

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR Corp
Form 10-K
March 08, 2012
[Table of Contents](#)

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 001-34791

MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation

(Exact name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

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Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of

83-0406195
(I.R.S. Employer

Incorporation or Organization)

Identification No.)

c/o MagnaChip Semiconductor S.A.

74, rue de Merl, B.P. 709 L-2146 Luxembourg R.C.S.

Luxembourg B97483

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (352) 45-62-62

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	New York Stock Exchange
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None	

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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. (Check one):

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 Act). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. \$213,236,847

As of February 29, 2012, the registrant had 37,274,232 shares of common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None.

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

FORM 10-K FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PART I</u>	
Item 1. <u>Business</u>	2
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	19
Item 1B. <u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	35
Item 2. <u>Properties</u>	35
Item 3. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	36
<u>PART II</u>	
Item 5. <u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	37
Item 6. <u>Selected Financial Data</u>	39
Item 7. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	45
Item 7A. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	82
Item 8. <u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	83
Item 9. <u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	141
Item 9A. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	141
Item 9B. <u>Other Information</u>	142
<u>PART III</u>	
Item 10. <u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	143
Item 11. <u>Executive Compensation</u>	148
Item 12. <u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	168
Item 13. <u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	173
Item 14. <u>Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	174
<u>PART IV</u>	
Item 15. <u>Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	175
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	180
<u>EXHIBIT INDEX</u>	
<u>CERTIFICATIONS</u>	

Table of Contents

PART I

INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

In this Report, we rely on and refer to information regarding the semiconductor market from iSuppli Corporation, or iSuppli, and Gartner, Inc., or Gartner. Market data attributed to iSuppli is from Display Driver ICs Q4 2011 Market Tracker and Power Management Q4 2011 Market Tracker and market data attributed to Gartner is from Forecast: Semiconductor Consumption by Electronic Equipment Type, 4Q11 Update. Although we believe that this information is reliable, we have not independently verified it. We do not have any obligation to announce or otherwise make publicly available updates or revisions to forecasts contained in these documents. In addition, in many cases, we have made statements in this Report regarding our industry and our position in the industry based on our experience in the industry and our own investigation of market conditions.

Statements made in this Annual Report on Form 10-K (the Report), unless the context otherwise requires, include the use of the terms we, us, our and MagnaChip refer to MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. The term Korea refers to the Republic of Korea or South Korea.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We have made certain forward-looking statements in this Report under the protection of the safe harbor of forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Act. Information concerning us is subject to risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements give our current expectations and projections relating to our financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business. These statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. These statements may include words such as anticipate, estimate, expect, project, intend, plan, believe and other words and terms of similar meaning in connection with discussion of the timing or nature of future operating or financial performance or other events. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this Report that address activities, events or developments that we expect, believe or anticipate will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements are largely based on our expectations and beliefs concerning future events, which reflect estimates and assumptions made by our management. These estimates and assumptions reflect our best judgment based on currently known market conditions and other factors relating to our operations and business environment, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. Although we believe our estimates and assumptions to be reasonable, they are inherently uncertain and involve a number of risks and uncertainties that are beyond our control. In addition, management's assumptions about future events may prove to be inaccurate. Management cautions all readers that the forward-looking statements contained in this Report are not guarantees of future performance, and we cannot assure any reader that those statements will be realized or the forward-looking events and circumstances will occur. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements due to the factors listed in the Risk Factors, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Business sections and elsewhere in this Report.

All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Report. We do not intend to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as required by law. These cautionary statements qualify all forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf.

MagnaChip is a registered trademark of us and our subsidiaries and MagnaChip Everywhere is our registered service mark. An application for United States trademark registration of MagnaChip Everywhere is pending. All other product, service and company names mentioned in this Report are the service marks or trademarks of their respective owners.

Table of Contents

Item 1. Business

General

We are a Korea-based designer and manufacturer of analog and mixed-signal semiconductor products for high-volume consumer applications. We believe we have one of the broadest and deepest analog and mixed-signal semiconductor technology platforms in the industry, supported by our 30-year operating history, large portfolio of approximately 2,975 registered novel patents and 425 pending novel patent applications, and extensive engineering and manufacturing process expertise. Our business is comprised of three key segments: Display Solutions, Power Solutions and Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Our Display Solutions products include display drivers that cover a wide range of flat panel displays and mobile multimedia devices. Our Power Solutions products include discrete and integrated circuit solutions for power management in high-volume consumer applications. Our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment provides specialty analog and mixed-signal foundry services for fabless semiconductor companies that serve the consumer, computing and wireless end markets.

Our wide variety of analog and mixed-signal semiconductor products and manufacturing services combined with our deep technology platform allows us to address multiple high-growth end markets and to rapidly develop and introduce new products and services in response to market demands. Our substantial manufacturing operations and design center in Korea place us at the core of the global consumer electronics supply chain. We believe this enables us to quickly and efficiently respond to our customers' needs and allows us to better service and capture additional demand from existing and new customers.

We have a long history of supplying and collaborating on product and technology development with leading innovators in the consumer electronics market. As a result, we have been able to strengthen our technology platform and develop products and services that are in high demand by our customers and end consumers. We sold over 2,200 and 2,400 distinct products in the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, with a substantial portion of our revenues derived from a concentrated number of customers. Our largest Semiconductor Manufacturing Services customers include some of the fastest growing and leading semiconductor companies that design analog and mixed-signal products for the consumer, computing and wireless end markets.

Our business is largely driven by innovation in the consumer electronics markets and the growing adoption by consumers worldwide of electronic devices for use in their daily lives. The consumer electronics market is large and growing rapidly, largely due to consumers increasingly accessing a wide variety of available rich media content, such as high definition audio and video, mobile television and games on advanced consumer electronic devices. According to Gartner, production of liquid crystal display, or LCD televisions, smartphones, notebooks, and tablet PCs is expected to grow from 2011 to 2014 by a compound annual growth rate of 3%, 27%, 20%, and 54%, respectively. Electronics manufacturers are continuously implementing advanced technologies in new generations of electronic devices using analog and mixed-signal semiconductor components, such as display drivers that enable display of high resolution images, encoding and decoding devices that allow playback of high definition audio and video, and power management semiconductors that increase power efficiency, thereby reducing heat dissipation and extending battery life. According to iSuppli Corporation, in 2010, the display driver semiconductor market was \$7.1 billion and the power management semiconductor market was \$31.3 billion.

For the year ended December 31, 2011, we generated net sales of \$772.8 million, income from continuing operations of \$21.8 million, Adjusted EBITDA of \$142.5 million and Adjusted Net Income of \$66.4 million. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we generated net sales of \$770.4 million, income from continuing operations of \$74.1 million, Adjusted EBITDA of \$157.9 million and Adjusted Net Income of \$89.2 million. For the year ended December 31, 2009 (on a combined basis), we generated net sales of \$560.1 million, income from continuing operations of \$832.0 million, Adjusted EBITDA of \$98.7 million and Adjusted Net Income of \$22.6 million. See Item 6. Selected Financial Data and Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations elsewhere in this Report for an explanation of our use of Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income.

Table of Contents

Our History

Our business was named MagnaChip Semiconductor when it was acquired from Hynix Semiconductor, Inc., or Hynix, in October 2004. We refer to this acquisition as the Original Acquisition.

On June 12, 2009, MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC, along with certain of its subsidiaries, including MagnaChip Semiconductor S.A., filed a voluntary petition for relief in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, which we refer to as the reorganization proceedings. On November 9, 2009, our plan of reorganization became effective and we emerged from the reorganization proceedings with our management team remaining in place. Our Chapter 11 plan of reorganization implemented a comprehensive financial reorganization that significantly reduced our outstanding indebtedness. Additionally, on that date, a new board of directors of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC was appointed, MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC's previously outstanding common and preferred units, and options were cancelled, MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC issued approximately 300 million common units (approximately 37.5 million shares of common stock following the corporate conversion) and warrants to purchase 15 million common units (approximately 1.9 million shares of common stock following the corporate conversion) to two classes of creditors and affiliated funds of Avenue Capital Management II, L.P. became the majority unitholder of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC.

Avenue Capital Management II, L.P. is a global investment management firm, and it and its affiliated funds specialize in investing in high yield debt, debt of insolvent or financially distressed companies and equity of companies undergoing financial or operational turnarounds or reorganizations. In this Report, we refer to funds affiliated with Avenue Capital Management II, L.P. collectively as Avenue. Avenue generally does not manage or operate the companies in which it invests; however, in connection with some of its equity investments, Avenue will appoint one or more representatives to serve on the board of directors. Avenue was a holder of a significant portion of our indebtedness which was outstanding prior to our reorganization proceedings. In connection with our emergence from our reorganization proceedings, Avenue became our majority unitholder as a result of its participation in our rights offering and continued as a lender under our new term loan. In connection with our offering (the senior notes offering) of \$250 million aggregate principal amount of 10.5% senior notes due April 15, 2018 (the notes or senior notes), Avenue purchased notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$35.0 million, was repaid \$42.8 million in connection with the repayment of our new term loan and received \$91.2 million in connection with our distribution to unitholders. On May 16, 2011, two of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, MagnaChip Semiconductor S.A. and MagnaChip Semiconductor Finance Company, repurchased \$35.0 million out of \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of our senior notes at a price of 109.0% from Avenue. Avenue will continue to be able to elect a majority of our board as long as Avenue continues to hold or control a majority of our outstanding shares.

On March 10, 2011, we completed our initial public offering, which we refer to as the MagnaChip Corporation IPO. Prior to the MagnaChip Corporation IPO, our board of directors and the holders of a majority of our outstanding common units converted MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC from a Delaware limited liability company to MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation, a Delaware corporation. In order to consummate such a conversion, a certificate of conversion was filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware prior to the effectiveness of the registration statement. In connection with the corporate conversion, the outstanding common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC were automatically converted into shares of common stock of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation, outstanding options to purchase common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC were automatically converted into options to purchase shares of common stock of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation and outstanding warrants to purchase common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC were automatically converted into warrants to purchase shares of common stock of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation, all at a ratio of one share of common stock for eight common units. We refer to such transactions as the corporate conversion.

As of December 31, 2011, Avenue beneficially owned approximately 20,789,539 shares, or 54.0%, of our outstanding common stock, including shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options and warrants that are exercisable within sixty days of December 31, 2011. We are considered a controlled company

Table of Contents

for purposes of the NYSE listing requirements. As such, we are exempt from the NYSE corporate governance requirements that our board of directors meet the standards of independence established by those corporate governance requirements and exempt from the requirements that we have separate Compensation and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees made up entirely of directors who meet such independence standards. We have chosen to utilize the exemption available for controlled companies.

Our Products and Services

Our Display Solutions products include source and gate drivers and timing controllers that cover a wide range of flat panel displays used in LCD, light emitting diode, or LED, and 3D televisions and displays, notebooks and mobile communications and entertainment devices. Our Display Solutions support the industry's most advanced display technologies, such as active matrix organic light emitting diodes, or AMOLEDs, and low temperature polysilicons, or LTPS, as well as high-volume display technologies such as thin film transistors, or TFTs. Our Display Solutions business represented 43.9%, 39.7% and 50.5% of our net sales for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 (on a combined basis), respectively.

We expanded our business and market opportunity by establishing our Power Solutions business in late 2007. We have introduced a number of products for power management applications, including metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistors, or MOSFETs, insulated gate bipolar transistors, or IGBTs, analog switches, LED drivers, DC-DC converters, voice coil motor drivers and linear regulators for a range of devices, including LCD, LED, 3D televisions, smartphones, mobile phones, desktop PCs, notebooks, tablet PCs, other consumer electronics, and industrial applications such as power suppliers, LED lighting and home appliances. Our Power Solutions business represented 12.0%, 7.4% and 2.2% of our net sales for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 (on a combined basis), respectively.

We offer semiconductor manufacturing services to fabless analog and mixed-signal semiconductor companies that require differentiated, specialty analog and mixed-signal process technologies. We believe the majority of our top twenty Semiconductor Manufacturing Services customers use us as their primary manufacturing source for the products that we manufacture for them. Our process technologies are optimized for analog and mixed-signal devices and include standard complementary metal-oxide semiconductor, or CMOS, high voltage CMOS, ultra-low leakage high voltage CMOS and bipolar complementary double-diffused metal oxide semiconductor, or BCDMOS, and electronically erasable programmable read only memory, or EEPROM. Our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services customers use us to manufacture a wide range of products, including display drivers, LED drivers, audio encoding and decoding devices, microcontrollers, touch screen controllers, RF switches, park distance control sensors for automotive, electronic tag memories and power management semiconductors. During 2011, the number of design wins we booked for smartphones and tablet PCs increased three times compared to 2010. Our customer base for these applications increased from five to ten customers from Q1 2011 to Q4 2011. Our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services business represented 43.8%, 52.6% and 46.7% of our net sales for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 (on a combined basis), respectively.

We manufacture all of our products at our three fabrication facilities located in Korea. We have approximately 278 proprietary process flows we can utilize for our products and offer to our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services customers. Our manufacturing base serves both our display driver and power management businesses and Semiconductor Manufacturing Services customers, allowing us to optimize our asset utilization and leverage our investments across our product and service offerings. Analog and mixed-signal manufacturing facilities and processes are typically distinguished by design and process implementation expertise rather than the use of the most advanced equipment. These processes also tend to migrate more slowly to smaller geometries due to technological barriers and increased costs. For example, some of our products use high-voltage technology that requires larger geometries and that may not migrate to smaller geometries for several years, if at all. As a result, our manufacturing base and strategy does not require substantial investment in leading edge process equipment, allowing us to utilize our facilities and equipment over an extended period of time with moderate required capital investments.

Table of Contents

Market Opportunity

The consumer electronics market is large and growing rapidly. Growth in this market is being driven by consumers seeking to enjoy a wide variety of available rich media content, such as high definition audio and video, mobile television and games. Consumer electronics manufacturers recognize that the consumer entertainment experience plays a critical role in differentiating their products. To address and further stimulate consumer demand, electronics manufacturers have been driving rapid advances in the technology, functionality, form factor, cost, quality, reliability and power consumption of their products. Electronics manufacturers are continuously implementing advanced technologies in new generations of electronic devices using analog and mixed-signal semiconductor components, such as display drivers that enable display of high resolution images, encoding and decoding devices that allow playback of high definition audio and video, and power management semiconductors that increase power efficiency, thereby reducing heat dissipation and extending battery life. These advanced generations of consumer devices are growing faster than the overall consumer electronics market. For example, according to Gartner, production of LCD televisions, smartphones, notebooks, and tablet PCs is expected to grow from 2011 to 2014 by a compound annual growth rate of 3%, 27%, 20%, and 54%, respectively.

The user experience delivered by a consumer electronic device is substantially driven by the quality of the display, audio and video processing capabilities and power efficiency of the device. Analog and mixed-signal semiconductors enable and enhance these capabilities. Examples of these analog and mixed-signal semiconductors include display drivers, timing controllers, audio encoding and decoding devices, or codecs, and interface circuits, as well as power management semiconductors such as voltage regulators, converters, and switches. According to iSuppli, in 2010, the display driver semiconductor market was \$7.1 billion and the power management semiconductor market was \$31.3 billion.

Requirements of Leading Consumer Electronics Manufacturers

We believe our target customers view the following characteristics and capabilities as key differentiating factors among available analog and mixed-signal semiconductor suppliers and manufacturing service providers:

Broad Offering of Differentiated Products with Advanced System-Level Features and Functions. Leading consumer electronics manufacturers seek to differentiate their products by incorporating innovative semiconductor products that enable unique system-level functionality and enhance performance. These consumer electronics manufacturers seek to closely collaborate with semiconductor solutions providers that continuously develop new and advanced products, technologies, and manufacturing processes that enable state of the art features and functions, such as bright and thin displays, small form factor and energy efficiency.

Fast Time to Market with New Products. As a result of rapid technological advancements and short product lifecycles, our target customers typically prefer suppliers who have a compelling pipeline of new products and can leverage a substantial intellectual property and technology base to accelerate product design and manufacturing when needed.

Nimble, Stable and Reliable Manufacturing Services. Fabless semiconductor providers who rely on external manufacturing services often face rapidly changing product cycles. If these fabless companies are unable to meet the demand for their products due to issues with their manufacturing services providers, their profitability and market share can be significantly impacted. As a result, they prefer semiconductor manufacturing services providers who can increase production quickly and meet demand consistently through periods of constrained industry capacity. Furthermore, many fabless semiconductor providers serving the consumer electronics and industrial sectors need specialized analog and mixed-signal manufacturing capabilities to address their product performance and cost requirements.

Ability to Deliver Cost Competitive Solutions. Electronics manufacturers are under constant pressure to deliver cost competitive solutions. To accomplish this objective, they need strategic semiconductor suppliers that have the ability to provide system-level solutions, highly integrated products, a broad product offering at a range of price points and have the design and manufacturing infrastructure and logistical support to deliver cost competitive products.

Table of Contents

Focus on Delivering Highly Energy Efficient Products. Consumers increasingly seek longer run time, environmentally friendly and energy efficient consumer electronic products. In addition, there is increasing regulatory focus on reducing energy consumption of consumer electronic products. For instance, the California Energy Commission has adopted standards that require televisions sold in California since 2011 to consume 33% less energy, increasing to 49% less energy by 2013. As a result of global focus on more environmentally friendly products, our customers are seeking analog and mixed-signal semiconductor suppliers that have the technological expertise to deliver solutions that satisfy these ever increasing regulatory and consumer power efficiency demands.

Our Competitive Strengths

Designing and manufacturing analog and mixed-signal semiconductors capable of meeting the evolving functionality requirements for consumer electronics devices is challenging. In order to grow and succeed in the industry, we believe semiconductor suppliers must have a broad, advanced intellectual property portfolio, product design expertise, comprehensive product offerings and specialized manufacturing process technologies and capabilities. Our competitive strengths enable us to offer our customers solutions to solve their key challenges. We believe our strengths include:

Advanced Analog and Mixed-Signal Semiconductor Technology and Intellectual Property Platform. We believe we have one of the broadest and deepest analog and mixed-signal semiconductor technology platforms in the industry. Our long operating history, large patent portfolio, extensive engineering and manufacturing process expertise and wide selection of analog and mixed-signal intellectual property libraries allow us to leverage our technology and develop new products across multiple end markets. Our product development efforts are supported by a team of approximately 419 engineers. Our platform allows us to develop and introduce new products quickly as well as to integrate numerous functions into a single product. For example, we were one of the first companies to introduce a commercial AMOLED display driver for mobile phones.

Established Relationships and Close Collaboration with Leading Global Electronics Companies. We have a long history of supplying and collaborating on product and technology development with leading innovators in the consumer electronics market. Our close customer relationships have been built based on many years of close collaborative product development which provides us with deep system level knowledge and key insights into our customers' needs. As a result, we are able to continuously strengthen our technology platform in areas of strategic interest for our customers and focus on those products and services that our customers and end consumers demand the most.

Longstanding Presence in Asia and Proximity to Global Consumer Electronics Supply Chain. Our presence in Asia facilitates close contact with our customers, fast response to their needs and enhances our visibility into new product opportunities, markets and technology trends. According to Gartner, semiconductor consumption in Asia, excluding Japan, is projected to grow to 66% of global consumption by 2014. Our design center and substantial manufacturing operations in Korea place us close to many of our largest customers and to the core of the global consumer electronics supply chain. We have active applications, engineering, product design, and customer support resources, as well as senior management and marketing resources, in geographic locations close to our customers. This allows us to strengthen our relationship with customers through better service, faster turnaround time and improved product design collaboration. We believe this also helps our customers to deliver products faster than their competitors and to solve problems more efficiently than would be possible with other suppliers.

Broad Portfolio of Product and Service Offerings Targeting Large, High-Growth Markets. We continue to develop a wide variety of analog and mixed-signal semiconductor solutions for multiple high-growth consumer electronics end markets. We believe our expanding product and service offerings allow us to provide additional products to new and existing customers and to cross-sell our products and services to our established customers. For example, we have leveraged our technology expertise and customer relationships to develop and grow a new business offering power management solutions to customers. Our power

Table of Contents

management solutions enable our customers to increase system stability and reduce heat dissipation and energy use, resulting in cost savings for our customers, as well as environmental benefits. We have been able to sell these new products to our existing customers as well as expand our customer base.

Distinctive Analog and Mixed-Signal Process Technology Expertise and Manufacturing Capabilities. We have developed specialty analog and mixed-signal manufacturing processes such as high voltage CMOS, power and embedded memory. These processes enable us to flexibly ramp mass production of display, power and mixed-signal products, and shorten the duration from design to delivery of highly integrated, high-performance analog and mixed-signal semiconductors. As a result of the depth of our process technology, captive manufacturing facilities and customer support capabilities, we believe the majority of our top twenty manufacturing services customers by revenue currently use us as their primary manufacturing source for the products that we manufacture for them.

Highly Efficient Manufacturing Capabilities. Our manufacturing strategy is focused on optimizing our asset utilization across our display driver and power management products as well as our semiconductor manufacturing services, which enables us to maintain the price competitiveness of our products and services through our low-cost operating structure and improve our operational efficiency. We believe the location of our primary manufacturing and research and development facilities in Asia and relatively low required ongoing capital expenditures provide us with a number of cost advantages. We offer specialty analog process technologies that do not require substantial investment in leading edge, smaller geometry process equipment. We are able to utilize our manufacturing base over an extended period of time and thereby minimize our capital expenditure requirements.

Strong Financial Model with a Low-Cost Structure. Over the past two years we implemented significant structural improvements to our operating and financial model that lowered our capital investment requirements and improved our cash flow and profitability. The long lifecycles of our manufacturing processes, equipment and facilities allow us to keep our new capital requirements relatively low. We believe that our low-cost but highly skilled design and support engineers and manufacturing base position us favorably to compete in the marketplace and provide operating leverage in our operating model.

Our Strategy

Our objective is to grow our business, our cash flow and profitability and to establish our position as a leading provider of analog and mixed-signal semiconductor products and services for high-volume markets. Our business strategy emphasizes the following key elements:

Leverage Our Advanced Analog and Mixed-Signal Technology Platform to Innovate and Deliver New Products and Services. We intend to continue to utilize our extensive patent and technology portfolio, analog and mixed-signal design and manufacturing expertise and specific end-market applications and system-level design expertise to deliver products with high levels of performance by utilizing our systems expertise and leveraging our deep knowledge of our customers' needs. For example, we have recently utilized our extensive patent portfolio, process technologies and analog and mixed-signal technology platform to develop cost-effective IGBTs as well as low power integrated power solutions for AC-DC offline switchers to address more of our customers' needs. In Display Solutions, we continue to invest in research and development to introduce new technologies to support our customers' technology roadmaps such as their transition to 240Hz 3D LED televisions. In Semiconductor Manufacturing Services, we are developing cost-effective processes that substantially reduce die size using deep trench isolation.

Increase Business with Existing Customers. We have a global customer base consisting of leading consumer electronics OEMs who sell into multiple end markets. We intend to continue to strengthen our relationships with our customers by collaborating on critical design and product development in order to improve our design win rates. We will seek to increase our customer penetration by more closely aligning our product roadmap with those of our key customers and by taking advantage of our broad product portfolio, our deep knowledge of customer needs and existing relationships to sell more existing and new

Table of Contents

products. For example, two of our largest display driver customers have display modules in production using our power management products. These power management products have been purchased and evaluated via their key subcontractors for LCD backlight units and LCD integrated power supplies.

Broaden Our Customer Base. We expect to continue to expand our global design centers, local application engineering support and sales presence, particularly in China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macau, or collectively, Greater China, and other high-growth geographies, to penetrate new accounts. In addition, we intend to introduce new products and variations of existing products to address a broader customer base. In order to broaden our market penetration, we are complementing our direct customer relationships and sales with an expanded base of distributors, especially to aid the growth of our power management business. We expect to continue to expand our distribution channels as we broaden our power management penetration beyond existing customers.

Aggressively Grow the Power Business. We have utilized our extensive patent portfolio, process technologies, captive manufacturing facilities and analog and mixed-signal technology platform to develop power management solutions that expand our market opportunity and address more of our customers' needs. We intend to increase the pace of our new power product introductions by continuing to collaborate closely with our industry-leading customers. For example, we began mass production of our first integrated power solution for LCD televisions at one of our major Korean customers in early 2010, and became a major supplier of the product within two years. We also intend to capitalize on the market needs and regulatory requirements for power management products that reduce energy consumption of consumer electronic products by introducing products that are more energy efficient than those of competitors. We believe our integrated designs, unique low-cost process technologies and deep customer relationships will enable us to increase sales of our power solutions to our current Power Solutions customers, and as an extension of our other product offerings, to our other customers.

Drive Execution Excellence. We have significantly improved our execution through a number of management initiatives implemented under the direction of our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, Sang Park. As an example, we have introduced new processes for product development, customer service and personnel development. We expect these ongoing initiatives will continue to improve our new product development and customer service as well as enhance our commitment to a culture of quick action and execution by our workforce. In addition, we have focused on and continually improved our manufacturing efficiency during the past several years.

Optimize Asset Utilization, Return on Capital Investments and Cash Flow Generation. We intend to keep our capital expenditures relatively low by maintaining our focus on specialty process technologies that do not require substantial investment in frequent upgrades to the latest manufacturing equipment. We also believe our power management business should increase our utilization and return on capital as the manufacturing of these products primarily relies on our 0.35 μ m geometry and low-cost equipment. By utilizing our manufacturing facilities for both our Display Solutions and Power Solutions products and our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services customers, we will seek to maximize return on our capital investments and our cash flow generation.

Our Technology

We continuously strengthen our advanced analog and mixed-signal semiconductor technology platform by developing innovative technologies and integrated circuit building blocks that enhance the functionality of consumer electronics products through brighter, thinner displays, enhanced image quality, smaller form factor and longer battery life. We seek to further build our technology platform through proprietary research and development and selective licensing and acquisition of complementary technologies, as well as disciplined process improvements in our manufacturing operations. Our goal is to leverage our experience and development initiatives across multiple end markets and utilize our understanding of system-level issues our customers face to introduce new technologies that enable our customers to develop more advanced, higher performance products.

