an agreement with Mund Holdings Ltd., a company owned by Harry Mund, for the sale of the entire issued and outstanding share capital of Enertec Electronics Ltd. (the "Electronics SPA").

The Investor, on behalf of himself and SDS, verbally informed Enertec, the Company and Enertec Management that the Investor and SDS will not complete the transactions contemplated by the Lapis SPA and the Systems SPA. The latter is evidenced by a report filed by SDS with the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange on September 10, 2008, to inform that it cancels the assembly of its general meeting scheduled for September 11, 2008 (the "Report"). According to the Report, the assembly was cancelled pursuant to Mordechai Solomon's, a controlling shareholder in SDS, notice to SDS that the transactions contemplated by the Lapis SPA (and, as a result, the transactions contemplated by the Systems SPA) will not be completed.

Because the transactions contemplated by the Lapis SPA and the Systems SPA will not be completed, the Company will also not complete the transactions contemplated by the Electronics SPA.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2008 our cash balance was $393,000 as compared to $86,000 at September 30, 2007. Total current assets at September 30, 2008 were $11,686,000 as compared to $ 8,883,000 at September 30, 2007. The increase in current assets is mainly due to increase in accounts receivable and an increase in work in process inventory.

Our accounts receivables at September 30, 2008 were $6,146,000 as compared to $4,285,000, at September 30, 2007. This change in accounts receivable is primarily due to increase in sales and longer credit period we had to grant for a current big project following the customer request.

As of September 30, 2008 our working capital was $1,777,000 as compared to $1,569,000 at September 30, 2007. The increase in the working capital is due primarily to a greater increase in current assets than the increase in current liabilities.

The current portion of our short-term loans at September 30, 2008 totaled $225,000 as compared to $192,000 at September 30, 2007. Our total short-term loans amounted to $4,822,000 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2008 as compared to $2,935,000 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2007.

As of September 30, 2008, our total bank debt was $6,498,000 as opposed to $4,706,000 at the end of September 30, 2007. These funds were borrowed as follows:

$5,047,000 which includes the current portion of long term debt, as various short term bank loans due through 2009, $104,000 of long term debt due through March 2010 and $1,347,000 using our bank lines of credit. As a result we increased the amount borrowed for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 by $1,792,000 compared to the same period in 2007. The increase in bank debt is mainly due to the increase in accounts receivables and the decrease in USD/Shekel exchange rate since the loans are in shekels. The USD/Shekel exchange rate decreased by 14.75% from 4.013 as of September 30, 2007 to 3.421 as of September 30, 2008.

There are no other lines of credit available to us to refinance our short-term bank loans. Additionally, we currently do not have any other sources of financing available to us for refinancing our short-term loans. As of September 30, 2008, we are current with all of our bank debt and compliant with all the terms of our bank debt.

Financing Needs

Although we currently do not have any material commitments for capital expenditures, other than as described in this report, we expect our capital requirements to increase over the next several years as we continue to develop and test our suite of products, increase marketing and administration infrastructure, and embark on developing in-house business capabilities and facilities. Our future liquidity and capital funding requirements will depend on numerous factors, including, but not limited to, the levels and costs of our research and development initiatives, the cost of hiring and training additional sales and marketing personnel to promote our products and the cost and timing of the expansion of our marketing efforts.

Based on our current business plan, we anticipate that our existing cash balances and cash generated from future sales will be sufficient to permit us to conduct our operations and to carry out our contemplated business plans for the next twelve months. However, management may undertake additional debt or equity financings to better enable Lapis to grow and meet its future operating and capital requirements. Currently, the only external sources of liquidity are our banks, and we may seek additional financing from them or through securities offerings to expand our operations, using new capital to develop new products, enhance existing products or respond to competitive pressures.

Results of Operations.

Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008 Compared to Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007

Revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008 were $2,268,000 and $7,613,000 respectively as compared to $2,238,000 and $6,372,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007, respectively. This represents an increase of $30,000 or 1.3% for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 and an increase of $1,241,000 or 19.5%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, when compared to the same periods of 2007. The increase of 19.5% in revenues for the nine months period ended September 30, 2008 as compared to the same period of 2007 is mainly the result of the decrease in USD/Shekel exchange rate since the sales are in shekels. The average USD/Shekel exchange rate decreased by 15.6% from 4.163 as of September 30, 2007 to 3.512 as of September 30, 2008.