Our display technology portfolio includes building blocks for display drivers and timing controllers, processor and interface technologies, as well as sophisticated production techniques, such as chip-on-glass, or COG, which enables the manufacture of thinner displays. Our advanced display drivers incorporate LTPS and

Table of Contents

AMOLED panel technologies that enable the highest resolution displays. Furthermore, we are developing a broad intellectual property portfolio to improve the power efficiency of displays, including the development of our smart mobile luminance control, or SMLC, algorithm.

We have a long history of specialized process technology development and have a number of distinctive process implementations. We have approximately 278 process flows we can utilize for our products and offer to our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services customers. Our process technologies include standard CMOS, high voltage CMOS, ultra-low leakage high voltage CMOS and BCDMOS. Our manufacturing processes incorporate embedded memory solutions such as static random access memory, or SRAM, one-time programmable, or OTP, memory, multiple-time programmable, or MTP, memory, EEPROM, and single-transistor random access memory, or 1TRAM. More broadly, we focus extensively on processes that reduce die size across all of the products we manufacture, in order to deliver cost-effective solutions to our customers.

Expertise in high voltage and deep trench BCDMOS process technologies, low power analog and mixed-signal design capabilities and packaging know-how are key requirements in the power management market. We are currently leveraging our capabilities in these areas with products such as AC-DC converters, DC-DC converters, linear regulators, including LDO, regulators and analog switches, and power MOSFETs. We believe our system level understanding of applications such as LCD televisions and mobile phones will allow us to more quickly develop and customize power management solutions for our customers in these markets.

Products and Services by Division

Our broad portfolio of products and services addresses multiple high-growth, consumer-focused end markets. A key component of our product strategy is to supply multiple related product and service offerings to each of the end markets that we serve.

Display Solutions

Display Driver Characteristics. Display drivers deliver defined analog voltages and currents that activate pixels to exhibit images on displays. The following key characteristics determine display driver performance and end-market application:

Resolution and Number of Channels. Resolution determines the level of detail displayed within an image and is defined by the number of pixels per line multiplied by the number of lines on a display. For large displays, higher resolution typically requires more display drivers for each panel. Display drivers that have a greater number of channels, however, generally require fewer display drivers for each panel and command a higher selling price per unit. Mobile displays, conversely, are typically single chip solutions designed to deliver a specific resolution. We cover resolutions ranging from WQVGA (240RGB x 432) to DVGA (960RGB x 1,280).

Color Depth. Color depth is the number of colors that can be displayed on a panel. For example, for TFT-LCD panels, 262 thousand colors are supported by 6-bit source drivers; 16 million colors are supported by 8-bit source drivers; and 1 billion colors are supported by 10-bit source drivers.

Operational Voltage. Display drivers are characterized by input and output voltages. Source drivers typically operate at input voltages from 1.8 to 3.6 volts and output voltages between 9 and 18 volts. Gate drivers typically operate at input voltages from 2.0 to 3.6 volts and output voltages from 30 to 40 volts. Lower input voltage results in lower power consumption and electromagnetic interference, or EMI.

Gamma Curve. The relationship between the light passing through a pixel and the voltage applied to the pixel by the source driver is referred to as the gamma curve. The gamma curve of the source driver can correct some imperfections in picture quality in a process generally known as gamma correction. Some advanced display drivers feature up to three independent gamma curves to facilitate this correction.

Table of Contents

Driver Interface. Driver interface refers to the connection between the timing controller and the display drivers. Display drivers increasingly require higher bandwidth interface technology to address the larger data transfer rate necessary for higher definition images. The principal types of interface technologies are embedded clock point to point I/F, or EPI I/F, advance intra panel I/F, or AIPI, mini-low voltage differential signaling, or m-LVDS, and ultra slim I/F, or USI.

Package Type. The assembly of display drivers typically uses chip-on-film, or COF, and COG package types.

Large Display Solutions. We provide display solutions for a wide range of flat panel display sizes used in LCD televisions, including high definition televisions, or HDTVs, LED TVs, 3D TVs, LCD monitors, notebooks, tablet PCs and ultrabooks.

Our large display solutions include source and gate drivers and timing controllers with a variety of interfaces, voltages, frequencies and packages to meet customers' needs. These products include advanced technologies such as high channel count, with products in mass production to provide up to 1,026 channels. Our large display solutions are designed to allow customers to cost-effectively meet the increasing demand for high resolution displays. We focus extensively on reducing the die size of our large display drivers and other solutions products to reduce costs without having to migrate to smaller geometries. For example, we have implemented several solutions to reduce die size in large display drivers, such as optimizing design schemes and design rules and applying specific technologies that we have developed internally. We have recently introduced a number of new large display drivers with reduced die size.

The table below sets forth the features of our products, both in mass production and in customer qualification, which is the final stage of product development, for large-sized displays:

Product	Key Features	Applications
TFT-LCD Source Drivers	480 to 1026 output channels 6-bit (262 thousand colors), 8-bit (16 million colors), 10-bit (1 billion colors) Output voltage ranging from 9V to 18V Low power consumption and low EMI COF package types EPI, m-LVDS, AiPi, USI interface technologies Geometries of 0.15µm to 0.35µm	LCD/LED/3D TVs Ultrabooks*, notebooks LCD/LED monitors
TFT-LCD Gate Drivers	272 to 768 output channels Output voltage ranging from 30V to 40V COF and COG package types Geometry of 0.35µm	Tablet PCs LCD/LED/3D TVs Notebooks
Timing Controllers	Wide range of resolutions m-LVDS, AiPi interface technologies Input voltage ranging from 1.6V to 3.6V Geometry of 0.18µm	Tablet PCs Notebooks LCD/3D monitors

* In customer qualification stage

Table of Contents

Mobile Display Solutions. Our mobile display solutions incorporate the industry's most advanced display technologies, such as AMOLED and LTPS, as well as high-volume technologies such as a-Si (amorphous silicon) TFT. Our mobile display products offer specialized capabilities, including high speed serial interfaces, such as mobile display digital interface, or MDDI, and mobile industry processor interface, or MIPI, and logic-based OTP memory. We focus extensively on reducing the die size of our mobile display drivers and other solutions products to reduce costs without having to migrate to smaller geometries. For example, we have implemented several solutions to reduce die size in mobile display drivers, such as optimizing design schemes and design rules and applying specific technologies that we have developed internally. Further, we are building a distinctive intellectual property portfolio that allows us to provide features that reduce power consumption, such as automatic brightness control, or ABC, and automatic current limit, or ACL. This intellectual property portfolio will also support our power management product development initiatives, as we leverage our system level understanding of power efficiency.

The following table summarizes the features of our products, both in mass production and in customer qualification, which is the final stage of product development, for mobile displays:

Product	Key Features	Applications
AMOLED	Resolutions of WVGA and QHD	Smartphones
	Color depth 16 million	Tablet PCs*
	Geometries of 0.11µm to 0.15µm	Game consoles
	MIPI interface	Digital still cameras
	Logic-based OTP	
	ABC, ACL	
LTPS	Resolutions of WQVGA, VGA, WSVGA, WVGA and DVGA	Smartphones
	Color depth 16 million	Game consoles
	MDDI, MIPI interface	Digital still cameras
	Logic-based OTP	
	Separated gamma control	
a-Si TFT	Resolutions of WQVGA, HVGA, WVGA, WSVGA and HD	Smartphones
	Color depth 16 million	Mobile phones
	MDDI, MIPI interface	Notebooks
	CABC	Game consoles
	LVDS, ² C, DCDC	Digital still cameras
	Separated gamma control	

* In customer qualification stage

Table of Contents

Power Solutions

We develop, manufacture and market power management solutions for a wide range of end market customers. The products include MOSFETs, IGBTs, LED drivers, DC-DC converters, voice coil motor drivers, analog switches and linear regulators, such as LDOs.

MOSFETs. Our MOSFETs include low-voltage Trench MOSFETs, 20V to 100V, and high-voltage Planar MOSFETs, 200V through 700V. MOSFETs are used in applications to switch, shape or transfer electricity under varying power requirements. The key application segments are smartphones, mobile phones, LCD LED, and 3D televisions, desktop PCs, notebooks, tablet PCs and power supplies for consumer electronics and industrial equipment. MOSFETs allow electronics manufacturers to achieve specific design goals of high efficiency and low standby power consumption. For example, computing solutions focus on delivering efficient controllers and MOSFETs for power management in VCORE, DDR and chipsets for audio, video and graphics processing systems.

IGBTs. IGBTs are used in a broad range of medium to high-power commercial and industrial applications and in many consumer appliances such as uninterruptible power supplies, or UPS, solar inverters, motors, welding machines, refrigerators and air-conditioners. Reliable IGBTs are also an important enabler for electronic vehicles and hybrid cars.

LED Drivers. LED backlighting drivers serve the fast-growing LCD panel backlighting market for LCD, LED, and 3D televisions, LCD monitors, notebooks and tablet PCs. Our products are designed to provide high efficiency and wide input voltage range as well as PWM dimming for accurate white LED dimming control. LED lighting drivers have wide input voltage range applicable to incandescent bulb and fluorescent lamp replacement.

DC-DC Converters. We offer DC-DC converters targeting mobile applications and high power applications like LCD televisions, set-top boxes, DVD/Blu-ray players and display modules. We expect our DC-DC converters will meet customer green power requirements by featuring wide input voltage ranges, high efficiency and small size.

Voice Coil Motor Drivers. Voice coil motor drivers, or VCM drivers, are used for camera autofocus and zooming in mobile phone camera modules. Our products features include high current accuracy, lower quiescent current and small form factors suitable for mobile phone applications.

Analog Switches and Linear Regulators. We also provide analog switches and linear regulators for mobile applications. Our products are designed for high efficiency and low power consumption in mobile applications.

Our power management solutions enable customers to increase system stability and reduce heat dissipation and energy use, resulting in cost savings for our customers and consumers, as well as environmental benefits. Our in-house process technology capabilities and eight-inch wafer production lines increase efficiency and contribute to the competitiveness of our products.

The following table summarizes the features of our products, both in mass production and in customer qualification, which is the final stage of product development:

Product	Key Features	Applications
Low Voltage MOSFET	V(ds)(V) options of 20V-100V	Smartphones and mobile phones
	Advanced Trench MOSFET Process	Tablet PCs
	High cell density	Ultrabooks and notebooks

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Advanced packages to enable reduction of
PCB mounting area

LCD/LED/3D TVs

Desktop PCs

Table of Contents

Product	Key Features	Applications
High Voltage MOSFET	Voltage options of 200V-700V	Tablet PC chargers
	R2FET (rapid recovery) option to shorten reverse diode recovery time	Power supplies for consumer electronics
	Zenor FET option for MOSFET protection for abnormal input	Industrial chargers and adaptors
	Advanced Planar MOSFET Process	Lighting (ballast, HID, LED)
	Advanced packages to enable reduction of PCB mounting area	Industrial equipment
IGBT*	Voltage 1200V	Motor applications
	Collector current options up to 100A	Industrial equipment
	FRD co-packaged in TO-264	High power supplies
	Advanced IGBT process	UPS and solar inverters
		Welding machines
LED Backlighting Drivers		Home appliances
	High efficiency, wide input voltage range	Tablet PCs and notebooks
	Advanced BCDMOS process	LED/3D TVs
	OCP, SCP, OVP and UVLO protections	LED monitors
	Accurate LED current control and multi-channel matching	
LED Lighting Drivers*	Programmable current limit, boost up frequency	
	High efficiency, wide input voltage range Simple solutions with external components fully integrated	AC and DC LED lighting
	Advanced high voltage BCDMOS process Accurate LED current control and high power factor and low THB	
DC-DC Converters	High efficiency, wide input voltage range	LCD/LED/3D TVs
	Advanced BCDMOS process Fast load and line regulation Accurate output voltage OCP, SCP and thermal protections	Set-top boxes DVD/Blu-ray players

Table of Contents

Product	Key Features	Applications
Analog Switches	<p><i>USB Switches</i></p> <p>Low C(on), 7.0pF (typical) limits signal distortion</p> <p>Low R(on), 4.0 W (typical)</p> <p>Advanced CMOS process</p> <p><i>Audio Switches</i></p> <p>Negative Swing Support</p> <p>Low R(on), 0.4 W (typical)</p> <p>High ESD protection, 13kV</p> <p>Advanced CMOS process</p>	Mobile phones
Linear Regulators	<p>Single and dual* LDOs</p> <p>Low Noise Output Linear μCap LDO Regulator</p> <p>2.3V to 5.5V input voltage and 150mA, 300mA* output current</p> <p>Small package size of DFN type</p> <p>Advanced CMOS process</p>	Mobile phones
VCM Drivers*	<p>Small size package with wafer-level CSP</p> <p>High accuracy sink current</p> <p>I²C interface and low quiescent current</p>	Mobile phones

* In customer qualification stage

Semiconductor Manufacturing Services

We provide semiconductor manufacturing services to analog and mixed-signal semiconductor companies. We have approximately 278 process flows we offer to our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services customers. We also often partner with key customers to jointly develop or customize specialized processes that enable our customers to improve their products and allow us to develop unique manufacturing expertise.

Our semiconductor manufacturing services offering is targeted at customers who require differentiated, specialty analog and mixed-signal process technologies such as high voltage CMOS, embedded memory and power. We refer to our approach of delivering specialized services to our customers as our application-specific technology strategy. We differentiate ourselves through the depth of our intellectual property portfolio, ability to customize process technology to meet the customers' requirements effectively, long history in this business and reputation for excellence.

Our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services customers typically serve high-growth and high-volume applications in the consumer, computing and wireless end markets. We strive to be the primary manufacturing source for our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services customers.

Table of Contents

Process Technology Overview

Mixed-Signal. Mixed-signal process technology is used in devices that require conversion of light and sound into electrical signals for processing and display. Our mixed-signal processes include advanced technologies such as low noise process using triple gate, which uses less power at any given performance level. MEMS process technology allows the manufacture of components that use electrical energy to generate a mechanical response. For example, MEMS devices are used in the accelerometers and gyroscopes of mobile phones.

Power. Power process technology, such as BCD, includes high voltage capabilities as well as the ability to integrate functionality such as self-regulation, internal protection, and other intelligent features. The unique process features such as deep trench isolation are suited for chip shrink and device performance enhancement.

High Voltage CMOS. High voltage CMOS process technology facilitates the use of high voltage levels in conjunction with smaller transistor sizes. This process technology includes several variations, such as bipolar processes, which use transistors with qualities well suited for amplifying and switching applications, mixed mode processes, which incorporate denser, more power efficient FETs, and thick metal processes.

Non-Volatile Memory. Non-volatile memory, or NVM, process technology enables the integration of non-volatile memory cells that allow retention of the stored information even when power is removed from the circuit. This type of memory is typically used for long-term persistent storage.

The table below sets forth the key process technologies in Semiconductor Manufacturing Services that we currently offer to customers:

Process	Technology	Device	Application
Mixed-Signal	0.13-0.8 μ m	Analog to digital converter Digital to analog converter	Smartphones
	Low noise	Audio codec	Tablet PCs
	Ultra low power	Chipset	Ultrabooks
	Triple gate	RF switch	PC peripherals
Power		Digital tunable capacitor	DVDs
	0.18-0.5 μ m	Power management	Smartphones
	BCD	LED driver	Tablet PCs
	Deep trench isolation	High power audio amp	Ultrabooks
	MOSFET	DC/DC converter	LCD TVs
	Schottky diode		LED lighting
	Zener diode		LCD monitors
High Voltage CMOS	Ultra high voltage		Automotive
	0.11-2.0 μ m	Display driver	Smartphones

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5V-200V

CSTN driver

Tablet PCs

Bipolar, Thick metal

LCD TVs

Desktop PCs

LCD monitors

Table of Contents

Process	Technology	Device	Application
NVM	0.18-0.5µm	Microcontroller	Smartphones
	EEPROM	Touch screen controller	Tablet PCs
	eFlash	Electronic tag memory	Industrial controllers
	OTP	Hearing aid controller	Medical equipment
			Park distance control sensors for automotive
			Game consoles

Sales and Marketing

We focus our sales and marketing strategy on creating and strengthening our relationships with leading consumer electronics OEMs, as well as analog and mixed-signal semiconductor companies. We believe our close collaboration with customers allows us to align our product and process technology development with our customers' existing and future needs. Because our customers often service multiple end markets, our product sales teams are organized by customers within the major geographies. We believe this facilitates the sale of products that address multiple end-market applications to each of our customers. Our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services sales teams focus on marketing our services to analog and mixed-signal semiconductor companies that require specialty manufacturing processes.

We sell our products through a direct sales force and a network of authorized agents and distributors. We have strategically located our sales and technical support offices near our customers. Our direct sales force consists primarily of representatives co-located with our design center in Korea, as well as our local sales and support offices in Japan, Greater China and Europe. We have a network of agents and distributors in Korea, Japan, Europe and Greater China. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we derived 71% and 76% of net sales through our direct sales force, respectively, and 29% and 24% of net sales through our network of authorized agents and distributors, respectively.

Research and Development

Our research and development efforts focus on intellectual property, design methodology and process technology for our complex analog and mixed-signal semiconductor products and services. Research and development expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011, December 31, 2010, and the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009 were \$76.8 million \$83.5 million and \$70.9 million, respectively, representing 9.9%, 10.8% and 12.7% of net sales, respectively.

Customers

We sell our Display Solutions and Power Solutions products to consumer electronics OEMs as well as subsystem designers and contract manufacturers. We sell our semiconductor manufacturing services to analog and mixed-signal semiconductor companies. For the years ended December 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, our ten largest customers accounted for 63% and 63% of our net sales, respectively, and we had one customer, LG Display, representing 15% and 16% of our consolidated net sales for the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Substantially all of our sales to LG Display are in our Display Solutions segment and sales to LG Display represented 34% and 41% of net sales in our Display Solutions segment in the years ended December 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively. Our relationships with some of our ten largest customers were adversely impacted by our reorganization proceedings. Some of these customers did not offer us the opportunity to compete for new design wins during the pendency of our reorganization proceedings. However, subsequent to our emergence from our reorganization proceedings we have again been provided an

Table of Contents

opportunity to compete for these projects. For the year ended December 31, 2011, we recorded revenues of \$75.5 million from customers in the United States and \$697.3 million from all foreign countries, of which 57.0% was from Korea, 18.9% from Taiwan, 8.4% from Japan and 11.8% from China, Hong Kong and Macau. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded revenues of \$90.0 million from customers in the United States and \$680.4 million from all foreign countries, of which 55.7% was from Korea, 23.1% from Taiwan, 8.4% from Japan and 9.3% from China, Hong Kong and Macau.

Intellectual Property

As of December 31, 2011, our portfolio of intellectual property assets included approximately 3,825 registered patents and 610 pending patent applications. Approximately 2,975 and 425 of our patents and pending patents are novel in that they are not a foreign counterpart of an existing patent or patent application. Because we file patents in multiple jurisdictions, we additionally have approximately 1,035 registered and pending patents that relate to identical technical claims in our base patent portfolio. Our patents expire at various times over the next 18 years. While these patents are in the aggregate important to our competitive position, we do not believe that any single registered or pending patent is material to us.

We have entered into exclusive and non-exclusive licenses and development agreements with third parties relating to the use of intellectual property of the third parties in our products and our design processes, including licenses related to embedded memory technology, design tools, process simulation tools, circuit designs and processor cores. Some of these licenses, including our agreements with Silicon Works Co., Ltd. and ARM Limited, are material to our business and may be terminated prior to the expiration of these licenses by the licensors should we fail to cure any breach under such licenses. Our license with Silicon Works Co., Ltd. relates to our large display drivers and our license from ARM Limited primarily relates to product lines in our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services business. The loss of either license could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations. Additionally, in connection with the Original Acquisition, Hynix retained a perpetual license to use the intellectual property that we acquired from Hynix in the Original Acquisition. Under this license, Hynix and its subsidiaries are free to develop products that may incorporate or embody intellectual property developed by us prior to October 2004.

Competition

We operate in highly competitive markets characterized by rapid technological change and continually advancing customer requirements. Although no one company competes with us in all of our product lines, we face significant competition in each of our market segments. Our competitors include other independent and captive manufacturers and designers of analog and mixed-signal integrated circuits including display driver and power management semiconductor devices, as well as companies providing specialty manufacturing services.

We compete based on design experience, manufacturing capabilities, the ability to service customer needs from the design phase through the shipping of a completed product, length of design cycle and quality of technical support and sales personnel. Our ability to compete successfully will depend on internal and external variables, both within and outside of our control. These variables include the timeliness with which we can develop new products and technologies, product performance and quality, manufacturing yields, capacity availability, customer service, pricing, industry trends and general economic trends.

Employees

Our worldwide workforce consisted of 3,342 employees (full- and part-time) as of January 31, 2012, of which 401 were involved in sales, marketing, general and administrative, 419 were in research and development (including 218 with advanced degrees), 111 were in quality, reliability and assurance and 2,411 were in manufacturing (comprised of 364 in engineering and 2,047 in operations). As of January 31, 2012, 2,161 employees, or approximately 64.7% of our workforce, were represented by the MagnaChip Semiconductor Labor Union, which is a member of the Federation of Korean Metal Workers Trade Unions. We believe our labor relations are good.

Table of Contents

Environmental

Our operations are subject to a variety of environmental, health and safety laws and regulations in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate, governing, among other things, air emissions, wastewater discharges, the generation, use, handling, storage and disposal of, and exposure to, hazardous substances (including asbestos) and waste, soil and groundwater contamination and employee health and safety. These laws and regulations are complex, constantly changing and have tended to become more stringent over time. For example, the Korean government's Enforcement Decree to the Framework Act on Low Carbon Green Growth became effective in April 2010. Certain designated businesses, including our Korean subsidiary, were required to submit plans to reduce greenhouse emissions and energy consumption. Our Korean subsidiary set emissions and consumption targets and negotiated an implementation plan in 2011 with Korean governmental authorities. Each year going forward, our Korean subsidiary is required to agree upon emissions and consumption targets with Korean governmental authorities and submit an independently-verified report of prior year compliance. There can be no assurance that we have been or will be in compliance with all these laws and regulations, or that we will not incur material costs or liabilities in connection with these laws and regulations in the future. The adoption of new environmental, health and safety laws, any failure to comply with new or existing laws or issues relating to hazardous substances could subject us to material liability (including substantial fines or penalties), impose the need for additional capital equipment or other process requirements upon us, curtail our operations or restrict our ability to expand operations.

Raw Materials

We use processes that require specialized raw materials that are generally available from a limited number of suppliers. Tape is one of the process materials required for our display drivers. We continue to attempt to qualify additional suppliers for our raw materials.

Geographic Financial Information

For a description of the distribution of our net sales by geographic region, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Results of Operations—Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010—Net Sales by Geographic Region, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Results of Operations—Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009—Net Sales by Geographic Region, and note 24 to the consolidated financial statements for MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2011 included elsewhere in this Report.

Available Information

Our principal executive offices are located at: c/o MagnaChip Semiconductor S.A., 74, rue de Merl, B.P. 709 L-2146 Luxembourg R.C.S., Luxembourg B-97483, and our telephone number is (352) 45-62-62. Our website address is www.magnachip.com. Our annual, quarterly and current reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q or 8-K, respectively, and all amendments thereto filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Security and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), can be accessed, free of charge, at our website as soon as practicable after such reports are filed with the SEC. In addition, our corporate governance guidelines, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, audit committee charter, compensation committee charter and nominating and governance committee charter are available on our website. Information contained on our website does not constitute, and shall not be deemed to constitute, part of this Report and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this Report.

You may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains an internet site, <http://www.sec.gov>, from which you can access our annual, quarterly and current reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and

Table of Contents

8-K, respectively, and all amendments to these materials after such reports and amendments are filed with the SEC. In addition, you may request a copy of any of these filings, at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at the following address or phone number: c/o MagnaChip Semiconductor, Inc., 20400 Stevens Creek Boulevard, Suite 370, Cupertino, CA 95014, Attention: Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary; the telephone number at that address is 408-625-5999.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risk factors set forth below as well as the other information contained in this Report. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. As a result, the price of our common stock could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment in our common stock. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or those currently viewed by us to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We operate in the highly cyclical semiconductor industry, which is subject to significant downturns that may negatively impact our results of operations.

The semiconductor industry is highly cyclical and is characterized by constant and rapid technological change and price erosion, evolving technical standards, short product life cycles (for semiconductors and for the end-user products in which they are used) and wide fluctuations in product supply and demand. From time to time, these and other factors, together with changes in general economic conditions, cause significant upturns and downturns in the industry in general and in our business in particular. Periods of industry downturns, including the recent economic downturn, have been characterized by diminished demand for end-user products, high inventory levels, underutilization of manufacturing capacity, changes in revenue mix and accelerated erosion of average selling prices. We have experienced these conditions in our business in the past and may experience renewed, and possibly more severe and prolonged, downturns in the future as a result of such cyclical changes. This may reduce our results of operations.

We base our planned operating expenses in part on our expectations of future revenue, and a significant portion of our expenses is relatively fixed in the short term. If revenue for a particular quarter is lower than we expect, we likely will be unable to proportionately reduce our operating expenses for that quarter, which would harm our operating results for that quarter.

If we fail to develop new products and process technologies or enhance our existing products and services in order to react to rapid technological change and market demands, our business will suffer.

Our industry is subject to constant and rapid technological change and product obsolescence as customers and competitors create new and innovative products and technologies. Products or technologies developed by other companies may render our products or technologies obsolete or noncompetitive, and we may not be able to access advanced process technologies, including smaller geometries, or to license or otherwise obtain essential intellectual property required by our customers.

We must develop new products and services and enhance our existing products and services to meet rapidly evolving customer requirements. We design products for customers who continually require higher performance and functionality at lower costs. We must, therefore, continue to enhance the performance and functionality of our products. The development process for these advancements is lengthy and requires us to accurately anticipate technological changes and market trends. Developing and enhancing these products is uncertain and can be time-consuming, costly and complex. If we do not continue to develop and maintain process technologies that are in demand by our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services customers, we may be unable to maintain existing customers or attract new customers.

Table of Contents

Customer and market requirements can change during the development process. There is a risk that these developments and enhancements will be late, fail to meet customer or market specifications or not be competitive with products or services from our competitors that offer comparable or superior performance and functionality. Any new products, such as our expanding line of power management solutions, or product or service enhancements, may not be accepted in new or existing markets. Our business will suffer if we fail to develop and introduce new products and services or product and service enhancements on a timely and cost-effective basis.

We manufacture our products based on our estimates of customer demand, and if our estimates are incorrect our financial results could be negatively impacted.

We make significant decisions, including determining the levels of business that we will seek and accept, production schedules, component procurement commitments, personnel needs and other resource requirements based on our estimates of customer demand and expected demand for and success of their products. The short-term nature of commitments by many of our customers and the possibility of rapid changes in demand for their products reduces our ability to estimate accurately future customer demand for our products. On occasion, customers may require rapid increases in supply, which can challenge our production resources and reduce margins. We may not have sufficient capacity at any given time to meet our customers' increased demand for our products. Conversely, downturns in the semiconductor industry have caused and may in the future cause our customers to reduce significantly the amount of products they order from us. Because many of our costs and operating expenses are relatively fixed, a reduction in customer demand would decrease our results of operations, including our gross profit.

Our customers may cancel their orders, reduce quantities or delay production, which would adversely affect our margins and results of operations.

We generally do not obtain firm, long-term purchase commitments from our customers. Customers may cancel their orders, reduce quantities or delay production for a number of reasons. Cancellations, reductions or delays by a significant customer or by a group of customers, which we have experienced as a result of periodic downturns in the semiconductor industry or failure to achieve design wins, have affected and may continue to affect our results of operations adversely. These risks are exacerbated because many of our products are customized, which hampers our ability to sell excess inventory to the general market. We may incur charges resulting from the write-off of obsolete inventory. In addition, while we do not obtain long-term purchase commitments, we generally agree to the pricing of a particular product over a set period of time. If we underestimate our costs when determining pricing, our margins and results of operations would be adversely affected.

We depend on high utilization of our manufacturing capacity, a reduction of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and the results of our operations.

An important factor in our success is the extent to which we are able to utilize the available capacity in our fabrication facilities. As many of our costs are fixed, a reduction in capacity utilization, as well as changes in other factors, such as reduced yield or unfavorable product mix, could reduce our profit margins and adversely affect our operating results. A number of factors and circumstances may reduce utilization rates, including periods of industry overcapacity, low levels of customer orders, operating inefficiencies, mechanical failures and disruption of operations due to expansion or relocation of operations, power interruptions and fire, flood or other natural disasters or calamities. The potential delays and costs resulting from these steps could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A significant portion of our sales comes from a relatively limited number of customers, the loss of which would adversely affect our financial results.

Historically, we have relied on a limited number of customers for a substantial portion of our total revenue. If we were to lose key customers or if customers cease to place orders for our high-volume products or services,

Table of Contents

our financial results would be adversely affected. For the years ended December 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, our ten largest customers accounted for 63% and 63% of our net sales, respectively, and we had one customer, LG Display, representing 15% and 16% of our consolidated net sales for the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Substantially all of our sales to LG Display are in our Display Solutions segment and sales to LG Display represented 34% and 41% of net sales in our Display Solutions segment in the years ended December 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively. Significant reductions in sales to any of these customers, especially our few largest customers, the loss of other major customers or a general curtailment in orders for our high-volume products or services within a short period of time would adversely affect our business.

The average selling prices of our semiconductor products have at times declined rapidly and will likely do so in the future, which could harm our revenue and gross profit.

The semiconductor products we develop and sell are subject to rapid declines in average selling prices. From time to time, we have had to reduce our prices significantly to meet customer requirements, and we may be required to reduce our prices in the future. This would cause our gross profit to decrease. Our financial results will suffer if we are unable to offset any reductions in our average selling prices by increasing our sales volumes, reducing our costs or developing new or enhanced products on a timely basis with higher selling prices or gross profit.

Our industry is highly competitive and our ability to compete could be negatively impacted by a variety of factors.

The semiconductor industry is highly competitive and includes hundreds of companies, a number of which have achieved substantial market share both within our product categories and end markets. Current and prospective customers for our products and services evaluate our capabilities against the merits of our competitors. Some of our competitors are well established as independent companies and have substantially greater market share and manufacturing, financial, research and development and marketing resources than we do. We also compete with emerging companies that are attempting to sell their products in certain of our end markets and with the internal semiconductor design and manufacturing capabilities of many of our significant customers. We expect to experience continuing competitive pressures in our markets from existing competitors and new entrants.

Any consolidation among our competitors could enhance their product offerings and financial resources, further enhancing their competitive position. Our ability to compete will depend on a number of factors, including the following:

our ability to offer cost-effective and high quality products and services on a timely basis using our technologies;

our ability to accurately identify and respond to emerging technological trends and demand for product features and performance characteristics;

our ability to continue to rapidly introduce new products that are accepted by the market;

our ability to adopt or adapt to emerging industry standards;

the number and nature of our competitors and competitiveness of their products and services in a given market;

entrance of new competitors into our markets;

our ability to enter the highly competitive power management market; and

our ability to continue to offer in demand semiconductor manufacturing services at competitive prices.

Table of Contents

Many of these factors are outside of our control. In the future, our competitors may replace us as a supplier to our existing or potential customers, and our customers may satisfy more of their requirements internally. As a result, we may experience declining revenues and results of operations.

Changes in demand for consumer electronics in our end markets can impact our results of operations.

Demand for our products will depend in part on the demand for various consumer electronics products, in particular, mobile phones and multimedia devices, digital televisions, flat panel displays, mobile PCs and digital cameras, which in turn depends on general economic conditions and other factors beyond our control. If our customers fail to introduce new products that employ our products or component parts, demand for our products will suffer. To the extent that we cannot offset periods of reduced demand that may occur in these markets through greater penetration of these markets or reduction in our production and costs, our sales and gross profit may decline, which would negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we fail to achieve design wins for our semiconductor products, we may lose the opportunity for sales to customers for a significant period of time and be unable to recoup our investments in our products.

We expend considerable resources on winning competitive selection processes, known as design wins, to develop semiconductor products for use in our customers' products. These selection processes are typically lengthy and can require us to incur significant design and development expenditures. We may not win the competitive selection process and may never generate any revenue despite incurring significant design and development expenditures. Once a customer designs a semiconductor into a product, that customer is likely to continue to use the same semiconductor or enhanced versions of that semiconductor from the same supplier across a number of similar and successor products for a lengthy period of time due to the significant costs associated with qualifying a new supplier and potentially redesigning the product to incorporate a different semiconductor. If we fail to achieve an initial design win in a customer's qualification process, we may lose the opportunity for significant sales to that customer for a number of products and for a lengthy period of time. This may cause us to be unable to recoup our investments in our semiconductor products, which would harm our business.

We have lengthy and expensive design-to-mass production and manufacturing process development cycles that may cause us to incur significant expenses without realizing meaningful sales, the occurrence of which would harm our business.

The cycle time from the design stage to mass production for some of our products is long and requires the investment of significant resources with many potential customers without any guarantee of sales. Our design-to-mass production cycle typically begins with a three-to-twelve month semiconductor development stage and test period followed by a three-to-twelve month end-product qualification period by our customers. The fairly lengthy front end of our sales cycle creates a risk that we may incur significant expenses but may be unable to realize meaningful sales. Moreover, prior to mass production, customers may decide to cancel their products or change production specifications, resulting in sudden changes in our product specifications, increasing our production time and costs. Failure to meet such specifications may also delay the launch of our products or result in lost sales.

In addition, we collaborate and jointly develop certain process technologies and manufacturing process flows custom to certain of our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services customers. To the extent that our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services customers fail to achieve market acceptance for their products, we may be unable to recoup our engineering resources commitment and our investment in process technology development, which would harm our business.

Table of Contents

Research and development investments may not yield profitable and commercially viable product and service offerings and thus will not necessarily result in increases in revenues for us.

We invest significant resources in our research and development. Our research and development efforts, however, may not yield commercially viable products or enhance our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services offerings. During each stage of research and development there is a substantial risk that we will have to abandon a potential product or service offering that is no longer marketable and in which we have invested significant resources. In the event we are able to develop viable new products or service offerings, a significant amount of time will have elapsed between our investment in the necessary research and development effort and the receipt of any related revenues.

We face numerous challenges relating to executing our growth strategy, and if we are unable to execute our growth strategy effectively, our business and financial results could be materially and adversely affected.

Our growth strategy is to leverage our advanced analog and mixed-signal technology platform, continue to innovate and deliver new products and services, increase business with existing customers, broaden our customer base, aggressively grow our power business, drive execution excellence and focus on specialty process technologies. If we are unable to execute our growth strategy effectively, we may not be able to take advantage of market opportunities, execute our business plan or respond to competitive pressures. Moreover, if our allocation of resources does not correspond with future demand for particular products, we could miss market opportunities and our business and financial results could be materially and adversely affected.

We are subject to risks associated with currency fluctuations, and changes in the exchange rates of applicable currencies could impact our results of operations.

Historically, a portion of our revenues and greater than the majority of our operating expenses and costs of sales have been denominated in non-U.S. currencies, principally the Korean won, and we expect that this will remain true in the future. Because we report our results of operations in U.S. dollars, changes in the exchange rate between the Korean won and the U.S. dollar could materially impact our reported results of operations and distort period to period comparisons. In particular, because of the difference in the amount of our consolidated revenues and expenses that are in U.S. dollars relative to Korean won, a depreciation in the U.S. dollar relative to the Korean won could result in a material increase in reported costs relative to revenues, and therefore could cause our profit margins and operating income to appear to decline materially, particularly relative to prior periods. The converse is true if the U.S. dollar were to appreciate relative to the Korean won. For example, foreign currency fluctuations had a material unfavorable impact on our reported profit margins and operating income from operations for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010. As a result of foreign currency fluctuations, it could be more difficult to detect underlying trends in our business and results of operations. In addition, to the extent that fluctuations in currency exchange rates cause our results of operations to differ from our expectations or the expectations of our investors, the trading price of our stock or the price of our outstanding senior notes could be adversely affected.

From time to time, we may engage in exchange rate hedging activities in an effort to mitigate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Our Korean subsidiary enters into foreign currency option, forward, and zero cost collar contracts in order to mitigate a portion of the impact of U.S. dollar-Korean won exchange rate fluctuations on our operating results. These foreign currency option, forward, and zero cost collar contracts typically require us to sell specified notional amounts in U.S. dollars and provide us the option to sell specified notional amounts in U.S. dollars during successive months to our counterparty in exchange for Korean won at specified exchange rates. Obligations under these foreign currency option, forward and zero cost collar contracts must be cash collateralized if our exposure exceeds certain specified thresholds. These option, forward and zero cost collar contracts may be terminated by the counterparty in a number of circumstances, including if our long-term debt rating falls below B-/B3 or if our total cash and cash equivalents is less than \$30 million at the end of a fiscal quarter. We cannot assure you that any hedging technique we implement will be effective. If our hedging

Table of Contents

activities are not effective, changes in currency exchange rates may have a more significant impact on our results of operations. See Part I: Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Factors Affecting our Results of Operations for further details.

The global downturn and related financial crisis negatively affected our business. Poor economic conditions may negatively affect our future business, results of operations and financial condition.

Since 2008, the global downturn and related financial crisis led to slower economic activity, increased unemployment, concerns about inflation and energy costs, decreased business and consumer confidence, reduced corporate profits and capital spending, adverse business conditions and lower levels of liquidity in many financial markets. Consumers and businesses deferred purchases in response to tighter credit and negative financial news, which has in turn negatively affected product demand and other related matters. The global downturn led to reduced customer spending in the semiconductor market and in our target markets, made it difficult for our customers, our vendors and us to accurately forecast and plan future business activities, and caused U.S. and foreign businesses to slow spending on our products. Although recently there have been indications of improved economic conditions generally and in the semiconductor industry specifically, we cannot assure you of the extent to which such conditions will continue to improve or whether the improvement will be sustainable. If the global economic recovery is not sustained or the global economy experiences another recession, such adverse economic conditions could lead to the insolvency of key suppliers resulting in product delays, limit the ability of customers to obtain credit to finance purchases of our products, lead to customer insolvencies, and also result in counterparty failures that may negatively impact our treasury operations. As a result, our business, financial condition and result of operations could be materially adversely affected in future periods as a result of economic downturns.

We have a history of losses and may not achieve or sustain profitability in the future.

From the time we began operations as a separate entity in 2004 until we emerged from reorganization proceedings in 2009, we generated significant net losses and did not generate a profit for a full fiscal year. We may increase spending and we currently expect to incur higher expenses in each of the next several quarters to support increased research and development and sales and marketing efforts. These expenditures may not result in increased revenue or an increase in the number of customers immediately or at all. Because many of our expenses are fixed in the short term, or are incurred in advance of anticipated sales, we may not be able to decrease our expenses in a timely manner to offset any shortfall of sales. If we cannot maintain profitability, the value of the enterprise may decline.

We emerged from Chapter 11 reorganization proceedings in 2009; because our consolidated financial statements reflect fresh-start accounting adjustments, our future consolidated financial statements will not be comparable in many respects to our financial information from prior periods.

On June 12, 2009, we filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in order to obtain relief from our debt, which was \$845 million as of December 31, 2008. Our plan of reorganization became effective on November 9, 2009. In connection with our emergence from the reorganization proceedings, we implemented fresh-start accounting in accordance with ASC 852 effective from October 25, 2009, which had a material effect on our consolidated financial statements. Thus, our future consolidated financial statements will not be comparable in many respects to our consolidated financial statements for periods prior to our adoption of fresh-start accounting and prior to accounting for the effects of the reorganization proceedings. Our past financial difficulties and bankruptcy filing may have harmed, and may continue to have a negative effect on, our relationships with investors, customers and suppliers.

The loss of our key employees would materially adversely affect our business, and we may not be able to attract or retain the technical or management employees necessary to compete in our industry.

Our key executives have substantial experience and have made significant contributions to our business, and our continued success is dependent upon the retention of our key management executives, including our Chief

Table of Contents

Executive Officer and Chairman, Sang Park. The loss of such key personnel would have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, our future success depends on our ability to attract and retain skilled technical and managerial personnel. We do not know whether we will be able to retain all of these employees as we continue to pursue our business strategy. The loss of the services of key employees, especially our key design and technical personnel, or our inability to retain, attract and motivate qualified design and technical personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. This could hinder our research and product development programs or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business.

If we encounter future labor problems, we may fail to deliver our products and services in a timely manner, which could adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

As of January 31, 2012, 2,161 employees, or approximately 64.7% of our employees, were represented by the MagnaChip Semiconductor Labor Union, which is a member of the Federation of Korean Metal Workers Trade Unions. We can offer no assurance that issues with the labor union and other employees will be resolved favorably for us in the future, that we will not experience work stoppages or other labor problems in future years or that we will not incur significant expenses related to such issues.

We may incur costs to engage in future business combinations or strategic investments, and we may not realize the anticipated benefits of those transactions.

As part of our business strategy, we may seek to enter into business combinations, investments, joint ventures and other strategic alliances with other companies in order to maintain and grow revenue and market presence as well as to provide us with access to technology, products and services. Any such transaction would be accompanied by risks that may harm our business, such as difficulties in assimilating the operations, personnel and products of an acquired business or in realizing the projected benefits, disruption of our ongoing business, potential increases in our indebtedness and contingent liabilities and charges if the acquired company or assets are later determined to be worth less than the amount paid for them in an earlier original acquisition. In addition, our indebtedness may restrict us from making acquisitions that we may otherwise wish to pursue.

The failure to achieve acceptable manufacturing yields could adversely affect our business.

The manufacture of semiconductors involves highly complex processes that require precision, a highly regulated and sterile environment and specialized equipment. Defects or other difficulties in the manufacturing process can prevent us from achieving acceptable yields in the manufacture of our products or those of our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services customers, which could lead to higher costs, a loss of customers or delay in market acceptance of our products. Slight impurities or defects in the photomasks used to print circuits on a wafer or other factors can cause significant difficulties, particularly in connection with the production of a new product, the adoption of a new manufacturing process or any expansion of our manufacturing capacity and related transitions. We may also experience manufacturing problems in achieving acceptable yields as a result of, among other things, transferring production to other facilities, upgrading or expanding existing facilities or changing our process technologies. Yields below our target levels can negatively impact our gross profit and may cause us to eliminate underperforming products.

We rely on a number of independent subcontractors and the failure of any of these independent subcontractors to perform as required could adversely affect our operating results.

A substantial portion of our net sales are derived from semiconductor devices assembled in packages or on film. The packaging and testing of semiconductors require technical skill and specialized equipment. For the portion of packaging and testing that we outsource, we use subcontractors located in Korea, China, Taiwan, Malaysia and Thailand. We rely on these subcontractors to package and test our devices with acceptable quality and yield levels. We could be adversely affected by political disorders, labor disruptions, and natural disasters where our subcontractors are located. If our semiconductor packagers and test service providers experience problems in packaging and testing our semiconductor devices, experience prolonged quality or yield problems or decrease the capacity available to us, our operating results could be adversely affected.

Table of Contents

We depend on successful parts and materials procurement for our manufacturing processes, and a shortage or increase in the price of these materials could interrupt our operations and result in a decline of revenues and results of operations.

We procure materials and electronic and mechanical components from international sources and original equipment manufacturers. We use a wide range of parts and materials in the production of our semiconductors, including silicon, processing chemicals, processing gases, precious metals and electronic and mechanical components, some of which, such as silicon wafers, are specialized raw materials that are generally only available from a limited number of suppliers. We do not have long-term agreements providing for all of these materials, thus, if demand increases or supply decreases for any reason, the costs of our raw materials could significantly increase. For example, worldwide supplies of silicon wafers, an important raw material for the semiconductors we manufacture, were constrained in recent years due to an increased demand for silicon. Silicon is also a key raw material for solar cells, the demand for which has increased in recent years. Although supplies of silicon have recently improved due to the entrance of additional suppliers and capacity expansion by existing suppliers, we cannot assure you that such supply increases will match demand increases. If we cannot obtain adequate materials in a timely manner or on favorable terms for the manufacture of our products, revenues and results of operations will decline.

We face warranty claims, product return, litigation and liability risks and the risk of negative publicity if our products fail.

Our semiconductors are incorporated into a number of end products, and our business is exposed to product return, warranty and product liability risk and the risk of negative publicity if our products fail. Although we maintain insurance for product liability claims, the amount and scope of our insurance may not be adequate to cover a product liability claim that is asserted against us. In addition, product liability insurance could become more expensive and difficult to maintain and, in the future, may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

In addition, we are exposed to the product liability risk and the risk of negative publicity affecting our customers. Our sales may decline if any of our customers are sued on a product liability claim. We also may suffer a decline in sales from the negative publicity associated with such a lawsuit or with adverse public perceptions in general regarding our customers' products. Further, if our products are delivered with impurities or defects, we could incur additional development, repair or replacement costs, and our credibility and the market's acceptance of our products could be harmed.

We could suffer adverse tax and other financial consequences as a result of changes in, or differences in the interpretation of, applicable tax laws.

Our company organizational structure was created in part based on certain interpretations and conclusions regarding various tax laws, including withholding tax and other tax laws of applicable jurisdictions. Our Korean subsidiary, MagnaChip Semiconductor, Ltd., or MagnaChip Korea, was granted a limited tax holiday under Korean law in October 2004. This grant provided for certain tax exemptions for corporate taxes and withholding taxes until December 31, 2008, and for acquisition taxes, property and land use taxes and certain other taxes until December 31, 2013. Our interpretations and conclusions regarding tax laws, however, are not binding on any taxing authority and, if these interpretations and conclusions are incorrect, if our business were to be operated in a way that rendered us ineligible for tax exemptions or caused us to become subject to incremental tax, or if the authorities were to change, modify, or have a different interpretation of the relevant tax laws, we could suffer adverse tax and other financial consequences and the anticipated benefits of our organizational structure could be materially impaired.

Table of Contents

Our ability to compete successfully and achieve future growth will depend, in part, on our ability to protect our proprietary technology and know-how, as well as our ability to operate without infringing the proprietary rights of others.

We seek to protect our proprietary technologies and know-how through the use of patents, trade secrets, confidentiality agreements and other security measures. The process of seeking patent protection takes a long time and is expensive. There can be no assurance that patents will issue from pending or future applications or that, if patents issue, they will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, or that the rights granted under the patents will provide us with meaningful protection or any commercial advantage. Some of our technologies are not covered by any patent or patent application. The confidentiality agreements on which we rely to protect these technologies may be breached and may not be adequate to protect our proprietary technologies. We cannot assure you that other countries in which we market our services will protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as the United States. In particular, the validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property in China, where we derive a significant portion of our net sales, and certain other countries where we derive net sales, are uncertain and still evolving and historically have not protected and may not protect in the future, intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws and enforcement procedures in the United States.

Our ability to compete successfully depends on our ability to operate without infringing the proprietary rights of others. We have no means of knowing what patent applications have been filed in the United States until they are published. In addition, the semiconductor industry is characterized by frequent litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. We may need to file lawsuits to enforce our patents or intellectual property rights, and we may need to defend against claimed infringement of the rights of others. Any litigation could result in substantial costs to us and divert our resources. Despite our efforts in bringing or defending lawsuits, we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing upon or misappropriating our intellectual property. In the event of an adverse outcome in any such litigation, we may be required to:

pay substantial damages or indemnify customers or licensees for damages they may suffer if the products they purchase from us or the technology they license from us violate the intellectual property rights of others;

stop our manufacture, use, sale or importation of infringing products; expend significant resources to develop or acquire non-infringing technologies;

discontinue processes; or

obtain licenses to the intellectual property we are found to have infringed.

There can be no assurance that we would be successful in such development or acquisition or that such licenses would be available under reasonable terms, or at all. The termination of key third party licenses relating to the use of intellectual property in our products and our design processes, such as our agreements with Silicon Works Co., Ltd. and ARM Limited, would materially and adversely affect our business.

Our competitors may develop, patent or gain access to know-how and technology similar to our own. In addition, many of our patents are subject to cross licenses, several of which are with our competitors. In connection with the Original Acquisition, Hynix retained a perpetual license to use the intellectual property that we acquired from Hynix in the Original Acquisition. Under this license, Hynix and its subsidiaries are free to develop products that may incorporate or embody intellectual property developed by us prior to October 2004.

Our expenses could increase if Hynix were unwilling or unable to provide certain services related to our shared facilities with Hynix, and if Hynix were to become insolvent, we could lose certain of our leases.

We are party to a land lease and easement agreement with Hynix pursuant to which we lease the land for our facilities in Cheongju, Korea. If this agreement were terminated for any reason, including the insolvency of

Table of Contents

Hynix, we would have to renegotiate new lease terms with Hynix or the new owner of the land. We cannot assure you that we could negotiate new lease terms on favorable terms or at all. Because we share certain facilities with Hynix, several services that are essential to our business are provided to us by or through Hynix under our general service supply agreement with Hynix. These services include electricity, bulk gases and de-ionized water, campus facilities and housing, wastewater and sewage management, environmental safety and certain utilities and infrastructure support services. If any of our agreements with Hynix were terminated or if Hynix were unwilling or unable to fulfill its obligations to us under the terms of these agreements, we would have to procure these services on our own and as a result may experience an increase in our expenses.

We are subject to many environmental laws and regulations that could affect our operations or result in significant expenses.

We are subject to requirements of environmental, health and safety laws and regulations in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate, governing air emissions, wastewater discharges, the generation, use, handling, storage and disposal of, and exposure to, hazardous substances (including asbestos) and wastes, soil and groundwater contamination and employee health and safety. These laws and regulations are complex, change frequently and have tended to become more stringent over time. There can be no assurance that we have been, or will be, in compliance with all such laws and regulations or that we will not incur material costs or liabilities in connection with these laws and regulations in the future. The adoption of new environmental, health and safety laws, the failure to comply with new or existing laws, or issues relating to hazardous substances could subject us to material liability (including substantial fines or penalties), impose the need for additional capital equipment or other process requirements upon us, curtail our operations or restrict our ability to expand operations.

Our Korean subsidiary has been designated as a regulated business under Korean environmental law, and such designation could have an adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

In April 2010, the Korean government's Enforcement Decree to the Framework Act on Low Carbon Green Growth became effective. Certain designated businesses, including our Korean subsidiary, were required to submit plans to reduce greenhouse emissions and energy consumption. Our Korean subsidiary set emissions and consumption targets and negotiated an implementation plan in 2011 with Korean governmental authorities. Each year going forward, our Korean subsidiary is required to agree upon emissions and consumption targets with Korean governmental authorities and submit an independently-verified report of prior year compliance. If the targets agreed upon each year with Korean governmental authorities requires us to reduce our emissions or energy consumption, we could be subject to additional and potentially costly compliance or remediation expenses, including potentially the installation of equipment and changes in the type of materials we use in manufacturing, that could adversely affect our financial position and results of operations.

We may need additional capital in the future, and such capital may not be available on acceptable terms or at all, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may require more capital in the future from equity or debt financings to fund operating expenses, such as research and development costs, finance investments in equipment and infrastructure, acquire complementary businesses and technologies, and respond to competitive pressures and potential strategic opportunities. If we raise additional funds through further issuances of equity or other securities convertible into equity, our existing stockholders could suffer significant dilution, and any new shares we issue could have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the holders of our common stock. In addition, additional capital may not be available when needed or, if available, may not be available on favorable terms. In addition, our indebtedness limits our ability to incur additional indebtedness under certain circumstances. If we are unable to obtain capital on favorable terms, or if we are unable to obtain capital at all, we may have to reduce our operations or forego opportunities, and this may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Table of Contents

Our business depends on international customers, suppliers and operations in Asia, and as a result we are subject to regulatory, operational, financial and political risks, which could adversely affect our financial results.

We rely on, and expect to continue to rely on, suppliers, subcontractors and operations located primarily in Asia. As a result, we face risks inherent in international operations, such as unexpected changes in regulatory requirements, tariffs and other market barriers, political, social and economic instability, adverse tax consequences, war, civil disturbances and acts of terrorism, difficulties in accounts receivable collection, extended payment terms and differing labor standards, enforcement of contractual obligations and protection of intellectual property. These risks may lead to increased costs or decreased revenue growth, or both. Although we do not derive any revenue from, nor sell any products in, North Korea, any future increase in tensions between South Korea and North Korea that may occur, such as an outbreak of military hostilities, would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

You may not be able to bring an action or enforce any judgment obtained in United States courts, or bring an action in any other jurisdiction, against us or our subsidiaries or our directors, officers or independent auditors that are organized or residing in jurisdictions other than the United States.