Gross profit totaled approximately $823,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 and $1,998,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007, gross profit totaled $791,000 and $1,733,000 respectively. Comparing the three-month period ended September 30, 2008 to the same period of 2007, gross profit increased by approximately $32,000, or 4.0%. For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2008, gross profit increased approximately $265,000, or15.3%, compared to the same period of 2007. The increase in gross profits is primarily due to the increase in sales.

Gross profit as a percentage of sales was 36.3% for the three-month period ended September 30, 2008 as compared to 35.3% for the same period of 2007 and for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2008, was 26.2% as compared to 27.2% for the same period of 2007.

The increase in gross profit as a percentage of sales for the three-month period ended September 30, 2008 as compared to the same period of 2007 is a result of lower cost of sale and higher profit margin for some projects delivered during the third quarter 2008 as compared to the same period 2007.

The decrease in gross profit as a percentage of sales for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2008 as compared to the same period of 2007 is due to lower profit margins during the first quarter of 2008 as compared to the first quarter of 2007.

For the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2008, operating expenses totaled $425,000 and $1,554,000 respectively. This was an increase of $74,000 (21.1%) and $234,000 (17.7%) when compared to the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2007. The increase in operating expenses for the nine-month period as compared to the same period of 2007 is attributable mainly to the increase in General and Administrative expenses partly offset by the decrease in Research and Development and Selling expenses.

Research and Development expenses increased by $24,000 for the three months period and decreased by $121,000 for the nine months period ended September 30, 2008 as compared to the same period in 2007. The decrease in Research and Development expenses for the nine month period ended September 30, 2008 as compared to the same period in 2007 is the result of more manpower resources allocated during the first quarter of 2008 to the fulfillment of the increased number of orders received as compared to the same period 2007.

Selling expenses increased by $85,000 and decreased by$ 27,000 for the three months and nine months period ended September 30, 2008 as compared to the same period in 2007. The decrease in selling expenses during 2008 as compared to 2007 is the result of more manpower resources allocated during the first two quarter of 2008 to the fulfillment of the increased number of orders received as compared to the same period 2007.

The General & Administrative expenses decreased by $35,000 and increased $382,000 for the three months and nine months period ended September 30, 2008 as compared to the same period in 2007. The increase in the General & Administrative expenses during the nine month period ended September 30, 2008 as compared to the same period in 2007 is mainly due to the increase in the professional services and the decrease in USD/Shekel exchange rate since the G&A expenses are in shekels. The decrease in General and Administrative expenses during the three months ended September 30, 2008 as compared to the same period in 2007 is mainly due to the decrease in professional services during the third quarter of 2008, partly offset by the decrease in the USD/sheke/exchange rate since the General and Administrative expenses are in shekels. The average USD/Shekel exchange rate decreased by 15.6% from 4.163 as of September 30, 2007 to 3.512 as of September 30, 2008.

Our net income was $228,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2008 and $12,000 in the nine months ended September 30, 2008. This compares to net income of $265,000 in the three months ended September 30, 2007 and $ 95,000 in the nine months ended September 30, 2007. This represents a decrease in net income of $37,000, or 14%, comparing the nine months ended September 30, 2008 to the nine months ended September 30, 2007, and a decrease in net income of $83,000, or 87.4%, comparing the nine months ended September 30, 2008 to the nine months ended September 30, 2007.

The decrease in the net income for the three-month and nine months period ended September 30, 2008 as compared to the same period in 2007, was mainly due a larger increase in the operating and interest expenses than the increase in the gross profit.

As of September 30, 2008, we had 2 customers that accounted for approximately 67.5% of the accounts receivable. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008, approximately 66% of our sales were to 2 customers.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are part of operating expenses. Research and development costs for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008 were $46,000 and $100,000, respectively. Research and development costs for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 were $22,000 and $221,000, respectively.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off balance sheet arrangements that are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, revenues, and results of operations, liquidity or capital expenditures.

Critical Accounting Policies

Concentration of Credit Risk - Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited to customers dispersed primarily across Israel. All trade receivables are concentrated in the manufacturing and distribution of electronic components segment of the economy; accordingly the Company is exposed to business and economic risk. Although the Company does not currently foresee a concentrated credit risk associated with these trade receivables, repayment is dependent upon the financial stability of this segment of the economy.