Most of our subsidiaries are organized or incorporated outside of the United States and some of our directors and executive officers as well as our independent auditors are organized or reside outside of the United States. Most of our and our subsidiaries' assets are located outside of the United States and in particular, in Korea. Accordingly, any judgment obtained in the United States against us or our subsidiaries may not be collectible in the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for you to effect service of process within the United States upon these persons or to enforce against them or us court judgments obtained in the United States that are predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States or of the securities laws of any state of the United States. In particular, there is doubt as to the enforceability in Korea or any other jurisdictions outside the United States, either in original actions or in actions for enforcement of judgments of United States courts, of civil liabilities predicated on the federal securities laws of the United States or the securities laws of any state of the United States.

Our level of indebtedness is substantial, and we may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful. A decline in the ratings of our existing or future indebtedness may make the terms of any new indebtedness we choose to incur more costly.

As of December 31, 2011, our total indebtedness was \$201.4 million. Our substantial debt could have important consequences, including:

increasing our vulnerability to general economic and industry conditions;

requiring a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on our indebtedness, therefore reducing our ability to use our cash flow to fund our operations, capital expenditures and future business opportunities;

limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, acquisitions and general corporate or other purposes; and

limiting our ability to adjust to changing market conditions and placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors who have less debt.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on or to refinance our debt obligations depends on our financial condition and operating performance, which is subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business and other factors beyond our control. We cannot assure you that we will generate a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness.

Table of Contents

The credit ratings assigned to our debt reflect each rating agency's opinion of our ability to make payments on the debt obligations when such payments are due. The current rating of our senior notes is B2 by Moody's and B+ by Standard and Poors, both of which are below investment grade. A rating may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. We may experience downgrades in our debt ratings in the future. Any lowering of our debt ratings would adversely impact our ability to raise additional debt financing and increase the cost of any such financing that is obtained. In the event any ratings downgrades are significant, we may choose not to incur new debt or refinance existing debt if we are unable to incur or refinance such debt at favorable interest rates or on favorable terms.

If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations or if we are unable to refinance existing indebtedness on favorable terms, we may be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell assets, seek additional capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness. These alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations. In the absence of such operating results and resources, we could face substantial liquidity problems and might be required to dispose of material assets or operations to meet our debt service and other obligations. The indentures governing our notes restrict our ability to dispose of assets and use the proceeds from the disposition. We may not be able to consummate those dispositions or be able to obtain the proceeds which we could realize from them and these proceeds may not be adequate to meet any debt service obligations then due.

We are a holding company and will depend on the business of our subsidiaries to satisfy our obligations under our outstanding senior notes and other obligations.

Each of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation, MagnaChip Semiconductor S.A. and MagnaChip Semiconductor B.V. is a holding company with no independent operations of its own. Our subsidiaries, including our principal manufacturing subsidiary, MagnaChip Korea, own all of our operating businesses. Our subsidiaries will conduct substantially all of the operations necessary to fund payments on our outstanding senior notes, other debt and any other obligations. Our ability to make payments on the senior notes and our other obligations will depend on our subsidiaries' cash flow and their payment of funds to us. Our subsidiaries' ability to make payments to us will depend on:

their earnings;

covenants contained in our debt agreements (including the indenture governing the senior notes) and the debt agreements of our subsidiaries;

covenants contained in other agreements to which we or our subsidiaries are or may become subject;

business and tax considerations; and

applicable law, including any restrictions under Korean law that may be imposed on MagnaChip Korea that would restrict its ability to make payments on intercompany loans from MagnaChip Semiconductor B.V.

We cannot assure you that the operating results of our subsidiaries at any given time will be sufficient to make distributions or other payments to us or that any distributions or payments will be adequate to pay principal and interest, and any other payments, on our outstanding senior notes, other debt or any other obligations when due, and the failure to make such payments could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Restrictions on MagnaChip Korea's ability to make payments on its intercompany loans from MagnaChip Semiconductor B.V., or on its ability to pay dividends in excess of statutory limitations, could hinder our ability to make payments on our 10.500% senior notes due 2018.

We anticipate that payments under our 10.500% senior notes due 2018 will be funded in part by MagnaChip Korea's repayment of its existing loans from MagnaChip Semiconductor B.V., with MagnaChip Semiconductor B.V. using such repayments in turn to repay the loans owed to MagnaChip Semiconductor S.A. Under the

Table of Contents

Korean Foreign Exchange Transaction Act, the minister of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance is authorized to temporarily suspend payments in foreign currencies in the event of natural calamities, wars, conflicts of arms, grave and sudden changes in domestic or foreign economic conditions, or other similar situations. In addition, under the Korean Commercial Code, a Korean company is permitted to make a dividend payment in accordance with the provisions in its articles of incorporation out of retained earnings (as determined in accordance with the Korean Commercial Code and the generally accepted accounting principles in Korea), but no more than twice a year. If MagnaChip Korea is prevented from making payments under its intercompany loans due to restrictions on payments of foreign currency or if it has an insufficient amount of retained earnings under the Korean Commercial Code to make dividend payments to MagnaChip Semiconductor B.V., we may not have sufficient funds to make payments on the senior notes.

The indenture governing the senior notes contains, and our future debt agreements will likely contain, covenants that significantly restrict our operations.

The indenture governing our outstanding senior notes contains, and our future debt agreements will likely contain, numerous covenants imposing financial and operating restrictions on our business. These restrictions may affect our ability to operate our business, may limit our ability to take advantage of potential business opportunities as they arise and may adversely affect the conduct of our current business, including by restricting our ability to finance future operations and capital needs and by limiting our ability to engage in other business activities. These covenants will place restrictions on our ability and the ability of our operating subsidiaries to, among other things:

pay dividends, redeem shares or make other distributions with respect to equity interests, make payments with respect to subordinated indebtedness or other restricted payments;

incur debt or issue preferred stock;

create liens;

make certain investments;

consolidate, merge or dispose of all or substantially all of our assets, taken as a whole;

sell or otherwise transfer or dispose of assets, including equity interests of our subsidiaries;

enter into sale-leaseback transactions;

enter into transactions with our affiliates; and

designate our subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries.

In addition, our future debt agreements will likely contain financial ratios and other financial conditions tests. Our ability to meet those financial ratios and tests could be affected by events beyond our control, and we cannot assure you that we will meet those ratios and tests. A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default under such debt agreements. Upon the occurrence of an event of default under such debt agreements, our lenders under such agreements could elect to declare all amounts outstanding under such debt agreements to be immediately due and payable and terminate all commitments to extend further credit.

Investor confidence may be adversely impacted if we fail to achieve and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting or disclosure controls and procedures or are unable to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and as a result, the value of our securities could decline.

Beginning with our fiscal year ending December 31, 2011, we are subject to rules adopted by the Securities Exchange Commission, or SEC, pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which requires us to include in our Annual Report on Form 10-K our management's report on, and assessment of the effectiveness of, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

If we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting, there is a risk that we will have additional material weaknesses in the future. Moreover, effective internal controls are necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and are important to helping prevent financial fraud. Any of these possible outcomes could result in an adverse reaction in the financial marketplace due to a loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our consolidated financial statements and could result in investigations or sanctions by the SEC, the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, or other regulatory authorities or in stockholder litigation. Any of these factors ultimately could harm our business and could negatively impact the market price of our securities. Ineffective control over financial reporting could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

We are also required to periodically assess and report on the adequacy of our disclosure controls and procedures. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in the reports that it 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 our management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. However, our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. See Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

We may need to incur impairment and other restructuring charges, which could materially affect our results of operations and financial conditions.

During industry downturns and for other reasons, we may need to record impairment or restructuring charges. From November 9, 2009, the date we emerged from Chapter 11 reorganization proceedings, through December 31, 2011, we recognized aggregate restructuring and impairment charges of \$6.1 million, which consisted of \$4.5 million of impairment charges and \$1.6 million of restructuring charges. In the future, we may need to record additional impairment charges or to further restructure our business or incur additional restructuring charges, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

We are subject to litigation risks, which may be costly to defend and the outcome of which is uncertain.

All industries, including the semiconductor industry, are subject to legal claims, with and without merit, that may be particularly costly and which may divert the attention of our management and our resources in general. We are involved in a variety of legal matters, most of which we consider routine matters that arise in the normal course of business. These routine matters typically fall into broad categories such as those involving customers, employment and labor and intellectual property. Even if the final outcome of these legal claims does not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows, defense and settlement costs can be substantial. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, the resolution of any particular legal claim or proceeding could have a material effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

The price of our common stock may be volatile and you may lose all or a part of your investment.

The trading price of our common stock might be subject to wide fluctuations. Factors, some of which are beyond our control, that could affect the trading price of our common stock may include:

actual or anticipated variations in our results of operations from quarter to quarter or year to year;

Table of Contents

announcements by us or our competitors of significant agreements, technological innovations or strategic alliances;

changes in recommendations or estimates by any securities analysts who follow our securities;

addition or loss of significant customers;

recruitment or departure of key personnel;

changes in economic performance or market valuations of competing companies in our industry;

price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market;

market conditions in our industry, end markets and the economy as a whole;

subsequent sales of stock and other financings; and

litigation, legislation, regulation or technological developments that adversely affect our business.

In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a public company's securities, securities class action litigation often has been instituted against the public company. Regardless of its outcome, this type of litigation could result in substantial costs to us and a likely diversion of our management's attention. You may not receive a positive return on your investment when you sell your shares, and you could lose some or the entire amount of your investment.

Control by principal stockholders could adversely affect our other stockholders.

Based upon the number of shares of common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2011, our executive officers, directors and funds affiliated with Avenue collectively beneficially owned approximately 55.0% of our common stock, excluding shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options and warrants, and 56.3% of our common stock, including shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options and warrants that are exercisable within sixty days of December 31, 2011. In addition, Avenue currently has three employees serving as members of our seven-member board of directors. Therefore, Avenue will continue to have significant influence over our affairs for the foreseeable future, including influence over the election of directors and significant corporate transactions, such as a merger or other sale of our company or our assets

Our concentration of ownership will limit the ability of other stockholders to influence corporate matters and, as a result, we may take actions that our non-sponsor stockholders do not view as beneficial. For example, our concentration of ownership could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control or otherwise discouraging a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of us, which in turn could cause the market price of our common stock to decline or prevent our stockholders from realizing a premium over the market price for their shares of our common stock.

Under our certificate of incorporation, our non-employee directors and non-employee holders of five percent or more of our outstanding common stock do not have a duty to refrain from engaging in a corporate opportunity in the same or similar activities or lines of business as those engaged in by us, our subsidiaries and other related parties. Also, we have renounced any interest or expectancy in such business opportunities even if the opportunity is one that we might reasonably have pursued or had the ability or desire to pursue if granted an opportunity to do so.

We are controlled by Avenue, whose interests in our business may conflict with yours, and we are a controlled company within the meaning of NYSE rules.

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As of December 31, 2011, Avenue beneficially owned approximately 20,789,539 shares, or 54.0%, of our outstanding common stock, including shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding options and warrants that are exercisable within sixty days of December 31, 2011. Accordingly, Avenue is able to control

Table of Contents

most matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, including mergers and sales of substantially all of our assets. Because of the equity ownership of Avenue, we are considered a controlled company for purposes of the NYSE listing requirements. As such, we are exempt from the NYSE corporate governance requirements that our board of directors meet the standards of independence established by those corporate governance requirements and exempt from the requirements that we have separate Compensation and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees made up entirely of directors who meet such independence standards. We have chosen to utilize the exemption available for controlled companies. The NYSE independence standards are intended to ensure that directors who meet the independence standards are free of any conflicting interest with management that could influence their actions as directors. It is possible that the interests of Avenue may in some circumstances conflict with our interests and the interests of our other stockholders.

There is a concentration of ownership of our common stock, and future sales of significant amounts of our common stock could negatively affect our stock price, even if our business is doing well.

As of December 31, 2011, Avenue beneficially owned approximately 20,789,539 shares, or 54.0%, of our outstanding common stock. All of our currently outstanding shares that were issued pursuant to Section 1145 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, including Avenue's shares, are eligible for sale from time to time under Rule 144, Rule 701 or Section 4(1) of the Securities Act, subject only to the limitations on affiliate sales. If any of our current stockholders, including Avenue, sells or is perceived by the market as intending to sell substantial amounts of our common stock, the market price of our common stock could drop significantly, even if our business is doing well.

Provisions in our charter documents and Delaware Law may make it difficult for a third party to acquire us and could depress the price of our common stock.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control or changes in our management. Among other things, our certificate of incorporation and bylaws:

authorize our board of directors to issue, without stockholder approval, preferred stock with such terms as the board of directors may determine;

divide our board of directors into three classes so that only approximately one-third of the total number of directors is elected each year;

permit directors to be removed only for cause by a majority vote;

prohibit action by written consent of our stockholders;

prohibit any person other than our board of directors, the chairman of our board of directors, our Chief Executive Officer or holders of at least 25% of the voting power of all then outstanding shares of capital stock of the corporation entitled to vote generally in the election of directors to call a special meeting of our stockholders; and

specify advance notice requirements for stockholder proposals and director nominations.

In addition we are subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, or DGCL, regulating corporate takeovers and which has an anti-takeover effect with respect to transactions not approved in advance by our board of directors, including discouraging takeover attempts that might result in a premium over the market price for shares of our common stock. In general, those provisions prohibit a Delaware corporation from engaging in any business combination with any interested stockholder for a period of three years following the date that the stockholder became an interested stockholder, unless:

the transaction is approved by the board of directors before the date the interested stockholder attained that status;

Table of Contents

upon consummation of the transaction which resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced; or

on or after such date, the business combination is approved by the board of directors and authorized at a meeting of stockholders, and not by written consent, by at least two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock that is not owned by the interested stockholder.

In general, Section 203 defines a business combination to include the following:

any merger or consolidation involving the corporation and the interested stockholder;

any sale, transfer, pledge or other disposition of 10% or more of the assets of the corporation involving the interested stockholder;

subject to certain exceptions, any transaction that results in the issuance or transfer by the corporation of any stock of the corporation to the interested stockholder;

any transaction involving the corporation that has the effect of increasing the proportionate share of the stock of any class or series of the corporation beneficially owned by the interested stockholder; or

the receipt by the interested stockholder of the benefit of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges or other financial benefits provided by or through the corporation.

In general, Section 203 defines an interested stockholder as any entity or person beneficially owning 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation and any entity or person affiliated with or controlling or controlled by any such entity or person.

A Delaware corporation may opt out of this provision by express provision in its original certificate of incorporation or by amendment to its certificate of incorporation or bylaws approved by its stockholders. However, we have not opted out of, and do not currently intend to opt out of, this provision.

We do not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future, and therefore, investors should rely on sales of their common stock as the only way to realize any future gains on their investments.

We do not intend to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of cash dividends on common stock is restricted under the terms of the indenture for our senior notes. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our board of directors. Accordingly, investors must rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any future gains on their investments.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not Applicable.

Item 2. Properties

Our manufacturing operations consist of three fabrication facilities located in Korea at two sites in Cheongju and one in Gumi. Our facilities have a combined capacity of approximately 136,000 eight-inch equivalent wafers per month. We manufacture wafers utilizing geometries ranging from 0.11 to 2.0 micron. The Cheongju facilities have three main buildings totaling 164,058 square meters devoted to manufacturing and development. The Gumi facility has one main building with 41,022 square meters devoted to manufacturing, testing and packaging.

In addition to our fabrication facilities, we lease facilities in Seoul, Korea, and Cupertino, California. Each of these facilities includes administration, sales and marketing and research and development functions. We lease sales and marketing offices through our subsidiaries in

several other countries.

Table of Contents

The ownership of our wafer manufacturing assets is an important component of our business strategy. Maintaining manufacturing control enables us to develop proprietary, differentiated products and results in higher production yields, as well as shortened design and production cycles. We believe our facilities are suitable and adequate for the conduct of our business for the foreseeable future and that we have sufficient production capacity to service our business as currently contemplated without significant capital investment.

A substantial majority of our assembly, test and packaging services for our Display Solutions business and all of such services for our Power Solutions business are outsourced with the balance handled in-house. Our independent providers of these services are located in Korea, China, Malaysia and Thailand. The relative cost of outsourced services, as compared to in-house services, depends upon many factors specific to each product and circumstance. However, we generally incur higher costs for outsourced services, which can result in lower margins.

Although we own our manufacturing facilities, we are party to a land lease and easement agreement with Hynix pursuant to which we lease the land for our facilities in Cheongju, Korea from Hynix for an indefinite term. Because we share certain facilities with Hynix, several services that are essential to our business are provided to us by or through Hynix under our general service supply agreement with Hynix. These services include electricity, bulk gases and de-ionized water, campus facilities and housing, wastewater and sewage management, environmental safety and certain utilities and infrastructure support services. The services agreement continues for an indefinite term subject to each party having a right to terminate in the event of an uncured breach by the other party.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are subject to lawsuits and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business and intellectual property litigation and infringement claims. Intellectual property litigation and infringement claims, in particular, could cause us to incur significant expenses or prevent us from selling our products. We are currently not involved in any legal proceedings the outcome of which we believe would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities****Market Information**

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol MX. Our common stock has not traded on the NYSE during any prior period. Our initial public offering price on March 10, 2011 was \$14.00. On March 5, 2012, the last reported sales price of our common stock on the NYSE was \$11.06 per share. The table below sets forth the reported high and low sales prices for our common stock since the MagnaChip Corporation IPO.

Price Range of Common Stock

	High	Low
Fiscal 2011		
First Quarter	\$ 14.62	\$ 13.50
Second Quarter	\$ 15.56	\$ 11.26
Third Quarter	\$ 11.74	\$ 6.67
Fourth Quarter	\$ 8.59	\$ 5.10

Stock Performance Graph

The graph and table below compare the cumulative total stockholder return of our common shares with the cumulative total return of the S&P 500 Index and the Philadelphia Semiconductor Index (PHLX) from March 11, 2011 through December 31, 2011. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested on March 11, 2011 in our common shares and in each index and that any dividends were reinvested. No cash dividends have been declared on our common shares since the MagnaChip Corporation IPO.

Comparison of 1 Year Cumulative Total Return*

Among MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation, the S&P 500 Index and the PHLX (By Quarter)

* The stock performance included in this graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock performance.

Table of Contents**Total Return To Stockholders (Including Reinvestment of Dividends)****Quarterly Return Percentage**

Company / Index	Quarter Ending			
	3/31/11	6/30/11	9/30/11	12/31/11
MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation	-1.86%	-16.22%	-41.67%	11.31%
S&P 500 Index	1.80%	0.10%	-13.87%	11.82%
Philadelphia Semiconductor Index	2.21%	-6.18%	-17.43%	7.56%

Indexed Returns

Company / Index	Base	Quarter Ending			
	Period	3/31/11	6/30/11	9/30/11	12/31/11
MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation	\$ 100	\$ 98.14	\$ 82.23	\$ 47.97	\$ 53.39
S&P 500 Index	\$ 100	\$ 101.80	\$ 101.90	\$ 87.77	\$ 98.14
Philadelphia Semiconductor Index	\$ 100	\$ 102.21	\$ 95.90	\$ 79.18	\$ 85.17

Holders

The approximate number of record holders of our outstanding common stock as of February 29, 2012 was 72.

Dividends

We do not intend to pay any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. We anticipate that we will retain all of our future earnings for use in the development of our business and for general corporate purposes. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our board of directors. The payment of cash dividends on our common stock is restricted under the terms of the indenture governing our senior notes.

On April 19, 2010, we made a \$130.7 million cash distribution to our unitholders using proceeds from the sale of our senior notes. The per common unit distribution was \$0.4254 or \$3.4032 per share after giving effect to the corporate conversion.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

We have converted from a Delaware limited liability company into a Delaware corporation. At the time of the corporate conversion in March 2011, all of the outstanding common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC were automatically converted into shares of our common stock and all of the outstanding warrants to purchase common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC were automatically converted into warrants to purchase shares of our common stock. The issuance of common stock and warrants to purchase common stock to our members in the corporate conversion were exempt from registration under the Securities Act by virtue of the exemption provided under Section 3(a)(9) thereof as the common stock and warrants were exchanged by us with our existing security holders exclusively where no commission or other remuneration is paid or given directly or indirectly for soliciting such exchange. The issuance of common stock and warrants also was exempt from registration under the Securities Act by virtue of Section 4(2) thereof as a transaction not involving a public offering or, with respect to certain of our existing security holders, Regulation S thereof as an issuance to non-U.S. persons in transactions that took place outside of the U.S. In addition, as part of our corporate conversion, we converted outstanding options to purchase common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC into options to purchase shares of our common stock. The issuance of such options to purchase shares of our stock pursuant to such corporate conversion was exempt from registration in reliance upon exemptions from the registration requirements provided by Rule 701 under the Securities Act relating to transactions occurring under compensatory benefit plans or provided by Regulation S to non-U.S. persons in transactions that took place outside of the U.S.

Table of Contents**Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

On October 11, 2011, we announced that our board of directors adopted a stock repurchase program whereby we may, subject to prevailing market conditions and other factors, repurchase up to \$35.0 million of our outstanding common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. The program began on October 27, 2011 and will end on October 27, 2012 unless earlier terminated by our board. The program does not require that we purchase a minimum amount of shares of our common stock and may be commenced, suspended, resumed or terminated at any time without notice. The following table summarizes our repurchases during the three months ended December 31, 2011.

Period	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1 to October 31, 2011				
November 1 to November 30, 2011	656,935	\$ 7.58	656,935	\$ 30,008,946.20
December 1 to December 31, 2011	874,605	\$ 7.84	874,605	\$ 23,206,970.70
Total	1,531,540		1,531,540	

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following tables set forth selected historical consolidated financial data of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation on or as of the dates and for the periods indicated. The selected historical consolidated financial data presented below should be read together with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements, including the notes to those consolidated financial statements, appearing elsewhere in this Report.

We have derived the selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the year ended December 31, 2011, the year ended December 31, 2010, the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 from the historical audited consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC included elsewhere in this Report. We have derived the selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 from the historical audited consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC not included in this Report. The historical consolidated financial data for the year ended December 31, 2010 and the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 give retroactive effect to the corporate conversion. The historical results of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation for any prior period are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in any future period.

In connection with our emergence from reorganization proceedings, we implemented fresh-start accounting in accordance with ASC 852 governing reorganizations. We elected to adopt a convenience date of October 25, 2009 (a month end for our financial reporting purposes) for application of fresh-start accounting. In accordance with the ASC 852 governing reorganizations, we recorded largely non-cash reorganization income and expense items directly associated with our reorganization proceedings including professional fees, the revaluation of assets, the effects of our reorganization plan and fresh-start accounting and write-off of debt issuance costs. As a result of the application of fresh-start accounting, our financial statements prior to and including October 25, 2009 represent the operations of our pre-reorganization predecessor company and are presented separately from the financial statements of our post-reorganization successor company. As a result of the application of fresh-start accounting, the financial statements prior to and including October 25, 2009 are not fully comparable with the financial statements for periods after October 25, 2009.

Table of Contents

	Successor(1)			Predecessor		
	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010	Two Month Period Ended December 31, 2009	Ten Month Period Ended October 25, 2009	Years Ended December 31, 2008	Years Ended December 31, 2007
(In millions, except per common unit/share data)						
Statements of Operations Data:						
Net sales	\$ 772.8	\$ 770.4	\$ 111.1	\$ 449.0	\$ 601.7	\$ 709.5
Cost of sales	538.5	526.8	90.4	311.1	445.3	578.9
Gross profit	234.3	243.6	20.7	137.8	156.4	130.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	68.4	66.6	14.5	56.3	81.3	82.7
Research and development expenses	76.8	83.5	14.7	56.1	89.5	90.8
Restructuring and impairment charges	4.1	2.0		0.4	13.4	12.1
Special expense for IPO incentive	12.1					
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	72.9	91.4	(8.6)	25.0	(27.7)	(54.9)
Interest expense, net	(25.0)	(22.9)	(1.3)	(31.2)	(76.1)	(60.3)
Foreign currency gain (loss), net	(11.6)	14.7	9.3	43.4	(210.4)	(4.7)
Reorganization items, net				804.6		
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes	(5.5)					
Others	(1.0)	(0.7)				
	(43.1)	(8.9)	8.1	816.8	(286.5)	(65.0)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	29.8	82.5	(0.5)	841.8	(314.3)	(120.0)
Income tax expenses	8.0	8.4	1.9	7.3	11.6	8.8
Income (loss) from continuing operations	21.8	74.1	(2.5)	834.5	(325.8)	(128.8)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes			0.5	6.6	(91.5)	(51.7)
Net income (loss)	\$ 21.8	\$ 74.1	\$ (2.0)	\$ 841.1	\$ (417.3)	\$ (180.6)
Dividends accrued on preferred unit				6.3	13.3	12.0
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common unit/share	\$ 21.8	\$ 74.1	\$ (2.5)	\$ 828.2	\$ (339.1)	\$ (140.9)
Net income (loss) attributable to common unit/share	\$ 21.8	\$ 74.1	\$ (2.0)	\$ 834.8	\$ (430.6)	\$ (192.6)
Per unit/share data:						
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations per common unit/share						
Basic	\$ 0.56	\$ 1.96	\$ (0.07)	\$ 15.65	\$ (6.43)	\$ (2.69)
Diluted	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.89	\$ (0.07)	\$ 15.65	\$ (6.43)	\$ (2.69)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations per common unit/share						
Basic and diluted	\$	\$	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.12	\$ (1.73)	\$ (0.99)
Earnings (loss) per common unit/share						
Basic	\$ 0.56	\$ 1.96	\$ (0.05)	\$ 15.77	\$ (8.16)	\$ (3.68)
Diluted	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.89	\$ (0.05)	\$ 15.77	\$ (8.16)	\$ (3.68)
Weighted average number of common units/shares						
Basic	38.776	37.836	37.608	52.923	52.769	52.297

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Diluted	39.775	39.144	37.608	52.923	52.769	52.297
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 162.1	\$ 172.2	\$ 64.9	\$ 4.0	\$ 64.3	
Total assets	602.7	625.7	453.3	399.2	707.9	
Total indebtedness(2)	201.4	246.9	61.8	845.0	830.0	
Long-term obligations(3)	201.4	250.0	61.5	143.2	879.4	
Stockholders /Unitholders equity	166.7	162.9	215.7	(787.8)	(477.5)	
Supplemental Data (unaudited):						
Adjusted EBITDA(4)	\$ 142.5	\$ 157.9	\$ 22.1	\$ 76.6		
Adjusted Net Income (Loss)(5)	66.4	89.2	13.3	9.3		

- (1) As of October 25, 2009, the fresh-start adoption date, we adopted fresh-start accounting for our consolidated financial statements. Because of the emergence from reorganization proceedings and adoption of fresh-start accounting, the historical financial information for periods after October 25, 2009 is not fully comparable to periods before October 25, 2009. See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Recent Changes to Our Business.

Table of Contents

- (2) Total indebtedness is calculated as long and short-term borrowings, including the current portion of long-term borrowings.
- (3) Long-term obligations include long-term borrowings, capital leases and redeemable convertible preferred units.
- (4) We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) less income from discontinued operations, net of taxes, adjusted to exclude (i) depreciation and amortization associated with continuing operations, (ii) interest expense, net, (iii) income tax expenses, (iv) restructuring and impairment charges, (v) other restructuring charges, (vi) reorganization items, net, (vii) the increase in cost of sales resulting from the fresh-start accounting inventory step-up, (viii) equity-based compensation expense, (ix) foreign currency loss (gain), net, (x) derivative valuation loss, net, (xi) one-time incentive payments in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO and (xii) loss on early extinguishment of senior notes. See the footnotes to the table below for further information regarding these items. We present Adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure of our performance because:

Adjusted EBITDA eliminates the impact of a number of items that may be either one time or recurring items that we do not consider to be indicative of our core ongoing operating performance;

we believe that Adjusted EBITDA is an enterprise level performance measure commonly reported and widely used by analysts and investors in our industry;

we anticipate that our investor and analyst presentations after we are public will include Adjusted EBITDA; and

we believe that Adjusted EBITDA provides investors with a more consistent measurement of period to period performance of our core operations, as well as a comparison of our operating performance to that of other companies in our industry.

We use Adjusted EBITDA in a number of ways, including:

for planning purposes, including the preparation of our annual operating budget;

to evaluate the effectiveness of our enterprise level business strategies;

in communications with our board of directors concerning our consolidated financial performance; and

in certain of our compensation plans as a performance measure for determining incentive compensation payments.

We encourage you to evaluate each adjustment and the reasons we consider them appropriate. In evaluating Adjusted EBITDA, you should be aware that in the future we may incur expenses similar to the adjustments in this presentation. Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure defined in accordance with GAAP and should not be construed as an alternative to income from continuing operations, cash flows from operating activities or net income (loss), as determined in accordance with GAAP. A reconciliation of net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2010	Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009	Predecessor Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009
	(In millions)			
Net income (loss)	\$ 21.8	\$ 74.1	\$ (2.0)	\$ 841.1
Less: Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes			0.5	6.6
Income (loss) from continuing operations	21.8	74.1	(2.5)	834.5
Adjustments:	51.2	58.4	11.2	37.7

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Depreciation and amortization associated with continuing operations				
Interest expense, net	25.0	22.9	1.3	31.2
Income tax expenses	8.0	8.4	1.9	7.3
Restructuring and impairment charges(a)	4.1	2.0		0.4
Other restructuring charges(b)				13.3
Reorganization items, net(c)				(804.6)
Inventory step-up(d)		0.9	17.2	
Equity-based compensation expense(e)	2.2	5.2	2.2	0.2
Foreign currency loss (gain), net(f)	11.6	(14.7)	(9.3)	(43.4)
Derivative valuation loss, net(g)	1.0	0.7		
Special expense for IPO incentive(h)	12.1			
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes(i)	5.5			
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 142.5	\$ 157.9	\$ 22.1	\$ 76.6

Table of Contents

- (a) This adjustment is comprised of all items included in the restructuring and impairment charges line item on our consolidated statements of operations, and eliminates the impact of restructuring and impairment charges related to (i) for 2011, restructuring charges of \$1.6 million related to the closure of our research and development center in Japan and sales subsidiary in the U.K. and impairment charges related to \$2.0 million from twelve abandoned in-process research and development projects and one dropped existing technology, \$0.4 million from one abandoned system project and \$0.1 million from impairment of tangible and intangible assets, (ii) for 2010, impairment charges of \$2.0 million recorded, of which \$1.6 million of impairment charges were recognized for abandoned in-process research and development projects and \$0.4 million of impairment charges were recognized as a result of an annual impairment test of in-process research and development, accounted for as indefinite-lived intangible assets as part of the application of fresh-start accounting, and (iii) for 2009, termination benefits and other related costs, for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 in connection with the closure of one of our research and development facilities in Japan. We do not believe these restructuring and impairment charges are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because we do not anticipate similar facility closures and market driven events in our ongoing operations, although we cannot guarantee that similar events will not occur in the future.
- (b) This adjustment relates to certain restructuring charges that are not included in the restructuring and impairment charges line item on our consolidated statements of operations. These items are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of operations and are comprised of a charge of \$13.3 million for restructuring-related professional fees and related expenses for 2009. We do not believe these other restructuring charges are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because these charges were related, in significant part, to actions we took in response to the impacts on our business resulting from the global economic recession that persisted through 2008 and 2009. We cannot guarantee that similar charges will not be incurred in the future.
- (c) This adjustment eliminates the impact of largely non-cash reorganization income and expense items directly associated with our reorganization proceedings from our ongoing operations including, among others, professional fees, the revaluation of assets, the effects of the Chapter 11 reorganization plan and fresh-start accounting principles and the write-off of debt issuance costs. Included in reorganization items, net for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 was our predecessor's gain recognized from the effects of our reorganization proceedings. The gain results from the difference between our predecessor's carrying value of remaining pre-petition liabilities subject to compromise and the amounts to be distributed pursuant to the reorganization proceedings. The gain from the effects of the reorganization proceedings and the application of fresh-start accounting principles is comprised of the discharge of liabilities subject to compromise, net of the issuance of new common units and new warrants and the accrual of amounts to be settled in cash. For details regarding this adjustment, see Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation included elsewhere in this Report. We do not believe these items are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because they were incurred as a result of our Chapter 11 reorganization.
- (d) This adjustment eliminates the one-time impact on cost of sales associated with the write-up of our inventory in accordance with the principles of fresh-start accounting upon consummation of the Chapter 11 reorganization.
- (e) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash equity-based compensation expenses. Although we expect to incur non-cash equity-based compensation expenses in the future, we believe that analysts and investors will find it helpful to review our operating performance without the effects of these non-cash expenses, as supplemental information.
- (f) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash foreign currency translation associated with intercompany debt obligations and foreign currency denominated receivables and payables, as well as the cash impact of foreign currency transaction gains or losses on collection of such receivables and payment of such payables. Although we expect to incur foreign currency translation gains or losses in the future, we believe that analysts and investors will find it helpful to review our operating performance without the effects of these primarily non-cash gains or losses, as supplemental information.
- (g) This adjustment eliminates the impact of gain or loss recognized in income on derivatives, which represents hedge ineffectiveness or derivatives value changes excluded from the risk being hedged. We enter into derivative transactions to mitigate foreign exchange risks. As our derivative transactions are limited to a certain portion of our expected cash flows denominated in USD, and we do not enter into derivative transactions for trading or speculative purposes, we do not believe that these charges or gains are indicative of our core operating performance.
- (h) This adjustment eliminates the one-time impact of incentive payments to all employees excluding management in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO.
- (i) This adjustment eliminates the impact of loss on repurchase of \$46.3 million of our senior notes for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements, for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our debt;

although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements;

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Adjusted EBITDA does not consider the potentially dilutive impact of issuing equity-based compensation to our management team and employees;

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the costs of holding certain assets and liabilities in foreign currencies; and

Table of Contents

other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted EBITDA differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure. Because of these limitations, Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as a measure of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business. We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP results and using Adjusted EBITDA only supplementally.

(5) We present Adjusted Net Income as a further supplemental measure of our performance. We prepare Adjusted Net Income by adjusting net income (loss) to eliminate the impact of a number of non-cash expenses and other items that may be either one time or recurring that we do not consider to be indicative of our core ongoing operating performance. We believe that Adjusted Net Income is particularly useful because it reflects the impact of our asset base and capital structure on our operating performance.

We present Adjusted Net Income for a number of reasons, including:

we use Adjusted Net Income in communications with our board of directors concerning our consolidated financial performance;

we believe that Adjusted Net Income is an enterprise level performance measure commonly reported and widely used by analysts and investors in our industry; and

we anticipate that our investor and analyst presentations after we are public will include Adjusted Net Income.

Adjusted Net Income is not a measure defined in accordance with GAAP and should not be construed as an alternative to income from continuing operations, cash flows from operating activities or net income (loss), as determined in accordance with GAAP. We encourage you to evaluate each adjustment and the reasons we consider them appropriate. Other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted Net Income differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure. In addition, in evaluating Adjusted Net Income, you should be aware that in the future we may incur expenses similar to the adjustments in this presentation. We define Adjusted Net Income as net income (loss) less income from discontinued operations, net of taxes, excluding (i) restructuring and impairment charges, (ii) other restructuring charges, (iii) reorganization items, net, (iv) the increase in cost of sales resulting from the fresh-start accounting inventory step-up, (v) equity-based compensation expense, (vi) amortization of intangibles associated with continuing operations, (vii) foreign currency loss (gain), net, (viii) derivative valuation loss, net, (ix) one-time incentive payments in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO and (x) loss on early extinguishment of senior notes.

The following table summarizes the adjustments to net income (loss) that we make in order to calculate Adjusted Net Income for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2010	Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009	Predecessor Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009
	(In millions)			
Net income (loss)	\$ 21.8	\$ 74.1	\$ (2.0)	\$ 841.1
Less: Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes			0.5	6.6
Income (loss) from continuing operations	21.8	74.1	(2.5)	834.5
Adjustments:				
Restructuring and impairment charges(a)	4.1	2.0		0.4
Other restructuring charges(b)				13.3
Reorganization items, net(c)				(804.6)
Inventory step-up(d)		0.9	17.2	
Equity-based compensation expense(e)	2.2	5.2	2.2	0.2
Amortization of intangibles associated with continuing operations(f)	8.1	21.0	5.6	8.8
Foreign currency loss (gain), net(g)	11.6	(14.7)	(9.3)	(43.4)
Derivative valuation loss, net(h)	1.0	0.7		

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Special expense for IPO incentive(i)	12.1			
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes(j)	5.5			
Adjusted Net Income (Loss)	\$ 66.4	\$ 89.2	\$ 13.3	\$ 9.3

- (a) This adjustment is comprised of all items included in the restructuring and impairment charges line item on our consolidated statements of operations, and eliminates the impact of restructuring and impairment charges related to (i) for 2011, restructuring charges of \$1.6 million related to the closure of our research and development center in Japan and sales subsidiary in the U.K. and impairment charges related to \$2.0 million from twelve abandoned in-process research and development projects and one dropped existing technology, \$0.4 million from one abandoned system project and \$0.1 million from impairment of tangible and intangible assets, (ii) for 2010, impairment charges of \$2.0 million recorded, of which \$1.6 million of impairment charges were recognized for abandoned in-process research and

Table of Contents

development projects and \$0.4 million of impairment charges were recognized as a result of an annual impairment test of in-process research and development, accounted for as indefinite-lived intangible assets as part of the application of fresh-start accounting and (iii) for 2009, termination benefits and other related costs, for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 in connection with the closure of one of our research and development facilities in Japan. We do not believe these restructuring and impairment charges are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because we do not anticipate similar facility closures and market driven events in our ongoing operations, although we cannot guarantee that similar events will not occur in the future.

- (b) This adjustment relates to certain restructuring charges that are not included in the restructuring and impairment charges line item on our consolidated statements of operations. These items are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of operations and comprised of a charge of \$13.3 million for restructuring-related professional fees and related expenses for 2009. We do not believe these other restructuring charges are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because these charges were related, in significant part, to actions we took in response to the impacts on our business resulting from the global economic recession that persisted through 2008 and 2009. We cannot guarantee that similar charges will not be incurred in the future.
- (c) This adjustment eliminates the impact of largely non-cash reorganization income and expense items directly associated with our reorganization proceedings from our ongoing operations including, among others, professional fees, the revaluation of assets, the effects of the Chapter 11 reorganization plan and fresh-start accounting principles and the write-off of debt issuance costs. Included in reorganization items, net for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 was our predecessor's gain recognized from the effects of our reorganization proceedings. The gain results from the difference between our predecessor's carrying value of remaining pre-petition liabilities subject to compromise and the amounts to be distributed pursuant to the reorganization proceedings. The gain from the effects of the reorganization proceedings and the application of fresh-start accounting principles is comprised of the discharge of liabilities subject to compromise, net of the issuance of new common units and new warrants and the accrual of amounts to be settled in cash. For details regarding this adjustment, see Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation included elsewhere in this Report. We do not believe these items are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because they were incurred as a result of our reorganization proceedings.
- (d) This adjustment eliminates the one-time impact on cost of sales associated with the write-up of our inventory in accordance with the principles of fresh-start accounting upon consummation of the Chapter 11 reorganization.
- (e) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash equity-based compensation expenses. Although we expect to incur non-cash equity-based compensation expenses in the future, we believe that analysts and investors will find it helpful to review our operating performance without the effects of these non-cash expenses, as supplemental information.
- (f) This adjustment eliminates the non-cash impact of amortization expense for intangible assets created as a result of the purchase accounting treatment of the Original Acquisition and other subsequent acquisitions, and from the application of fresh-start accounting in connection with the reorganization proceedings. We do not believe these non-cash amortization expenses for intangibles are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because the assets would not have been capitalized on our balance sheet but for the application of purchase accounting or fresh-start accounting, as applicable.
- (g) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash foreign currency translation associated with intercompany debt obligations and foreign currency denominated receivables and payables, as well as the cash impact of foreign currency transaction gains or losses on collection of such receivables and payment of such payables. Although we expect to incur foreign currency translation gains or losses in the future, we believe that analysts and investors will find it helpful to review our operating performance without the effects of these primarily non-cash gains or losses, as supplemental information.
- (h) This adjustment eliminates the impact of gain or loss recognized in income on derivatives, which represents hedge ineffectiveness or derivatives value changes excluded from the risk being hedged. We enter into derivative transactions to mitigate foreign exchange risks. As our derivative transactions are limited to a certain portion of our expected cash flows denominated in USD, and we do not enter into derivative transactions for trading or speculative purposes, we do not believe that these charges or gains are indicative of our core operating performance.
- (i) This adjustment eliminates the one-time impact of incentive payments to all employees excluding management in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO.
- (j) This adjustment eliminates the impact of loss on repurchase of \$46.3 million of our senior notes for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Adjusted Net Income has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

Adjusted Net Income does not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements, for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

Adjusted Net Income does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;

Adjusted Net Income does not consider the potentially dilutive impact of issuing equity-based compensation to our management team and employees;

Adjusted Net Income does not reflect the costs of holding certain assets and liabilities in foreign currencies; and

other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted Net Income differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure. Because of these limitations, Adjusted Net Income should not be considered as a measure of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business. We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP results and using Adjusted Net Income only supplementally.

Table of Contents

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this Report. This discussion and analysis contains, in addition to historical information, forward-looking statements that include risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth under the heading "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Report.

Overview

We are a Korea-based designer and manufacturer of analog and mixed-signal semiconductor products for high-volume consumer applications. We believe we have one of the broadest and deepest analog and mixed-signal semiconductor technology platforms in the industry, supported by our 30-year operating history, large portfolio of approximately 2,975 registered novel patents and 425 pending novel patent applications and extensive engineering and manufacturing process expertise. Our business is comprised of three key segments: Display Solutions, Power Solutions and Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Our Display Solutions products include display drivers that cover a wide range of flat panel displays and multimedia devices. Our Power Solutions products include discrete and integrated circuit solutions for power management in high-volume consumer applications. Our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment provides specialty analog and mixed-signal foundry services for fabless semiconductor companies that serve the consumer, computing and wireless end markets.

Our wide variety of analog and mixed-signal semiconductor products and manufacturing services combined with our deep technology platform allows us to address multiple high-growth end markets and to rapidly develop and introduce new products and services in response to market demands. Our substantial manufacturing operations in Korea and design center in Korea place us at the core of the global consumer electronics supply chain. We believe this enables us to quickly and efficiently respond to our customers' needs and allows us to better service and capture additional demand from existing and new customers.

To maintain and increase our profitability, we must accurately forecast trends in demand for consumer electronics products that incorporate semiconductor products we produce. We must understand our customers' needs as well as the likely end market trends and demand in the markets they serve. We must balance the likely manufacturing utilization demand of our product businesses and foundry business to optimize our facilities utilization. We must also invest in relevant research and development activities and manufacturing capacity and purchase necessary materials on a timely basis to meet our customers' demand while maintaining our target margins and cash flow.

The semiconductor markets in which we participate are highly competitive. The prices of our products tend to decrease regularly over their useful lives, and such price decreases can be significant as new generations of products are introduced by us or our competitors. We strive to offset the impact of declining selling prices for existing products through cost reductions and the introduction of new products that command selling prices above the average selling price of our existing products. In addition, we seek to manage our inventories and manufacturing capacity so as to mitigate the risk of losses from product obsolescence.

Demand for our products and services is driven primarily by overall demand for consumer electronics products and can be adversely affected by periods of weak consumer spending or by market share losses by our customers. To mitigate the impact of market volatility on our business, we seek to address market segments and geographies with higher growth rates than the overall consumer electronics industry. We expect to derive a meaningful portion of our growth from growing demand in such markets. We also expect that new competitors will emerge in these markets that may place increased pressure on the pricing for our products and services, but we believe that we will be able to successfully compete based upon our higher quality products and services and that the impact from the increased competition will be more than offset by increased demand arising from such markets. Further, we believe we are well-positioned competitively as a result of our long operating history, existing manufacturing capacity and our Korea-based operations.

Table of Contents

Within our Display Solutions and Power Solutions segments, net sales are driven by design wins in which we or another company is selected by an electronics OEM or other potential customer to supply its demand for a particular product. A customer will often have more than one supplier designed in to multi-source components for a particular product line. Once designed in, we often specify the pricing of a particular product for a set period of time, with periodic discussions and renegotiations of pricing with our customers. In any given period, our net sales depend heavily upon the end-market demand for the goods in which our products are used, the inventory levels maintained by our customers and in some cases, allocation of demand for components for a particular product among selected qualified suppliers.

Within the Semiconductor Manufacturing Services business, net sales are driven by customers' decisions on which manufacturing services provider to use for a particular product. Most of our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services customers are fabless and depend upon service providers like us to manufacture their products. A customer will often have more than one supplier of manufacturing services; however, they tend to allocate a majority of manufacturing volume to one of their suppliers. We strive to be the primary supplier of manufacturing services to our customers. Once selected as a primary supplier, we often specify the pricing of a particular service on a per wafer basis for a set period of time, with periodic discussions and renegotiations of pricing with our customers. In any given period, our net sales depend heavily upon the end-market demand for the goods in which the products we manufacture for customers are used, the inventory levels maintained by our customers and in some cases, allocation of demand for manufacturing services among selected qualified suppliers.

In contrast to fabless semiconductor companies, our internal manufacturing capacity provides us with greater control over manufacturing costs and the ability to implement process and production improvements which can favorably impact gross profit margins. Our internal manufacturing capacity also allows for better control over delivery schedules, improved consistency over product quality and reliability and improved ability to protect intellectual property from misappropriation. However, having internal manufacturing capacity exposes us to the risk of under-utilization of manufacturing capacity which results in lower gross profit margins, particularly during downturns in the semiconductor industry.

Our products and services require investments in capital equipment. Analog and mixed-signal manufacturing facilities and processes are typically distinguished by the design and process implementation expertise rather than the use of the most advanced equipment. These processes also tend to migrate more slowly to smaller geometries due to technological barriers and increased costs. For example, some of our products use high-voltage technology that requires larger geometries and that may not migrate to smaller geometries for several years, if at all. Additionally, the performance of many of our products is not necessarily dependent on geometry. As a result, our manufacturing base and strategy does not require substantial investment in leading edge process equipment, allowing us to utilize our facilities and equipment over an extended period of time with moderate required capital investments. Generally, incremental capacity expansions in our segment of the market result in more moderate industry capacity expansion as compared to leading edge processes. As a result, this market, and we, specifically, are less likely to experience significant industry overcapacity, which can cause product prices to plunge dramatically. In general, we seek to invest in manufacturing capacity that can be used for multiple high-value applications over an extended period of time. We believe this capital investment strategy enables us to optimize our capital investments and facilitates deeper and more diversified product and service offerings.

Our success going forward will depend upon our ability to adapt to future challenges such as the emergence of new competitors for our products and services or the consolidation of current competitors. Additionally, we must innovate to remain ahead of, or at least rapidly adapt to, technological breakthroughs that may lead to a significant change in the technology necessary to deliver our products and services. We believe that our established relationships and close collaboration with leading customers enhance our visibility into new product opportunities, market and technology trends and improve our ability to meet these challenges successfully. In our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services business, we strive to maintain competitiveness and our position as a primary manufacturing services provider to our customers by offering high value added, unique processes, high flexibility and excellent service.

Table of Contents

Controls and Procedures

In connection with the audits of our consolidated financial statements for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and two-month period ended December 31, 2009, our independent registered public accounting firm reported two control deficiencies which represented a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. The two control deficiencies were that we did not have a sufficient number of financial personnel with requisite financial accounting experience and that our internal controls over non-routine transactions were not effective to ensure that accounting considerations are identified and appropriately recorded. We identified and took steps to remediate this material weakness. Based on assessments of the remediation actions taken, our management concluded that those two control deficiencies which represented a material weakness no longer existed as of December 31, 2010. See Item 9A. Controls and Procedures for management's remediation initiatives.

Recent Developments

On June 12, 2009, we filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in order to address the growing demands on our cash flow resulting from our long-term indebtedness. Our plan of reorganization went effective and we emerged from the reorganization proceeding on November 9, 2009. As a result of the plan of reorganization, our indebtedness was reduced from \$845.0 million immediately prior to the effectiveness of our plan of reorganization to \$61.8 million as of December 31, 2009.

In connection with our emergence from reorganization proceedings, we implemented fresh-start accounting in accordance with ASC 852 governing reorganizations. We elected to adopt a convenience date of October 25, 2009 (a month end for our financial reporting purposes) for application of fresh-start accounting. In accordance with ASC 852 governing reorganizations, we recorded largely non-cash reorganization income and expense items directly associated with our reorganization proceedings including professional fees, the revaluation of assets, the effects of our reorganization plan and fresh-start accounting, and write-off of debt issuance costs.

On April 9, 2010, we completed the sale of \$250.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 10.500% senior notes due 2018, which we refer to as the senior notes. Of the \$238.4 million of net proceeds, \$130.7 million was used to make a distribution to our equityholders and \$61.6 million was used to repay all outstanding borrowings under our term loan. The remaining proceeds of \$46.1 million were retained to fund working capital and for general corporate purposes.

In March 2011, we completed an initial public offering, which we refer to as the MagnaChip Corporation IPO, of 9,500,000 shares of common stock, and we listed on the NYSE. All shares were sold in the form of depositary shares and each depositary share represented an ownership interest in one share of common stock. Of the 9,500,000 shares, 950,000 shares were newly issued by us and 8,550,000 shares were sold by selling stockholders. All outstanding depositary shares were automatically cancelled on April 24, 2011 and the underlying shares of common stock were issued to the holders of such cancelled depositary shares. We received \$12.4 million of proceeds from the issuance of the new shares of common stock after deducting underwriters' discounts and commissions, and we did not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of common stock offered by the selling stockholders. We incurred \$10.8 million of MagnaChip Corporation IPO expenses that were recorded as decrease of additional paid-in capital in our consolidated balance sheets.

Prior to the MagnaChip Corporation IPO, our board of directors and the holders of a majority of our outstanding common units converted MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC from a Delaware limited liability company to MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation, a Delaware corporation. In connection with the corporate conversion, outstanding common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC were automatically converted into shares of common stock of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation, outstanding options to purchase common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC were automatically converted into options to purchase shares of

Table of Contents

common stock of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation and outstanding warrants to purchase common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC were automatically converted into warrants to purchase shares of common stock of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation, all at a ratio of one share of common stock for eight common units.

On May 16, 2011, two of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, MagnaChip Semiconductor S.A. and MagnaChip Semiconductor Finance Company, repurchased \$35.0 million out of \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of our senior notes then outstanding at a price of 109.0% from funds affiliated with Avenue Capital Management II, L.P. In connection with the May 2011 repurchase of the senior notes, the Company recognized \$4.1 million of loss on early extinguishment of senior notes, which consisted of \$3.2 million from repurchase premium, \$0.4 million from write-off of discounts, \$0.2 million from write-off of debt issuance costs and \$0.3 million from incurrence of direct legal and advisory service fees.

On September 19, 2011, two our wholly-owned subsidiaries, MagnaChip Semiconductor S.A. and MagnaChip Semiconductor Finance Company, repurchased \$11.3 million out of \$215 million aggregate principal amount of our senior notes then outstanding at a price of 107.5%. In connection with the September 2011 repurchase of the senior notes, we recognized \$1.4 million of loss on early extinguishment of senior notes, which consisted of \$0.9 million from repurchase premium, \$0.1 million from write-off of discounts, \$0.4 million from write-off of debt issuance costs.

On October 11, 2011, we announced that our board of directors adopted a stock repurchase program whereby we may, subject to prevailing market conditions and other factors, repurchase up to \$35.0 million of our outstanding common stock. The stock repurchase program began on October 27, 2011 and will end on October 27, 2012 unless earlier terminated by our board. The stock repurchase program does not require that we purchase a minimum amount of shares of our common stock and may be commenced, suspended, resumed or terminated at any time without notice. As of December 31, 2011, we had purchased 1,531,540 shares of our common stock in the open market at an aggregate cost of \$11.8 million.