Revenue Recognition and Customer Deposits - Revenue is recorded as product is shipped, the price has been fixed or determined, collectability is reasonably assured and all material specific performance obligations have been completed. The product sold by the Company is made to the specifications of each customer; sales returns and allowances are allowed on a case-by-case basis, are not material to the financial statements and are recorded as an adjustment to sales. Cash payments received in advance are recorded as customer deposits.

Revenue relating to service is recognized on the straight-line basis over the life of the agreement, generally one year. For the three months ended September 30, 2008 revenue relating to service contracts was less than one percent of net sales.

Financial Instruments - The carrying amounts of financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, bank line of credit, short term bank loans and accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate fair value at September 30, 2008 because of the relatively short maturity of the instruments. The fair value of due from stockholder is not practical to estimate without incurring excessive cost and is carried at cost at September 30, 2008. The carrying value of the long-term debt approximate fair value at September 30, 2008 based upon debt terms available for companies under similar terms.

Foreign Currency Translation - Lapis Technologies, Inc. has one wholly owned subsidiary, Enertec Electronics Limited, an Israeli corporation, and one majority owned subsidiary, Enertec Systems 2001 Ltd., an Israeli corporation. The assets and liabilities of the foreign subsidiaries are translated at current exchange rates and related revenues and expenses at average exchange rates in effect during the periods reported. Resulting translation adjustments, if material, are recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income or loss.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

N/A.

Item 4T. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) that is designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time specified in the Security and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive officer or officers and principal financial officer or officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act, the Company carried out an evaluation with the participation of the Company's management, including Harry Mund, the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Miron Markovitz, the Company's Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the period ended September 30, 2008. Based upon that evaluation, the Company's CEO and CFO concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in internal controls

Our management, with the participation our CEO and CFO, performed an evaluation as to whether any change in our internal controls over financial reporting occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2008. Based on that evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that no change occurred in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the 2008 quarter ended September 30, 2008 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II- OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

We are not a party to any pending legal proceeding, nor is our property the subject of a pending legal proceeding, that is not in the ordinary course of business or otherwise material to the financial condition of our business. None of our directors, officers or affiliates is involved in a proceeding adverse to our business or has a material interest adverse to our business.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

N/A.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

N/A.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

N/A.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

N/A.

Item 5. Other Information.

Not applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	Certification by Chief Executive Officer, required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act
31.2	Certification by Chief Financial Officer, required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act
32.1	Certification by Chief Executive Officer, required by Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) of the Exchange Act and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code
32.2	Certification by Chief Financial Officer, required by Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) of the Exchange Act and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code

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.

LAPIS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Date: November 14, 2008

By: /s/ *Harry Mund*
Harry Mund
Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer), President
and Chairman of the Board

Date: November 14, 2008

By: /s/ *Miron Markovitz*
Miron Markovitz
Chief Financial Officer, Chief Accounting
Officer and Director

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION

I, Harry Mund, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Lapis Technologies, Inc. for the quarter ended September 30, 2008;

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 small business issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The small business issuer's other certifying officer(s) 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)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(f)) for the small business issuer 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 small business issuer is made known to us by others, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;

(b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) evaluated the effectiveness of the small business issuer’s disclosure controls 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

(d) disclosed in this report any change in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the small business issuer's most recent fiscal quarter (the small business issuer's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting;

5. The small business issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the small business issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the small business issuer'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 small business issuer'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 small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

November 14, 2008

/s/ Harry Mund
Harry Mund
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION

I, Miron Markovitz, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Lapis Technologies, Inc. for the quarter ended September 30, 2008;

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 small business issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The small business issuer's other certifying officer(s) 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)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(f)) for the small business issuer 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 small business issuer is made known to us by others, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;

(b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) evaluated the effectiveness of the small business issuer's disclosure controls 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

(d) disclosed in this report any change in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the small business issuer's most recent fiscal quarter (the small business issuer's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting;

5. The small business issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the small business issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the small business issuer'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 small business issuer'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 small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

November 14, 2008

/s/ Miron Markovitz

Miron Markovitz
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Exhibit 32.1

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 Quarterly Report of Lapis Technologies, Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Harry Mund, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Lapis Technologies, Inc. and will be retained by Lapis Technologies, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

November 14, 2008

/s/ Harry Mund
Harry Mund
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 32.2

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 Quarterly Report of Lapis Technologies, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Miron Markovitz, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Lapis Technologies, Inc. and will be retained by Lapis Technologies, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

November 14, 2008

/s/Miron Markovitz
Miron Markovitz
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)