On March 2, 2012, our Korean subsidiary, MagnaChip Semiconductor, Ltd., acquired certain assets and liabilities of a privately-held semiconductor company that designs and manufactures IGBT, Fast Recovery Diode and MOSFET modules.

Business Segments

We report in three separate business segments because we derive our revenues from three principal business lines: Display Solutions, Power Solutions, and Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. We have identified these segments based on how we allocate resources and assess our performance.

Display Solutions: Our Display Solutions products include source and gate drivers and timing controllers that cover a wide range of flat panel displays used in LCD televisions and LED televisions and displays, mobile PCs and mobile communications and entertainment devices. Our display solutions support the industry's most advanced display technologies, such as LTPS and AMOLED, as well as high-volume display technologies such as TFT. Our Display Solutions business represented 43.9%, 39.7% and 50.5% of our net sales for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 (on a combined basis), respectively.

Power Solutions: Our Power Solutions segment produces power management semiconductor products including discrete and integrated circuit solutions for power management in high-volume consumer applications. These products include MOSFETs, LED drivers, DC-DC converters, analog switches and linear regulators, such as low-dropout regulators, or LDOs. Our Power Solutions products are designed for applications such as mobile phones, LCD televisions, and desktop computers, and allow electronics manufacturers to achieve specific design goals of high efficiency and low standby power consumption. Going forward, we expect to continue to expand our power management product portfolio. Our Power Solutions business represented 12.0%, 7.4% and 2.2% of our net sales for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 (on a combined basis), respectively.

Semiconductor Manufacturing Services: Our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment provides specialty analog and mixed-signal foundry services to fabless semiconductor companies that serve the consumer, computing and wireless end markets. We manufacture wafers based on our customers' product

Table of Contents

designs. We do not market these products directly to end customers but rather supply manufactured wafers and products to our customers to market to their end customers. We offer approximately 278 process flows to our manufacturing services customers. We also often partner with key customers to jointly develop or customize specialized processes that enable our customers to improve their products and allow us to develop unique manufacturing expertise. Our manufacturing services are targeted at customers who require differentiated, specialty analog and mixed-signal process technologies such as high voltage CMOS, embedded memory and power. These customers typically serve high-growth and high-volume applications in the consumer, computing and wireless end markets. Our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services business represented 43.8%, 52.6% and 46.7% of our net sales for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 (on a combined basis), respectively.

Additional Business Metrics Evaluated by Management

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income

We use the terms Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income throughout this Report. Adjusted EBITDA, as we define it, is a non-GAAP measure. We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) less income from discontinued operations, net of taxes, adjusted to exclude (i) depreciation and amortization associated with continuing operations, (ii) interest expense, net, (iii) income tax expenses, (iv) restructuring and impairment charges, (v) other restructuring charges, (vi) reorganization items, net, (vii) the increase in cost of sales resulting from the fresh-start accounting inventory step-up, (viii) equity-based compensation expense, (ix) foreign currency loss (gain), net, (x) derivative valuation loss, net, (xi) one-time incentive payments in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO and (xii) loss on early extinguishment of senior notes.

We define Adjusted Net Income as net income (loss) less income from discontinued operations, net of taxes, excluding (i) restructuring and impairment charges, (ii) other restructuring charges, (iii) reorganization items, net, (iv) the increase in cost of sales resulting from the fresh-start accounting inventory step-up, (v) equity-based compensation expense, (vi) amortization of intangibles associated with continuing operations, (vii) foreign currency loss (gain), net, (viii) derivative valuation loss, net, (ix) one-time incentive payments in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO and (x) loss on early extinguishment of senior notes.

We present Adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure of our performance because:

Adjusted EBITDA eliminates the impact of a number of items that may be either one time or recurring that we do not consider to be indicative of our core ongoing operating performance;

we believe that Adjusted EBITDA is an enterprise level performance measure commonly reported and widely used by analysts and investors in our industry;

our investor and analyst presentations include Adjusted EBITDA; and

we believe that Adjusted EBITDA provides investors with a more consistent measurement of period to period performance of our core operations, as well as a comparison of our operating performance to companies in our industry.

We use Adjusted EBITDA in a number of ways, including:

for planning purposes, including the preparation of our annual operating budget;

to evaluate the effectiveness of our enterprise level business strategies;

in communications with our board of directors concerning our consolidated financial performance; and

in certain of our compensation plans as a performance measure for determining incentive compensation payments.

Table of Contents

We present Adjusted Net Income for a number of reasons, including:

we use Adjusted Net Income in communications with our board of directors concerning our consolidated financial performance;

we believe that Adjusted Net Income is an enterprise level performance measure commonly reported and widely used by analysts and investors in our industry; and

we anticipate that our investor and analyst presentations after we are public will include Adjusted Net Income.

In evaluating Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income, you should be aware that in the future we may incur expenses similar to the adjustments in our presentation of Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income. Our presentation of Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income should not be construed as an inference that our future results will be unaffected by unusual or non-recurring items. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income are not measures defined in accordance with GAAP and should not be construed as an alternative to operating income, cash flows from operating activities or net income (loss), as determined in accordance with GAAP.

Our Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income for the year ended December 31, 2011 were \$142.5 million and \$66.4 million, respectively. Our Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income for the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$157.9 million and \$89.2 million, respectively. Our Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009 were \$98.7 million and \$22.6 million, respectively

Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Net Sales. We derive a majority of our sales (net of sales returns and allowances) from three reportable segments: Display Solutions, Power Solutions and Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Our product inventory is primarily located in Korea and is available for drop shipment globally. Outside of Korea, we maintain limited product inventory, and our sales representatives generally relay orders to our factories in Korea for fulfillment. We have strategically located our sales and technical support offices near concentrations of major customers. Our sales offices are located in Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, China and the United States. Our network of authorized agents and distributors consists of agents in the United States and Europe and distributors and agents in the Asia Pacific region. Our net sales from All other consist principally of rental income and the disposal of waste materials and, to a limited extent in 2011, semiconductor processing services for one customer where we completed a limited number of process steps, rather than the entire production process, which we refer to as unit processing.

We recognize revenue when risk and reward of ownership passes to the customer either upon shipment, upon product delivery at the customer's location or upon customer acceptance, depending on the terms of the arrangement. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, our net sales to our ten largest customers represented 63% and 63% of our net sales, respectively. We have a combined production capacity of over 136,000 eight-inch equivalent semiconductor wafers per month. We believe our large-scale, cost-effective fabrication facilities enable us to rapidly adjust our production levels to meet shifts in demand by our end customers.

Gross Profit. Our overall gross profit generally fluctuates as a result of changes in overall sales volumes and in the average selling prices of our products and services. Other factors that influence our gross profit include changes in product mix, the introduction of new products and services and subsequent generations of existing products and services, shifts in the utilization of our manufacturing facilities and the yields achieved by our manufacturing operations, changes in material, labor and other manufacturing costs and variation in depreciation expense. Gross profit varies by our operating segments.

Average Selling Prices. Average selling prices for our products tend to be highest at the time of introduction of new products which utilize the latest technology and tend to decrease over time as such products mature in the market and are replaced by next generation products. We strive to offset the impact of declining selling prices for existing products through our product development activities and by introducing new products that

Table of Contents

command selling prices above the average selling price of our existing products. In addition, we seek to manage our inventories and manufacturing capacity so as to preclude losses from product and productive capacity obsolescence.

Material Costs. Our cost of sales consists of costs of raw materials, such as silicon wafers, chemicals, gases and tape, packaging supplies, equipment maintenance and depreciation expenses. We use processes that require specialized raw materials, such as silicon wafers, that are generally available from a limited number of suppliers. If demand increases or supplies decrease, the costs of our raw materials could significantly increase.

Labor Costs. A significant portion of our employees are located in Korea. Under Korean labor laws, most employees and certain executive officers with one or more years of service are entitled to severance benefits upon the termination of their employment based on their length of service and rate of pay. As of December 31, 2011, approximately 98.4% of our employees were eligible for severance benefits.

Depreciation Expense. We periodically evaluate the carrying values of long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, as well as the related depreciation periods. We depreciated our property, plant and equipment using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of our assets. Depreciation rates vary from 30-40 years on buildings to five to 12 years for certain equipment and assets. Our evaluation of carrying values is based on various analyses including cash flow and profitability projections. If our projections indicate that future undiscounted cash flows are not sufficient to recover the carrying values of the related long-lived assets, the carrying value of the assets is impaired and will be reduced, with the reduction charged to expense so that the carrying value is equal to fair value.

Prior to July 1, 2011, we depreciated machinery and measurement equipment using the straight-line method over 5 to 10 years. However, based on an evaluation of the appropriateness of depreciable lives including a review of historical usage and an expansion of our Power Solutions business, we determined that machinery and measurement equipment have a longer life than previously estimated. As a result, we changed the estimate of depreciable lives for machinery and measurement equipment to 10 to 12 years. The purpose of this change was to more accurately reflect the productive life of these assets. In accordance with ASC 250-10-45, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, the change in life has been accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis from July 1, 2011. As a result of the change in the estimated life of machinery and measurement equipment, cost of sales was \$4.8 million lower, net income was \$5.2 million higher and net income per diluted share was \$0.13 higher for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Selling Expenses. We sell our products worldwide through a direct sales force as well as a network of sales agents and representatives to OEMs, including major branded customers and contract manufacturers, and indirectly through distributors. Selling expenses consist primarily of the personnel costs for the members of our direct sales force, a network of sales representatives and other costs of distribution. Personnel costs include base salary, benefits and incentive compensation. As incentive compensation is tied to various net sales goals, it will increase or decrease with net sales.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses consist of the costs of various corporate operations, including finance, legal, human resources and other administrative functions. These expenses primarily consist of payroll-related expenses, consulting and other professional fees and office facility-related expenses. Historically, our selling, general and administrative expenses have remained relatively constant as a percentage of net sales, and we expect this trend to continue in the future.

Research and Development. The rapid technological change and product obsolescence that characterize our industry require us to make continuous investments in research and development. Product development time frames vary but, in general, we incur research and development costs one to two years before generating sales from the associated new products. These expenses include personnel costs for members of our engineering workforce, cost of photomasks, silicon wafers and other non-recurring engineering charges related to product design. Additionally, we develop base-line process technology through experimentation and through the design and use of

Table of Contents

characterization wafers that help achieve commercially feasible yields for new products. The majority of research and development expenses are for process development that serves as a common technology platform for all of our product segments. Consequently, we do not allocate these expenses to individual segments.

Restructuring and Impairment Charges. We evaluate the recoverability of certain long-lived assets and in-process research and development assets on a periodic basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. In our efforts to improve our overall profitability in future periods, we have closed or otherwise impaired, and may in the future close or impair, facilities that are underutilized and that are no longer aligned with our long-term business goals.

Interest Expense, Net. Our interest expense was incurred primarily under our senior notes. In April 2010, we repaid our term loan with a portion of the proceeds from our sale of \$250.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 10.500% senior notes due 2018. We repurchased \$35.0 million and \$11.3 million of such senior notes in May and September 2011, respectively.

Impact of Foreign Currency Exchange Rates on Reported Results of Operations. Historically, a portion of our revenues and greater than the majority of our operating expenses and costs of sales have been denominated in non-U.S. currencies, principally the Korean won, and we expect that this will remain true in the future. Because we report our results of operations in U.S. dollars converted from our non-U.S. revenues and expenses based on monthly average exchange rates, changes in the exchange rate between the Korean won and the U.S. dollar could materially impact our reported results of operations and distort period to period comparisons. In particular, because of the difference in the amount of our consolidated revenues and expenses that are in U.S. dollars relative to Korean won, depreciation in the U.S. dollar relative to the Korean won could result in a material increase in reported costs relative to revenues, and therefore could cause our profit margins and operating income (loss) to appear to decline materially, particularly relative to prior periods. The converse is true if the U.S. dollar were to appreciate relative to the Korean won. As a result of such foreign currency fluctuations, it could be more difficult to detect underlying trends in our business and results of operations. In addition, to the extent that fluctuations in currency exchange rates cause our results of operations to differ from our expectations or the expectations of our investors, the trading price of our stock could be adversely affected.

From time to time, we may engage in exchange rate hedging activities in an effort to mitigate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Our Korean subsidiary enters into foreign currency option, forward and zero cost collar contracts in order to mitigate a portion of the impact of U.S. dollar-Korean won exchange rate fluctuations on our operating results. These foreign currency option, forward and zero cost collar contracts typically require us to sell specified notional amounts in U.S. dollars and provide us the option to sell specified notional amounts in U.S. dollars during successive months to our counterparty in exchange for Korean won at specified exchange rates. Obligations under these foreign currency option, forward and zero cost collar contracts must be cash collateralized if our exposure exceeds certain specified thresholds. These option, forward and zero cost collar contracts may be terminated by the counterparty in a number of circumstances, including if our long-term debt rating falls below B-/B3 or if our total cash and cash equivalents is less than \$30.0 million at the end of a fiscal quarter. We cannot assure you that any hedging technique we implement will be effective. If our hedging activities are not effective, changes in currency exchange rates may have a more significant impact on our results of operations.

Foreign Currency Gain or Loss. Foreign currency translation gains or losses on transactions by us or our subsidiaries in a currency other than our or our subsidiaries' functional currency are included in our statements of operations as a component of other income (expense). A substantial portion of this net foreign currency gain or loss relates to non-cash translation gain or loss related to the principal balance of intercompany balances at our Korean subsidiary that are denominated in U.S. dollars. This gain or loss results from fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Korean won and U.S. dollar.

Table of Contents

Income Taxes. We record our income taxes in each of the tax jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves using an asset and liability approach whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded for differences in the financial reporting bases and tax bases of our assets and liabilities. We exercise significant management judgment in determining our provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities. We assess whether it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets existing at the period-end will be realized in future periods. In such assessment, we consider all available positive and negative evidence, including scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies and recent results of operations. In the event, we were to determine that it would be able to realize the deferred income tax assets in the future in excess of their net recorded amount, we would adjust the valuation allowance, which would reduce the provision for income taxes. Our income tax expense has been low in absolute dollars and as a percentage of net sales principally due to the availability of tax loss carry-forwards.

Our operations are subject to income and transaction taxes in the United States and in multiple foreign jurisdictions including Korea. Significant estimates and judgments are required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes. Some of these estimates are based on interpretations of existing tax laws or regulations. The ultimate amount of tax liability may be uncertain as a result.

Capital Expenditures. We invest in manufacturing equipment, software design tools and other tangible and intangible assets for capacity expansion and technology improvement. Capacity expansions and technology improvements typically occur in anticipation of seasonal increases in demand. We typically pay for capital expenditures in partial installments with portions due on order, delivery and final acceptance. Our capital expenditures include our payments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment as well as payments for the registration of intellectual property rights.

Inventories. We monitor our inventory levels in light of product development changes and market expectations. We may be required to take additional charges for quantities in excess of demand, cost in excess of market value and product age. Our analysis may take into consideration historical usage, expected demand, anticipated sales price, new product development schedules, the effect new products might have on the sales of existing products, product age, customer design activity, customer concentration and other factors. These forecasts require us to estimate our ability to predict demand for current and future products and compare those estimates with our current inventory levels and inventory purchase commitments. Our forecasts for our inventory may differ from actual inventory use.

Principles of Consolidation. Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of our company and our wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation.

Segments. We operate in three segments: Display Solutions, Power Solutions and Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Net sales for the All other category primarily relate to certain business activities that do not constitute operating or reportable segments.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain information related to our operations, expressed in U.S. dollars and as a percentage of our net sales:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011		Successor Company Year Ended December 31, 2010		Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009		Predecessor Company Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009	
	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales
(In millions)								
Consolidated statements of operations data:								
Net sales	\$ 772.8	100.0%	\$ 770.4	100.0%	\$ 111.1	100.0%	\$ 449.0	100.0%
Cost of sales	538.5	69.7	526.8	68.4	90.4	81.4	311.1	69.3
Gross profit	234.3	30.3	243.6	31.6	20.7	18.6	137.8	30.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	68.4	8.8	66.6	8.6	14.5	13.1	56.3	12.5
Research and development expenses	76.8	9.9	83.5	10.8	14.7	13.3	56.1	12.5
Restructuring and impairment charges	4.1	0.5	2.0	0.3			0.4	0.1
Special expense for IPO incentive	12.1	1.6						
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	72.9	9.4	91.4	11.9	(8.6)	(7.7)	25.0	5.6
Interest expense, net	(25.0)	(3.2)	(22.9)	(3.0)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(31.2)	(6.9)
Foreign currency gain (loss), net	(11.6)	(1.5)	14.7	1.9	9.3	8.4	43.4	9.7
Reorganization items, net							804.6	179.2
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes	(5.5)	(0.7)						
Others	(1.0)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(0.1)				
	(43.1)	(5.6)	(8.9)	(1.2)	8.1	7.3	816.8	181.9
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	29.8	3.9	82.5	10.7	(0.5)	(0.5)	841.8	187.5
Income tax expenses	8.0	1.0	8.4	1.1	1.9	1.8	7.3	1.6
Income (loss) from continuing operations	21.8	2.8	74.1	9.6	(2.5)	(2.2)	834.5	185.9
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes					0.5	0.5	6.6	1.5
Net income (loss)	\$ 21.8	2.8%	\$ 74.1	9.6%	\$ (2.0)	(1.8)%	\$ 841.1	187.3%
Net Sales:								
Display Solutions	\$ 339.0	43.9%	\$ 305.9	39.7%	\$ 51.0	46.0%	\$ 231.9	51.6%
Power Solutions	92.5	12.0	57.3	7.4	4.7	4.3	7.6	1.7

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Semiconductor Manufacturing Services	338.3	43.8	405.2	52.6	54.8	49.3	206.7	46.0
All other	3.0	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	2.8	0.6
	\$ 772.8	100.0%	\$ 770.4	100.0%	\$ 111.1	100.0%	\$ 449.0	100.0%

Table of Contents**Results of Operations Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010**

The following table sets forth consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011		Year Ended December 31, 2010		Change Amount
	Amount	% of Net Sales	Amount (In millions)	% of Net Sales	
		Successor Company			
Net sales	\$ 772.8	100.0%	\$ 770.4	100.0%	\$ 2.4
Cost of sales	538.5	69.7	526.8	68.4	11.7
Gross profit	234.3	30.3	243.6	31.6	(9.3)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	68.4	8.8	66.6	8.6	1.8
Research and development expenses	76.8	9.9	83.5	10.8	(6.7)
Restructuring and impairment charges	4.1	0.5	2.0	0.3	2.1
Special expense for IPO incentive	12.1	1.6			12.1
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	72.9	9.4	91.4	11.9	(18.6)
Interest expense, net	(25.0)	(3.2)	(22.9)	(3.0)	(2.1)
Foreign currency gain (loss), net	(11.6)	(1.5)	14.7	1.9	(26.3)
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes	(5.5)	(0.7)			(5.5)
Others	(1.0)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.3)
	(43.1)	(5.6)	(8.9)	(1.2)	(34.2)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	29.8	3.9	82.5	10.7	(52.8)
Income tax expenses	8.0	1.0	8.4	1.1	(0.4)
Net income	\$ 21.8	2.8%	\$ 74.1	9.6%	\$ (52.3)

Net Sales

	Year Ended December 31, 2011		Year Ended December 31, 2010		Change Amount
	Amount	% of Net Sales	Amount (In millions)	% of Net Sales	
		Successor Company			
Display Solutions	\$ 339.0	43.9%	\$ 305.9	39.7%	\$ 33.1
Power Solutions	92.5	12.0	57.3	7.4	35.2
Semiconductor Manufacturing Services	338.3	43.8	405.2	52.6	(66.9)
All other	3.0	0.3	2.1	0.3	1.0
	\$ 772.8	100.0%	\$ 770.4	100.0%	\$ 2.4

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Net sales were \$772.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, a \$2.4 million, or 0.3%, increase compared to \$770.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Display Solutions. Net sales from our Display Solutions segment were \$339.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, a \$33.1 million, or 10.8%, increase compared to \$305.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase was primarily due to a 4.6% increase in product sales volume related to higher demand for certain consumer electronics products such as digital televisions, PCs and smart phones and a 4.5% increase in average selling prices due to an improved product mix.

Table of Contents

Power Solutions. Net sales from our Power Solutions segment were \$92.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, a \$35.2 million, or 61.6%, increase compared to \$57.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase was primarily due to a 56.5% increase in sales volume and a 3.3 % increase in average selling prices driven by an improved product mix and higher demand for MOSFET products from existing and new customers as we expanded this business.

Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Net sales from our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment were \$338.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, a \$66.9 million, or 16.5%, decrease compared to \$405.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. This decrease was primarily due to a 23.3% decrease in sales volume of eight-inch equivalent wafers driven by weak market demand, which was partially offset by a 7.0% increase in average selling prices due to an improved product mix of advanced process geometry.

All Other. Net sales from All other were \$3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, a \$1.0 million, or 47.3%, increase compared to \$2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. This increase resulted from the disposal of waste materials.

Net Sales by Geographic Region

The following table sets forth our net sales by geographic region and the percentage of total net sales represented by each geographic region for the year ended December 31, 2011, and 2010:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011		Year Ended December 31, 2010		Change Amount
	Amount	% of Net Sales	Amount (In millions)	% of Net Sales	
Korea	\$ 397.3	51.4%	\$ 379.1	49.2%	\$ 18.2
Asia Pacific	218.2	28.2	222.1	28.8	(3.9)
Japan	58.2	7.5	57.4	7.5	0.8
North America	81.7	10.6	95.2	12.4	(13.5)
Europe	14.0	1.8	14.9	1.9	(0.9)
Africa	3.4	0.5	1.7	0.2	1.7
	\$ 772.8	100.0%	\$ 770.4	100.0%	\$ 2.4

Net sales in Korea for the year ended December 31, 2011 increased from \$379.1 million to \$397.3 million compared to the year ended December 31, 2010, or by \$18.2 million, or 4.8%, primarily due to increased demand in the market for Display Solution products. Net sales in North America for the year ended December 31, 2011 decreased from \$95.2 million to \$81.7 million compared to the year ended December 31, 2010, or by \$13.5 million, or 14.1%, primarily due to decreased demand for Semiconductor Manufacturing Services products.

Gross Profit

Total gross profit was \$234.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to \$243.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, a \$9.3 million, or 3.8%, decrease. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2011 decreased to 30.3% compared to 31.6% for the year ended December 31, 2010. This decrease in gross margin was primarily attributable to an increase in unit cost of sales resulting from lower utilization of manufacturing facilities in our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment. Cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2011 increased by \$11.7 million compared to the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase in cost of sales was primarily due to a \$13.2 million increase in subcontractor costs due to the increased sales volume in our Power Solutions segment and Display Solutions segment, which was partially offset by a \$5.2 million decrease in material costs due to lower sales volume driven by our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment.

Table of Contents

Operating Expenses

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses were \$68.4 million, or 8.8% of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to \$66.6 million, or 8.6% of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011 were \$76.8 million, a decrease of \$6.7 million, or 8.1%, from \$83.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. This decrease was primarily due to a \$8.5 million decrease in depreciation and amortization expenses due to fully amortized existing technology in 2010. Research and development expenses as a percentage of net sales were 9.9% in the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to 10.8% in the year ended December 31, 2010.

Restructuring and Impairment Charges. Restructuring and impairment charges increased by \$2.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010. Restructuring charges of \$1.6 million recorded for the year ended December 31, 2011 were related to the closure of our research and development center in Japan and sales subsidiary in U.K. Impairment charges of \$2.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 consisted of \$2.0 million from twelve abandoned in-process research and development projects and one dropped existing technology, and \$0.5 million from one abandoned system project. Impairment charges of \$2.0 million recorded in the year ended December 31, 2010 were related to impairment of in-process research and development projects, which were accounted for as indefinite-lived intangible assets as part of the application of fresh-start accounting.

Special expense for the MagnaChip Corporation IPO Incentive. We previously stated our intention to use part of the net proceeds from the MagnaChip Corporation IPO to make incentive payments to all employees, excluding management. The payment of such employee incentives was contingent upon the consummation of the MagnaChip Corporation IPO. We paid the MagnaChip Corporation IPO incentives in March 2011.

Operating Income

As a result of the foregoing, operating income decreased by \$18.6 million, or 20.2%, in the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010. As discussed above, the decrease in operating income primarily resulted from the payment of a \$12.1 million incentive in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO, a \$2.1 million increase in restructuring and impairment charges, a \$9.3 million decrease in gross profit and a \$1.8 million increase in selling, general and administrative expenses, which were partially offset by a \$6.7 million decrease in research and development expenses.

Other Income (Expense)

Interest Expense, Net. Net interest expense was \$25.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2011, an increase of \$2.1 million compared to \$22.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2011 was incurred primarily under our \$250.0 million principal amount senior notes issued on April 9, 2010. We repurchased \$35.0 million and \$11.3 million out of \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of our senior notes on May 16 and September 19, 2011, respectively. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2010 was incurred under our \$250.0 million principal amount senior notes issued on April 9, 2010 and partially incurred under our \$61.6 million principal amount of new term loan, which was fully repaid on April 9, 2010.

Foreign Currency Gain (Loss), Net. Net foreign currency loss for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$11.6 million, compared to net foreign currency gain of \$14.7 million for the year December 31, 2010. A substantial portion of our net foreign currency gain or loss is non-cash translation gain or loss associated with intercompany balances at our Korean subsidiary and is affected by changes in the exchange rate between the Korean won and the U.S. dollar. Foreign currency translation gain from intercompany balances was included in

Table of Contents

determining our consolidated net income since the intercompany balances were not considered long-term investments in nature because management intended to settle these intercompany balances at their respective maturity dates. The Korean won to U.S. dollar exchange rates were 1,153.3:1 and 1,138.9:1 using the first base rate as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, as quoted by the Korea Exchange Bank.

Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes. We repurchased \$35.0 million and \$11.3 million out of \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of our senior notes originally outstanding on May 16 and September 19, 2011, respectively. We recognized \$5.5 million of loss on early extinguishment of our senior notes, which consisted of \$4.0 million from repurchase premium, \$0.6 million from write-off of discounts, \$0.6 million from write-off of debt issuance costs and \$0.3 million from incurrence of direct legal and advisory service fees.

Others. Others were comprised of gains and losses on valuation of derivatives which were designated as hedging instruments. Net loss on valuation of derivatives for the year ended December 31, 2011 represents either hedge ineffectiveness or components of changes in fair value of derivatives excluded from the assessments of hedge effectiveness.

Income Tax Expenses. Income tax expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011 were \$8.0 million, compared to income tax expenses of \$8.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. Income tax expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011 were comprised of \$0.2 million of current income tax expenses, net incurred in various jurisdictions in which our overseas subsidiaries are located, \$5.9 million of withholding taxes mostly accrued on intercompany interest payments, which would be utilized as foreign tax credits, but due to the uncertainty of utilization, full valuation allowance was recognized, \$0.6 million of additional recognition of liabilities for uncertain tax positions and a \$1.3 million income tax effect from the change of deferred tax assets.

Net Income (Loss)

As a result of the foregoing, net income decreased by \$52.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010. As discussed above, the decrease in net income was primarily due to a \$26.3 million decrease in foreign currency gain, a \$18.6 million decrease in operating income, a \$2.1 million increase in interest expenses and a \$5.5 million of loss on early extinguishment of senior notes, which were partially offset by a \$0.4 million decrease in income tax expenses.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009**

The following table sets forth consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010, the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009:

	Successor Company		Two-Month		Predecessor Company		Change Amount
	Year Ended December 31, 2010		Period Ended December 31, 2009		Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009		
	Amount	% of Net Sales	Amount	% of Net Sales (In millions)	Amount	% of Net Sales	
Net sales	\$ 770.4	100.0%	\$ 111.1	100.0%	\$ 449.0	100.0%	\$ 210.3
Cost of sales	526.8	68.4	90.4	81.4	311.1	69.3	125.3
Gross profit	243.6	31.6	20.7	18.6	137.8	30.7	85.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	66.6	8.6	14.5	13.1	56.3	12.5	(4.2)
Research and development expenses	83.5	10.8	14.7	13.3	56.1	12.5	12.6
Restructuring and impairment charges	2.0	0.3			0.4	0.1	1.6
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	91.4	11.9	(8.6)	(7.7)	25.0	5.6	75.0
Interest expense, net	(22.9)	(3.0)	(1.3)	(1.1)	(31.2)	(6.9)	9.5
Foreign currency gain, net	14.7	1.9	9.3	8.4	43.4	9.7	(38.1)
Reorganization items, net					804.6	179.2	(804.6)
Others	(0.7)	(0.1)					(0.7)
	(8.9)	(1.2)	8.1	7.3	816.8	181.9	(833.8)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	82.5	10.7	(0.5)	(0.5)	841.8	187.5	(758.8)
Income tax expenses	8.4	1.1	1.9	1.8	7.3	1.6	(0.9)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	74.1	9.6	(2.5)	(2.2)	834.5	185.9	(757.9)
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes			0.5	0.5	6.6	1.5	(7.1)
Net income (loss)	\$ 74.1	9.6%	\$ (2.0)	(1.8)%	\$ 841.1	187.3%	\$ (765.0)

Net Sales

Successor Company

Predecessor Company

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	Year Ended December 31, 2010		Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009		Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009		Change Amount
	Amount	% of Net Sales	Amount	% of Net Sales	Amount	% of Net Sales	
	(In millions)						
Display Solutions	\$ 305.9	39.7%	\$ 51.0	46.0%	\$ 231.9	51.6%	\$ 22.9
Power Solutions	57.3	7.4	4.7	4.3	7.6	1.7	44.9
Semiconductor Manufacturing Services	405.2	52.6	54.8	49.3	206.7	46.0	143.8
All other	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	2.8	0.6	(1.3)
	\$ 770.4	100.0%	\$ 111.1	100.0%	\$ 449.0	100.0%	\$ 210.3

Net sales were \$770.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, a \$210.3 million, or 37.6 %, increase compared to \$560.1 million for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009, or \$111.1 million for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and \$449.0 million for the ten-month period ended

Table of Contents

October 25, 2009. This increase was primarily due to increases in our product sales volume driven by overall business recovery in the market and an improved product mix, which were partially offset by a decrease in average selling prices.

Display Solutions. Net sales from our Display Solutions segment were \$305.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, a \$22.9 million, or 8.1%, increase compared to \$282.9 million for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009, or \$51.0 million for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and \$231.9 million for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009. The increase was primarily due to a 26.6% increase in sales volume. Sales volume increased as the consumer electronics industry began to recover from the economic slowdown and demand and shipments for certain consumer electronics products such as digital televisions, PCs and smart phones increased. This increase was partially offset by a 15.1% decrease in average selling prices, which was primarily from consumer price declines for LCD televisions, PC monitors and mobile devices.

Power Solutions. Net sales from our Power Solutions segment were \$57.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, a \$44.9 million, or 362.9%, increase compared to \$12.4 million for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009, or \$4.7 million for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and \$7.6 million for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009. The increase was primarily due to a 173.5% increase in sales volume and a 69.2% increase in average selling prices driven by an improved product mix and higher demand for MOSFET products from existing and new customers as we grew this business.

Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Net sales from our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment were \$405.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, a \$143.8 million, or 55.0%, increase compared to \$261.4 million for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009, or \$54.8 million for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and \$206.7 million for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009. This increase was primarily due to a 52.1% increase in sales volume and 2.0% increase in average selling prices of eight-inch equivalent wafers driven by a strong market demand upside due to the recovery from the economic slowdown and an improved product mix of advanced process geometry.

All Other. Net sales from All other were \$2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, a \$1.3 million, or 38.5%, decrease compared to \$3.3 million for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009, or \$0.5 million for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and \$2.8 million for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009. This decrease resulted from lower rental income due to the relocation of one lessee of our building.

Net Sales by Geographic Region

The following table sets forth our net sales by geographic region and the percentage of total net sales represented by each geographic region for the year ended December 31, 2010, the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009:

	Successor Company		Predecessor Company		Change Amount		
	Year Ended December 31, 2010		Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009			Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009	
	Amount	% of Net Sales	Amount	% of Net Sales	Amount	% of Net Sales	
(In millions)							
Korea	\$ 379.1	49.2%	\$ 62.2	56.0%	\$ 244.3	54.4%	\$ 72.5
Asia Pacific	222.1	28.8	25.6	23.0	116.9	26.0	79.6
Japan	57.4	7.5	6.5	5.8	31.6	7.0	19.3
North America	95.2	12.4	14.9	13.4	48.5	10.8	31.8
Europe	14.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	7.7	1.7	5.4
Africa	1.7	0.2					1.7
	\$ 770.4	100.0%	\$ 111.1	100.0%	\$ 449.0	100.0%	\$ 210.3

Table of Contents

Net sales in Korea for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased compared to the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009, primarily due to the overall business recovery in the market and increased demand for Display Solutions products and Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Net sales in Asia Pacific and North America for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased compared to the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009, primarily due to the overall business recovery in the market and increased demand for Semiconductor Manufacturing Services and Power Solutions products.

Gross Profit

Total gross profit was \$243.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$158.5 million for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009, or \$20.7 million for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and \$137.8 million for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009, a \$85.0 million, or 53.6%, increase. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased to 31.6% compared to 28.3% for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009. This increase in gross margin was primarily attributable to increased sales volume and a positive favorable impact on cost of sales in 2010 by the fresh-start inventory valuation, partially offset by lower average selling prices, which adversely impacted cost of sales to a greater extent than the favorable impact on net sales. Cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased by \$125.3 million compared to the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009. The increase in cost of sales was primarily due to a \$27.0 million increase in material costs, a \$40.0 million increase in labor costs resulting from the increased sales volume and the reinstatement of our salary levels from our company-wide voluntary salary reductions that were in effect in the first half of 2009, a \$16.9 million increase in subcontractor costs due to the increased sales volume and a \$22.4 million increase in overhead costs related to maintenance, repair and supplies expense incurred for maintaining higher levels of utilization of our manufacturing facilities.

Operating Expenses

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses were \$66.6 million, or 8.6% of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$70.8 million, or 12.6% of net sales for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009. The decrease of \$4.2 million, or 5.9%, was primarily attributable to a \$15.3 million decrease in outside service expenses, primarily due to a decrease in restructuring-related professional fees and related expenses. These decreases were partially offset by a \$7.3 million increase in salaries and severance benefits resulting from the reinstatement of our salary levels from our company-wide voluntary salary reductions that were in effect in the first half of 2009.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$83.5 million, an increase of \$12.6 million, or 17.8%, from \$70.9 million for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009. This increase was due to a \$5.1 million increase in salaries and related expenses resulting from the reinstatement of our salary levels from our company-wide voluntary salary reductions that were in effect in the first half of 2009, a \$1.9 million increase in material costs, a \$1.1 million increase in outside service fees and a \$4.2 million increase in amortization expenses due to the write-up of our intangible assets in accordance with fresh-start accounting. These increases were partially offset by a \$5.3 million decrease in costs transferred from manufacturing to research and development expenses due to improved facilities utilization resulting from our higher net sales. Research and development expenses as a percentage of net sales were 10.8% in the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 12.7% in the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009.

Restructuring and Impairment Charges. Restructuring and impairment charges increased by \$1.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009. Impairment charges of \$2.0 million recorded in the year ended December 31, 2010 were related to impairment of in-process research and development projects, which were accounted for as indefinite-lived intangible assets as part of the application of fresh-start accounting. Of the impairment charges of \$2.0 million, \$1.6 million of impairment charges were recognized for abandoned in-process research and development projects and

Table of Contents

\$0.4 million of impairment charges were recognized as a result of our annual impairment test of in-process research and development. Restructuring charges of \$0.4 million recorded in the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009 were related to the closure of our research and development facilities in Japan.

Operating Income from Continuing Operations

As a result of the foregoing, operating income from continuing operations increased by \$75.0 million, or 458.5%, in the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009. As discussed above, the increase in operating income from continuing operations was primarily a result of the 37.6% increase in net sales over the prior year, partially offset by a \$12.6 million, or 17.8%, increase in research and development expenses during the same year. The increase in net sales for the year ended December 31, 2010 is mainly due to increased sales volume driven by overall business recovery in the market and an improved product mix, primarily in connection with our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment.

Other Income (Expense)

Interest Expense, Net. Net interest expense was \$22.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2010, a decrease of \$9.5 million compared to \$32.4 million for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2010 was incurred under our \$250.0 million principal amount senior notes issued on April 9, 2010 and partially incurred under our new term loan, which was fully repaid on April 9, 2010. Interest expense for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009 was mainly incurred under our \$750.0 million principal amount of notes and \$95.0 million senior secured credit facility. Upon our emergence from reorganization proceedings, our \$750.0 million notes were discharged pursuant to the reorganization plan. On November 6, 2009, \$33.3 million of our senior secured credit facility was repaid in cash and \$61.8 million was refinanced with the new term loan.

Foreign Currency Gain (Loss), Net. Net foreign currency gain for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$14.7 million, compared to net foreign currency gain of \$52.8 million for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009. A substantial portion of our net foreign currency gain or loss is non-cash translation gain or loss associated with intercompany balances at our Korean subsidiary and is affected by changes in the exchange rate between the Korean won and the U.S. dollar. Foreign currency translation gain from intercompany balances was included in determining our consolidated net income since the intercompany balances were not considered long-term investments in nature because management intended to settle these intercompany balances at their respective maturity dates. The Korean won to U.S. dollar exchange rates were 1,138.9:1 and 1,167.6:1 using the first base rate as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, as quoted by the Korea Exchange Bank.

Others. Others for the year ended December 31, 2010 was comprised of dividend income from our investment in equity instruments and loss on valuation of derivatives which were designated as hedging instruments. The majority of the loss was loss on valuation of derivatives which represents either hedge ineffectiveness or components of changes in fair value of derivatives excluded from the assessments of hedge effectiveness.

Income Tax Expenses. Income tax expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 were \$8.4 million, compared to income tax expenses of \$9.2 million for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009. Income tax expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 were comprised of \$0.6 million of current income tax expenses, net incurred in various jurisdictions in which our overseas subsidiaries are located, \$5.4 million of withholding taxes mostly accrued on intercompany interest payments, which would be utilized as foreign tax credits, but due to the uncertainty of utilization, full valuation allowance was recognized, \$2.5 million of additional recognition of liabilities for uncertain tax positions and a \$1.5 million income tax effect from the change of deferred tax assets less \$1.6 million reversal of liabilities for uncertain tax positions due to the lapse of the applicable statute of limitations.

Table of Contents

Income from Discontinued Operations, Net of Taxes

Income from Discontinued Operations, Net of Taxes. During 2008, we closed our Imaging Solutions business segment. During the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009, we recognized net income of \$7.1 million relating to our discontinued operations, largely due to the sales of patents related to our closed Imaging Solutions business segment, which resulted in an \$8.3 million gain.

Net Income (Loss)

As a result of the foregoing, net income decreased by \$765.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009. As discussed above, the decrease in net income was primarily due to \$804.6 million decrease in net reorganization gain directly associated with our reorganization proceedings and primarily reflects the discharge of liabilities of \$798.0 million, partially offset by an increase in operating income from continuing operations of \$75.0 million, or 458.5%, compared to the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009.

Additional Business Metrics Evaluated by Management

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income

We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) less income from discontinued operations, net of taxes, adjusted to exclude (i) depreciation and amortization associated with continuing operations, (ii) interest expense, net, (iii) income tax expenses, (iv) restructuring and impairment charges, (v) other restructuring charges, (vi) reorganization items, net, (vii) the increase in cost of sales resulting from the fresh-start accounting inventory step-up, (viii) equity-based compensation expense, (ix) foreign currency loss (gain), net, (x) derivative valuation loss, net, (xi) one-time incentive payments in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO and (xii) loss on early extinguishment of senior notes. See the footnotes to the table below for further information regarding these items. We present Adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure of our performance because:

Adjusted EBITDA eliminates the impact of a number of items that may be either one time or recurring items that we do not consider to be indicative of our core ongoing operating performance;

we believe that Adjusted EBITDA is an enterprise level performance measure commonly reported and widely used by analysts and investors in our industry;

we anticipate that our investor and analyst presentations after we are public will include Adjusted EBITDA; and

we believe that Adjusted EBITDA provides investors with a more consistent measurement of period to period performance of our core operations, as well as a comparison of our operating performance to that of other companies in our industry.

We use Adjusted EBITDA in a number of ways, including:

for planning purposes, including the preparation of our annual operating budget;

to evaluate the effectiveness of our enterprise level business strategies;

in communications with our board of directors concerning our consolidated financial performance; and

in certain of our compensation plans as a performance measure for determining incentive compensation payments.

Table of Contents

We encourage you to evaluate each adjustment and the reasons we consider them appropriate. In evaluating Adjusted EBITDA, you should be aware that in the future we may incur expenses similar to the adjustments in this presentation. Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure defined in accordance with GAAP and should not be construed as an alternative to income from continuing operations, cash flows from operating activities or net income (loss), as determined in accordance with GAAP. A reconciliation of net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2010	Two- Month Period Ended December 31, 2009	Predecessor Ten- Month Period Ended October 25, 2009
	(In millions)			
Net income (loss)	\$ 21.8	\$ 74.1	\$ (2.0)	\$ 841.1
Less: Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes			0.5	6.6
Income (loss) from continuing operations	21.8	74.1	(2.5)	834.5
Adjustments:				
Depreciation and amortization associated with continuing operations	51.2	58.4	11.2	37.7
Interest expense, net	25.0	22.9	1.3	31.2
Income tax expenses	8.0	8.4	1.9	7.3
Restructuring and impairment charges(a)	4.1	2.0		0.4
Other restructuring charges(b)				13.3
Reorganization items, net(c)				(804.6)
Inventory step-up(d)		0.9	17.2	
Equity-based compensation expense(e)	2.2	5.2	2.2	0.2
Foreign currency loss (gain), net(f)	11.6	(14.7)	(9.3)	(43.4)
Derivative valuation loss, net(g)	1.0	0.7		
Special expense for IPO incentive(h)	12.1			
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes(i)	5.5			
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 142.5	\$ 157.9	\$ 22.1	\$ 76.6

- (a) This adjustment is comprised of all items included in the restructuring and impairment charges line item on our consolidated statements of operations, and eliminates the impact of restructuring and impairment charges related to (i) for 2011, restructuring charges of \$1.6 million related to the closure of our research and development center in Japan and sales subsidiary in the U.K. and impairment charges related to \$2.0 million from twelve abandoned in-process research and development projects and one dropped existing technology, \$0.4 million from one abandoned system project and \$0.1 million from impairment of tangible and intangible assets, (ii) for 2010, impairment charges of \$2.0 million recorded, of which \$1.6 million of impairment charges were recognized for abandoned in-process research and development projects and \$0.4 million of impairment charges were recognized as a result of an annual impairment test of in-process research and development, accounted for as indefinite-lived intangible assets as part of the application of fresh-start accounting and (iii) for 2009, termination benefits and other related costs, for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 in connection with the closure of one of our research and development facilities in Japan. We do not believe these restructuring and impairment charges are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because we do not anticipate similar facility closures and market driven events in our ongoing operations, although we cannot guarantee that similar events will not occur in the future.
- (b) This adjustment relates to certain restructuring charges that are not included in the restructuring and impairment charges line item on our consolidated statements of operations. These items are included in

Table of Contents

selling, general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of operations and comprised of a charge of \$13.3 million for restructuring-related professional fees and related expenses for 2009. We do not believe these other restructuring charges are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because these charges were related, in significant part, to actions we took in response to the impacts on our business resulting from the global economic recession that persisted through 2008 and 2009. We cannot guarantee that similar charges will not be incurred in the future.

- (c) This adjustment eliminates the impact of largely non-cash reorganization income and expense items directly associated with our reorganization proceedings from our ongoing operations including, among others, professional fees, the revaluation of assets, the effects of the Chapter 11 reorganization plan and fresh-start accounting principles and the write-off of debt issuance costs. Included in reorganization items, net for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 was our predecessor's gain recognized from the effects of our reorganization proceedings. The gain results from the difference between our predecessor's carrying value of remaining pre-petition liabilities subject to compromise and the amounts to be distributed pursuant to the reorganization proceedings. The gain from the effects of the reorganization proceedings and the application of fresh-start accounting principles is comprised of the discharge of liabilities subject to compromise, net of the issuance of new common units and new warrants and the accrual of amounts to be settled in cash. For details regarding this adjustment, see Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation included elsewhere in this report. We do not believe these items are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because they were incurred as a result of our Chapter 11 reorganization.
- (d) This adjustment eliminates the one-time impact on cost of sales associated with the write-up of our inventory in accordance with the principles of fresh-start accounting upon consummation of the Chapter 11 reorganization.
- (e) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash equity-based compensation expenses. Although we expect to incur non-cash equity-based compensation expenses in the future, we believe that analysts and investors will find it helpful to review our operating performance without the effects of these non-cash expenses, as supplemental information.
- (f) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash foreign currency translation associated with intercompany debt obligations and foreign currency denominated receivables and payables, as well as the cash impact of foreign currency transaction gains or losses on collection of such receivables and payment of such payables. Although we expect to incur foreign currency translation gains or losses in the future, we believe that analysts and investors will find it helpful to review our operating performance without the effects of these primarily non-cash gains or losses, as supplemental information.
- (g) This adjustment eliminates the impact of gain or loss recognized in income on derivatives, which represents hedge ineffectiveness or derivatives value changes excluded from the risk being hedged. We enter into derivative transactions to mitigate foreign exchange risks. As our derivative transactions are limited to a certain portion of our expected cash flows denominated in USD, and we do not enter into derivative transactions for trading or speculative purposes, we do not believe that these charges or gains are indicative of our core operating performance.
- (h) This adjustment eliminates the one-time impact of incentive payments to all employees excluding management in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO.
- (i) This adjustment eliminates the impact of loss on repurchase of \$46.3 million of our senior notes for the year ended December 31, 2011. Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements, for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our debt;

Table of Contents

although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements;

Adjusted EBITDA does not consider the potentially dilutive impact of issuing equity-based compensation to our management team and employees;

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the costs of holding certain assets and liabilities in foreign currencies; and

other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted EBITDA differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure. Because of these limitations, Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as a measure of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business. We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP results and using Adjusted EBITDA only supplementally.

We present Adjusted Net Income as a further supplemental measure of our performance. We prepare Adjusted Net Income by adjusting net income (loss) to eliminate the impact of a number of non-cash expenses and other items that may be either one time or recurring that we do not consider to be indicative of our core ongoing operating performance. We believe that Adjusted Net Income is particularly useful because it reflects the impact of our asset base and capital structure on our operating performance. We present Adjusted Net Income for a number of reasons, including:

we use Adjusted Net Income in communications with our board of directors concerning our consolidated financial performance;

we believe that Adjusted Net Income is an enterprise level performance measure commonly reported and widely used by analysts and investors in our industry; and

we anticipate that our investor and analyst presentations after we are public will include Adjusted Net Income.

Adjusted Net Income is not a measure defined in accordance with GAAP and should not be construed as an alternative to income from continuing operations, cash flows from operating activities or net income (loss), as determined in accordance with GAAP. We encourage you to evaluate each adjustment and the reasons we consider them appropriate. Other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted Net Income differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure. In addition, in evaluating Adjusted Net Income, you should be aware that in the future we may incur expenses similar to the adjustments in this presentation. We define Adjusted Net Income as net income (loss) less income from discontinued operations, net of taxes, excluding (i) restructuring and impairment charges, (ii) other restructuring charges, (iii) reorganization items, net, (iv) the increase in cost of sales resulting from the fresh-start accounting inventory step-up, (v) equity-based compensation expense, (vi) amortization of intangibles associated with continuing operations, (vii) foreign currency loss (gain), net, (viii) derivative valuation loss, net, (ix) one-time incentive payments in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO and (x) loss on early extinguishment of senior notes.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the adjustments to net income (loss) that we make in order to calculate Adjusted Net Income for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2010	Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009 (In millions)	Predecessor Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009
Net income (loss)	\$ 21.8	\$ 74.1	\$ (2.0)	\$ 841.1
Less: Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes			0.5	6.6
Income (loss) from continuing operations	21.8	74.1	(2.5)	834.5
Adjustments:				
Restructuring and impairment charges(a)	4.1	2.0		0.4
Other restructuring charges(b)				13.3
Reorganization items, net(c)				(804.6)
Inventory step-up(d)		0.9	17.2	
Equity-based compensation expense(e)	2.2	5.2	2.2	0.2
Amortization of intangibles associated with continuing operations(f)	8.1	21.0	5.6	8.8
Foreign currency loss (gain), net(g)	11.6	(14.7)	(9.3)	(43.4)
Derivative valuation loss, net(h)	1.0	0.7		
Special expense for IPO incentive(i)	12.1			
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes(j)	5.5			
Adjusted Net Income	\$ 66.4	\$ 89.2	\$ 13.3	\$ 9.3

- (a) This adjustment is comprised of all items included in the restructuring and impairment charges line item on our consolidated statements of operations, and eliminates the impact of restructuring and impairment charges related to (i) for 2011, restructuring charges of \$1.6 million related to the closure of our research and development center in Japan and sales subsidiary in the U.K. and impairment charges related to \$2.0 million from twelve abandoned in-process research and development projects and one dropped existing technology, \$0.4 million from one abandoned system project and \$0.1 million from impairment of tangible and intangible assets, (ii) for 2010, impairment charges of \$2.0 million recorded, of which \$1.6 million of impairment charges were recognized for abandoned in-process research and development projects and \$0.4 million of impairment charges were recognized as a result of an annual impairment test of in-process research and development, accounted for as indefinite-lived intangible assets as part of the application of fresh-start accounting and (iii) for 2009, termination benefits and other related costs, for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 in connection with the closure of one of our research and development facilities in Japan. We do not believe these restructuring and impairment charges are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because we do not anticipate similar facility closures and market driven events in our ongoing operations, although we cannot guarantee that similar events will not occur in the future.
- (b) This adjustment relates to certain restructuring charges that are not included in the restructuring and impairment charges line item on our consolidated statements of operations. These items are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of operations and comprised of a charge of \$13.3 million for restructuring-related professional fees and related expenses for 2009. We do not believe these other restructuring charges are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because these charges were related, in significant part, to actions we took in response to the impacts on our business resulting from the global economic recession that persisted through 2008 and 2009. We cannot guarantee that similar charges will not be incurred in the future.

Table of Contents

- (c) This adjustment eliminates the impact of largely non-cash reorganization income and expense items directly associated with our reorganization proceedings from our ongoing operations including, among others, professional fees, the revaluation of assets, the effects of the Chapter 11 reorganization plan and fresh-start accounting principles and the write-off of debt issuance costs. Included in reorganization items, net for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 was our predecessor's gain recognized from the effects of our reorganization proceedings. The gain results from the difference between our predecessor's carrying value of remaining pre-petition liabilities subject to compromise and the amounts to be distributed pursuant to the reorganization proceedings. The gain from the effects of the reorganization proceedings and the application of fresh-start accounting principles is comprised of the discharge of liabilities subject to compromise, net of the issuance of new common units and new warrants and the accrual of amounts to be settled in cash. For details regarding this adjustment, see note 6 to the consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation included elsewhere in this report. We do not believe these items are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because they were incurred as a result of our reorganization proceedings.
- (d) This adjustment eliminates the one-time impact on cost of sales associated with the write-up of our inventory in accordance with the principles of fresh-start accounting upon consummation of the Chapter 11 reorganization.
- (e) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash equity-based compensation expenses. Although we expect to incur non-cash equity-based compensation expenses in the future, we believe that analysts and investors will find it helpful to review our operating performance without the effects of these non-cash expenses, as supplemental information.
- (f) This adjustment eliminates the non-cash impact of amortization expense for intangible assets created as a result of the purchase accounting treatment of the Original Acquisition and other subsequent acquisitions, and from the application of fresh-start accounting in connection with the reorganization proceedings. We do not believe these non-cash amortization expenses for intangibles are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because the assets would not have been capitalized on our balance sheet but for the application of purchase accounting or fresh-start accounting, as applicable.
- (g) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash foreign currency translation associated with intercompany debt obligations and foreign currency denominated receivables and payables, as well as the cash impact of foreign currency transaction gains or losses on collection of such receivables and payment of such payables. Although we expect to incur foreign currency translation gains or losses in the future, we believe that analysts and investors will find it helpful to review our operating performance without the effects of these primarily non-cash gains or losses, as supplemental information.
- (h) This adjustment eliminates the impact of gain or loss recognized in income on derivatives, which represents hedge ineffectiveness or derivatives value changes excluded from the risk being hedged. We enter into derivative transactions to mitigate foreign exchange risks. As our derivative transactions are limited to a certain portion of our expected cash flows denominated in USD, and we do not enter into derivative transactions for trading or speculative purposes, we do not believe that these charges or gains are indicative of our core operating performance.
- (i) This adjustment eliminates the one-time impact of incentive payments to all employees excluding management in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO.
- (j) This adjustment eliminates the impact of loss on repurchase of \$46.3 million of our senior notes for the year ended December 31, 2011. Adjusted Net Income has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

Adjusted Net Income does not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements, for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

Adjusted Net Income does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;

Adjusted Net Income does not consider the potentially dilutive impact of issuing equity-based compensation to our management team and employees;

Table of Contents

Adjusted Net Income does not reflect the costs of holding certain assets and liabilities in foreign currencies; and

other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted Net Income differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.

Because of these limitations, Adjusted Net Income should not be considered as a measure of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business. We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP results and using Adjusted Net Income only supplementally.

Periodic Results of Operations

The following tables set forth unaudited selected consolidated financial data for each of the quarters in the eight-quarter period ended December 31, 2011. The information for each of these periods has been prepared on the same basis as the audited financial statements included elsewhere in this Report and, in the opinion of management, includes adjustments for normal recurring items, necessary for the fair statement of the results of operations for these periods. This data should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Report. These operating results are not necessarily indicative of our operating results for any future period.

	Successor (1)							
	Three months ended							
	December 31, 2011*	September 30, 2011*	June 30, 2011*	March 31, 2011*	December 31, 2010*	September 30, 2010*	June 30, 2010*	March 31, 2010*
	(In millions)							
Statements of Operations Data:								
Net sales	\$ 180.8	\$ 200.4	\$ 203.7	\$ 187.9	\$ 186.8	\$ 209.4	\$ 194.7	\$ 179.5
Cost of sales	129.3	140.3	137.5	131.4	126.4	140.1	130.2	130.1
Gross profit	51.5	60.1	66.2	56.5	60.4	69.3	64.5	49.4
Selling, general and administrative expenses	17.5	17.9	17.5	15.4	16.6	16.2	16.0	17.9
Research and development expenses	18.7	19.0	20.6	18.5	19.3	23.1	20.5	20.5
Restructuring and impairment charges		1.6	2.5		1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
Special expense for IPO incentive				12.1				
Operating income	15.3	21.6	25.6	10.4	23.5	29.6	27.8	10.6
Interest expense, net	(5.6)	(5.9)	(6.4)	(7.1)	(7.0)	(7.3)	(6.6)	(2.0)
Foreign currency gain (loss), net	16.8	(68.1)	18.2	21.4		41.4	(48.3)	21.6
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes		(1.4)	(4.1)					
Others	(0.9)	(0.5)	0.2	0.2		0.3	(1.0)	(0.1)
	10.3	(75.8)	8.0	14.4	(7.0)	34.4	(55.8)	19.5
Income (loss) before income taxes	25.6	(54.2)	33.6	24.8	16.5	64.0	(28.0)	30.1
Income tax expenses (benefits)	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.4	4.2	2.5	2.7	(1.0)
Net income (loss)	\$ 23.7	\$ (56.0)	\$ 31.6	\$ 22.5	\$ 12.3	\$ 61.5	\$ (30.7)	\$ 31.1
Earning (loss) per share/unit								
Basic	\$ 0.61	\$ (1.43)	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.32	\$ 1.63	\$ (0.81)	\$ 0.82
Diluted	\$ 0.61	\$ (1.43)	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.31	\$ 1.57	\$ (0.81)	\$ 0.81

Supplemental Data (unaudited):

Adjusted EBITDA(2)	\$ 24.5	\$ 36.8	\$ 44.1	\$ 37.1	\$ 39.7	\$ 45.7	\$ 43.8	\$ 28.7
Adjusted Net Income(3)	10.1	18.2	22.4	15.7	17.4	26.2	25.7	19.9

* Derived from our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

- (1) As of October 25, 2009, the fresh-start adoption date, we adopted fresh-start accounting for our consolidated financial statements. Because of the emergence from reorganization proceedings and adoption of fresh-start accounting, the historical financial information for periods after October 25, 2009 is not fully comparable to periods before October 25, 2009.
- (2) We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss), adjusted to exclude (i) depreciation and amortization, (ii) interest expense, net, (iii) income tax expenses (benefits), (iv) restructuring and impairment charges, (v) the increase in cost of sales resulting from the fresh-start accounting inventory step-up, (vi) equity-based compensation expense, (vii) foreign currency loss (gain), net, (viii) derivative valuation loss (gain), net, (ix) one-time incentive payments in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO and (x) loss on early extinguishment of senior notes. A reconciliation of net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA is as follows:

	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2011	June 30, 2011	Successor Three months ended			June 30, 2010	March 31, 2010
				March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2010		
	(In millions)							
Net income (loss)	\$ 23.7	\$ (56.0)	\$ 31.6	\$ 22.5	\$ 12.3	\$ 61.5	\$ (30.7)	\$ 31.1
Adjustments:								
Depreciation and amortization	8.9	13.0	15.4	13.9	14.1	14.3	14.5	15.5
Interest expense, net	5.6	5.9	6.4	7.1	7.0	7.3	6.6	2.0
Income tax expenses (benefits)	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.4	4.2	2.5	2.7	(1.0)
Restructuring and impairment charges(a)		1.6	2.5		1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
Inventory step-up(b)								0.9
Equity-based compensation expense(c)	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5
Foreign currency loss (gain), net(d)	(16.8)	68.1	(18.2)	(21.4)		(41.4)	48.3	(21.6)
Derivative valuation loss (gain), net(e)	0.9	0.5	(0.2)	(0.2)		(0.3)	1.0	0.1
Special expense for IPO incentive(f)				12.1				
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes(g)		1.4	4.1					
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 24.5	\$ 36.8	\$ 44.1	\$ 37.1	\$ 39.7	\$ 45.7	\$ 43.8	\$ 28.7

- (a) This adjustment is comprised of all items included in the restructuring and impairment charges line item on our consolidated statements of operations, and eliminates the impact of restructuring and impairment charges related to (i) for 2011, restructuring charges of \$1.6 million related to the closure of our research and development center in Japan and sales subsidiary in the U.K. and impairment charges related to \$2.0 million from twelve abandoned in-process research and development projects and one dropped existing technology, \$0.4 million from one abandoned system project and \$0.1 million from impairment of tangible and intangible assets, and (ii) for 2010, impairment charges of an aggregate of \$2.0 million recorded, of which an aggregate of \$1.6 million of impairment charges were recognized for abandoned in-process research and development projects and an aggregate of \$0.4 million of impairment charges were recognized as a result of an annual impairment test of in-process research and development, accounted for as indefinite-lived intangible assets as part of the application of fresh-start accounting.

Table of Contents

- (b) This adjustment eliminates the one-time impact on cost of sales associated with the write-up of our inventory in accordance with the principles of fresh-start accounting upon consummation of the Chapter 11 reorganization.
- (c) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash equity-based compensation expenses.
- (d) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash foreign currency translation associated with intercompany debt obligations and foreign currency denominated receivables and payables, as well as the cash impact of foreign currency transaction gains or losses on collection of such receivables and payment of such payables.
- (e) This adjustment eliminates the impact of gain or loss recognized in income on derivatives, which represents hedge ineffectiveness or derivatives value changes excluded from the risk being hedged. We enter into derivative transactions to mitigate foreign exchange risks. As our derivative transactions are limited to a certain portion of our expected cash flows denominated in USD, and we do not enter into derivative transactions for trading or speculative purposes, we do not believe that these charges or gains are indicative of our core operating performance.
- (f) This adjustment eliminates the one-time impact of incentive payments to all employees excluding management in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO.
- (g) This adjustment eliminates the impact of loss on repurchase of \$46.3 million of our senior notes for the year ended December 31, 2011.
- (3) We define Adjusted Net Income as net income (loss), excluding (i) restructuring and impairment charges, (ii) the increase in cost of sales resulting from the fresh-start accounting inventory step-up, (iii) equity-based compensation expense, (iv) amortization of intangibles, (v) foreign currency loss (gain), net, (vi) derivative valuation loss (gain), net, (vii) one-time incentive payments in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO and (viii) loss on early extinguishment of senior notes. The following table summarizes the adjustments to net income (loss) that we make in order to calculate Adjusted Net Income for the periods indicated:

	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2011	June 30, 2011	Successor Three months ended			June 30, 2010	March 31, 2010
				March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	September 30, 2010		
	(In millions)							
Net income (loss)	\$ 23.7	\$ (56.0)	\$ 31.6	\$ 22.5	\$ 12.3	\$ 61.5	\$ (30.7)	\$ 31.1
Adjustments:								
Restructuring and impairment charges(a)		1.6	2.5		1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
Inventory step-up(b)								0.9
Equity-based compensation expense(c)	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5
Amortization of intangibles(d)	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.9	4.7	5.7	7.7
Foreign currency loss (gain), net(e)	(16.8)	68.1	(18.2)	(21.4)		(41.4)	48.3	(21.6)
Derivative valuation loss (gain), net (f)	0.9	0.4	(0.3)	(0.2)		(0.3)	1.0	0.1
Special expense for IPO incentive(g)				12.1				
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes(h)		1.4	4.1					
Adjusted Net Income	\$ 10.1	\$ 18.2	\$ 22.4	\$ 15.7	\$ 17.4	\$ 26.2	\$ 25.7	\$ 19.9

- (a) This adjustment is comprised of all items included in the restructuring and impairment charges line item on our consolidated statements of operations, and eliminates the impact of restructuring and impairment charges related to (i) for 2011, restructuring charges of \$1.6 million related to the closure of our research

Table of Contents

- and development center in Japan and sales subsidiary in the U.K. and impairment charges related to \$2.0 million from twelve abandoned in-process research and development projects and one dropped existing technology, \$0.4 million from one abandoned system project and \$0.1 million from impairment of tangible and intangible assets, and (ii) for 2010, impairment charges of an aggregate of \$2.0 million recorded, of which an aggregate of \$1.6 million of impairment charges were recognized for abandoned in-process research and development projects and an aggregate of \$0.4 million of impairment charges were recognized as a result of an annual impairment test of in-process research and development, accounted for as indefinite-lived intangible assets as part of the application of fresh-start accounting.
- (b) This adjustment eliminates the one-time impact on cost of sales associated with the write-up of our inventory in accordance with the principles of fresh-start accounting upon consummation of the Chapter 11 reorganization.
 - (c) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash equity-based compensation expenses. Although we expect to incur non-cash equity-based compensation expenses in the future, we believe that analysts and investors will find it helpful to review our operating performance without the effects of these non-cash expenses, as supplemental information.
 - (d) This adjustment eliminates the non-cash impact of amortization expense for intangible assets created as a result of the acquisition accounting treatment of the Original Acquisition and other subsequent acquisitions, and from the application of fresh-start accounting in connection with the reorganization proceedings.
 - (e) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash foreign currency translation associated with intercompany debt obligations and foreign currency denominated receivables and payables, as well as the cash impact of foreign currency transaction gains or losses on collection of such receivables and payment of such payables.
 - (f) This adjustment eliminates the impact of gain or loss recognized in income on derivatives, which represents hedge ineffectiveness or derivatives value changes excluded from the risk being hedged. We enter into derivative transactions to mitigate foreign exchange risks. As our derivative transactions are limited to a certain portion of our expected cash flows denominated in USD, and we do not enter into derivative transactions for trading or speculative purposes, we do not believe that these charges or gains are indicative of our core operating performance.
 - (g) This adjustment eliminates the one-time impact of incentive payments to all employees excluding management in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO.
 - (h) This adjustment eliminates the impact of loss on repurchase of \$46.3 million of our senior notes for the year ended December 31, 2011.
- Our net sales for the three months ended June 30, 2010 increased by 8.5% from the three months ended March 31, 2010 due to improved product mix and increased market demand as the consumer electronics industry continued to recover from the economic slowdown. Our net sales for the three months ended September 30, 2010 increased by 7.6% from the three months ended June 30, 2010, primarily due to improved product mix and increased market demand for Semiconductor Manufacturing Services and Power Solutions products. Our net sales for the three months ended December 31, 2010 decreased by 10.8% from the three months ended September 30, 2010, primarily due to decreased market demand for Semiconductor Manufacturing Services and Display Solutions products as a result of our customers' efforts to reduce their inventory levels. Our net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2011 increased by 0.6% from the three months ended December 31, 2010 due improved product mix and increased market demand for Power Solutions products. Our net sales for the three months ended June 30, 2011 increased by 8.4% from the three months ended March 31, 2011, primarily due to increased market demand for Display Solutions and Power Solutions products. Our net sales for the three months ended September 30, 2011 decreased by 1.6% from the three months ended June 30, 2011, primarily due to decreased market demand for Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Our net sales for the three months ended December 31, 2011 decreased by 9.8% from the three months ended September 30, 2011, primarily due to decreased market demand for Semiconductor Manufacturing Services and Display Solutions products as a result of our customers' efforts to reduce their inventory levels.

Gross margin increased to 33.1% in the three months ended June 30, 2010 from 27.5% in the three months ended March 31, 2010. The increase was primarily due to increased sales volume and improved

Table of Contents

utilization of our manufacturing facilities. Gross margin was 33.1% as a percent of revenue in the three months ended September 30, 2010, and remained the same as the three months ended June 30, 2010. Gross margin decreased to 32.3% in the three months ended December 31, 2010 from 33.1% in the three months ended September 30, 2010. The decrease was primarily due to decreased sales volume resulting from our customers' efforts to reduce their inventory levels and lower utilization of our manufacturing facilities. Gross margin decreased to 30.1% in the three months ended March 31, 2011 from 32.3% in the three months ended December 31, 2010. The decrease was primarily due to an increase in cost of sales to a greater extent than an increase in net sales. Gross margin increased to 32.5% in the three months ended June 30, 2011 from 30.1% in the three months ended March 31, 2011. The increase was primarily due to increased sales volume in Display Solutions and Power Solutions. Gross margin decreased to 30.0% in the three months ended September 30, 2011 from 32.5% in the three months ended June 30, 2011. The decrease was primarily due to an increase in cost of sales compared to a decrease in net sales. Gross margin decreased to 28.5% in the three months ended December 31, 2011 from 30.0% in the three months ended September 30, 2011. The decrease was primarily due to decreased sales volume resulting from our customers' efforts to reduce their inventory levels and lower utilization of our manufacturing facilities.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2010 decreased compared to the three months ended March 31, 2010, primarily due to decreases in depreciation and amortization as amortization of certain intangible assets was completed in April 2010. Selling, general and administrative expenses remained relatively constant over the quarters ended December 31, 2010, September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2011 increased compared to the three months ended March 31, 2011 primarily due to an increase in salaries resulting from annual incentive payments and an increase in outside service fees. Selling, general and administrative expenses remained relatively constant over the quarters ended December 31, 2011, September 30, 2011 and June 30, 2011.

Research and development expenses remained relatively constant in absolute dollars over the quarters ended December 31, 2010, September 30, 2010, June 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010. Research and development expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2011 increased compared to the three months ended March 31, 2011 primarily due to an increase in salaries resulting from annual incentive payments and increases in depreciation and amortization. Research and development expenses as a percentage of net sales remained relatively constant over the four quarters beginning from January 1, 2011.

Restructuring and impairment charges for the three months ended December 31, 2010, September 30, 2010, June 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010 were related to impairment of in-process research and development projects in each period, accounted for as indefinite-lived intangible assets as part of the application of fresh-start accounting. Restructuring and impairment charges for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and June 30, 2011, were primarily related to the closure of our research and development center in Japan and sales subsidiary in the U.K and impairment of twelve abandoned in-process research and development projects.

As a result of our April 2010 senior notes offering and repayment of our new term loan, our interest expense, net, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 increased compared to the three months ended March 31, 2010. Interest expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2010 increased compared to the three months ended June 30, 2010 as interest for the senior notes was fully recognized during the period. Interest expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2010 remained relatively constant compared to the three months ended September 30, 2010. Interest expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2011 decreased compared to the three months ended June 30, 2011 and the three months ended March 31, 2011 primarily due to a \$35.0 million repurchase out of \$250.0 million aggregate senior notes then outstanding. Interest expenses for the three months ended December 30, 2011 decreased compared to the three months ended September 30, 2011 primarily due to a \$11.3 million repurchase out of \$215.0 million aggregate senior notes then outstanding.

A substantial portion of our net foreign currency gain or loss is non-cash translation gain or loss recorded for intercompany borrowing at our Korean subsidiary and is affected by changes in the exchange rate

Table of Contents

between Korean won and the U.S. dollar. During the three months ended June 30, 2010 and the three months ended September 30, 2011, foreign currency loss was recognized due to the depreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar. During the three months ended March 31, 2010, the three months ended September 30, 2010, the three months ended March 31, 2011, the three months ended June 30, 2011, and the three months ended December 31, 2011, foreign currency gains have been recognized due to the appreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar. During the three months ended December 31, 2010, the foreign exchange rate between Korean won and the U.S. dollar remained relatively constant.

Others for each quarter in the year ended December 31, 2010 were comprised of dividend income from our investment in equity instruments and loss on valuation of derivatives, which represents either hedge ineffectiveness or components of changes in fair value of derivatives excluded from the assessments of hedge effectiveness. Others for fourth quarters beginning from January 1, 2011 were comprised of gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives, which represents either hedge ineffectiveness or components of changes in fair value of derivatives excluded from the assessments of hedge effectiveness.

Income tax expenses for 2010 and 2011 were primarily comprised of withholding taxes paid on intercompany interest payments, current income taxes incurred in various jurisdictions in which we operate, liabilities for uncertain tax positions and the income tax effect from the change of deferred tax assets. Income tax benefits in the three months ended March 31, 2010 were primarily derived from the reversal of liabilities for uncertain tax positions due to the lapse of the applicable statute of limitations. Income tax expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2010 increased compared to the three months ended September 30 and June 30, 2010 primarily due to increase in liabilities for uncertain tax positions. Income tax expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2011 decreased compared to the three months ended June 30, 2011 primarily due to decrease in withholding taxes paid on intercompany interest payments.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal capital requirements are to invest in research and development and capital equipment, to make debt service payments and to fund working capital needs. We calculate working capital as current assets less current liabilities.

Our principal sources of liquidity are our cash and cash equivalents, our cash flows from operations and our financing activities, including \$8.8 million of net proceeds from the MagnaChip Corporation IPO. Although we currently anticipate that these sources of liquidity will continue to be sufficient to meet our cash needs for the next twelve months and foreseeable future, we may from time to time in the future require or choose to obtain additional financing. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity, equity-linked or debt securities, those securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to the rights of our common stock, and our stockholders may experience dilution. If we need to raise additional funds in the future and are unable to do so or obtain additional financing on unfavorable terms in the future, it is possible we would have to limit certain planned activities including sales and marketing and research and development activities. Our ability to obtain financing will depend on, among other things, our business plans, operating performance, and the condition of the capital markets at the time we seek financing and could be adversely impacted by our 2009 reorganization proceedings and our non-compliance with bank covenants that preceded the filing. We cannot assure you that additional financing will be available to us on favorable terms when required, or at all. The current rating of our senior notes is B2 by Moody's and B+ by Standard and Poors, both of which are below investment grade. Any lowering of these ratings would adversely impact our ability to raise additional debt financing and increase the cost of any such financing that may be obtained. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity, equity-linked or debt securities, those securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to the rights of our common stock, and our stockholders may experience dilution. If we need to raise additional funds in the future and are unable to do so or obtain additional financing on unfavorable terms in the future, it is possible we would have to limit certain planned activities including sales and marketing and research and development activities.

Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2011, our cash and cash equivalents balance was \$162.1 million, a \$10.1 million decrease, compared to \$172.2 million as of December 31, 2010. The decrease resulted from \$57.2 million of cash outflow used in investing activities and \$59.1 million of cash outflow used in financing activities including \$50.3 million repurchase of senior notes and \$11.8 million stock repurchase, which was offset by \$104.5 million of cash inflow provided by operating activities. As of December 31, 2010, our cash and cash equivalents balance was \$172.2 million, a \$107.2 million increase, compared to \$64.9 million as of December 31, 2009. The increase resulted from \$106.4 million of cash inflow provided by operating activities and \$42.5 million of cash inflow provided by financing activities, which was offset by \$43.7 million cash outflow used in investing activities.

On October 11, 2011, we announced that our board of directors adopted a stock repurchase program whereby we may, subject to prevailing market conditions and other factors, repurchase up to \$35.0 million of our outstanding common stock. The stock repurchase program began on October 27, 2011 and will end on October 27, 2012 unless earlier terminated by our board. The stock repurchase program does not require that we purchase a minimum amount of shares of our common stock and may be commenced, suspended, resumed or terminated at any time without notice.

In addition, from time to time, depending on market conditions and other factors, we may, as part of ordinary cash management and treasury functions, repurchase and retire additional outstanding 10.500% senior notes due 2018, in open market, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash inflows generated by operating activities totaled \$104.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to \$106.4 million of cash provided by operating activities in the year ended December 31, 2010. The net operating cash inflow for the year ended December 31, 2011 reflects our net income of \$21.8 million adjusted by non-cash charges of \$93.6 million, which mainly consisted of depreciation and amortization charges and loss on foreign currency translation, net, which was partially offset by an increase in net operating assets of \$10.9 million.

Cash inflows generated by operating activities totaled \$106.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$41.5 million of cash provided by operating activities in the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in gross profit of \$85.0 million resulting from higher net sales. The net operating cash inflow for the year ended December 31, 2010 reflects our net income of \$74.1 million adjusted by non-cash charges of \$73.4 million, which mainly consisted of depreciation and amortization charges and gain on foreign currency translation, net, which was partially offset by an increase in net operating assets of \$41.1 million.

Our working capital balance as of December 31, 2011 was \$235.4 million compared to \$273.6 million as of December 31, 2010. The \$38.1 million decrease was primarily attributable to a \$10.1 million decrease in cash and cash equivalents, a \$5.6 million decrease in inventories, a \$19.6 million increase in accounts payable and a \$6.7 million increase in other current liabilities, which were partially offset by a \$6.9 million increase in accounts receivable.

Our working capital balance as of December 31, 2010 was \$273.6 million compared to \$128.5 million as of December 31, 2009. The \$145.1 million increase was primarily attributable to a \$107.2 million increase in cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities and financing activities, a \$44.8 million increase in accounts receivable due to an increase in net sales which was partially offset by a \$7.5 million increase in other accounts payable associated with capital expenditures and a \$10.5 million increase in accrued expenses mainly due to an increase in accrued interest expenses incurred under our \$250.0 million principal amount of senior notes.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash flows used in investing activities totaled \$57.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to \$43.7 million of cash generated by investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase was primarily due to an increase in capital expenditures of \$4.7 million.

Table of Contents

Cash flows used in investing activities totaled \$43.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$11.5 million of cash generated by investing activities in the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009. The increase was primarily due to an increase in capital expenditures of \$35.0 million. In 2009, cash of \$11.4 million was released from restriction in connection with our reorganization plan, which contributed to cash flows generated by investing activities.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash outflow used in financing activities totaled \$59.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to \$42.5 million of cash inflow provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010. In March 2011, we completed the MagnaChip Corporation IPO in which an aggregate amount of \$133.0 million of our equity securities were sold. Net proceeds from new shares of common stock issued by us from the MagnaChip Corporation IPO were \$8.8 million, after deducting \$3.6 million of IPO expenses paid for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and \$0.9 million of underwriters' discounts and commissions. In May 2011, we paid \$38.2 million including repurchase premium of \$3.2 million in order to repurchase \$35.0 million out of \$250.0 million aggregate senior notes then outstanding. In September 2011, we paid \$12.1 million including repurchase premium of \$0.8 million in order to repurchase \$11.3 million out of \$215.0 million aggregate senior notes then outstanding. During the fourth quarter, we purchased 1,531,540 shares of treasury stock at a cost of \$11.8 million.

Cash flows provided by financing activities totaled \$42.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$2.0 million in the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009. On April 9, 2010, we completed the sale of \$250 million in aggregate principal amount of senior notes. Of the \$238.4 million of net proceeds, which represents \$250 million of principal amount net of \$3.3 million of original issue discount and \$8.3 million of debt issuance costs, \$130.7 million was used to make a distribution to our unitholders and \$61.8 million was used to repay all outstanding borrowings under our new term loan. On August 31, 2010, we acquired \$10.7 million of tangible assets as noncash investing and financing activities by entering into a capital lease agreement.

Capital Expenditures

We routinely make capital expenditures to enhance our existing facilities and reinforce our global research and development capability.

For the year ended December 31, 2011, capital expenditures were \$48.9 million, a \$4.7 million, or 10.6%, increase from \$44.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase was due to supporting capacity expansion and technology improvements at our fabrication facilities in anticipation of sales growth.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, capital expenditures were \$44.2 million, a \$35.0 million, or 379.7%, increase from \$9.2 million in the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009. The increase was due to supporting capacity expansion and technology improvements at our fabrication facilities in anticipation of sales growth.

Seasonality

Our net sales and number of distinct products sold are affected by market variations from quarter to quarter due to business cycles, and resulting product demand, of our customers. Our Display Solutions business typically experiences demand increases in the third and fourth calendar quarters due to increased holiday demand for the consumer products that serve as the end markets for our products. During the first quarter, by contrast, consumer products manufacturers generally reduce orders in order to reduce excess inventory remaining from the holiday season. In our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services business, the supply-demand cycle is usually one quarter ahead of the broader semiconductor market due to lead time from wafer input to shipment to our customers, so the demand for these products tends to peak in the third quarter and is slower in the fourth and first quarters.

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations**

The following summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2011:

	Total	2012	Payments Due by Period			2016	Thereafter
			2013	2014	2015		
			(In millions)				
Senior notes(1)	\$ 342.7	\$ 21.4	\$ 21.4	\$ 21.4	\$ 21.4	\$ 21.4	\$ 235.8
Capital lease(2)	2.9	2.9					
Operating lease(2)	48.0	5.6	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	34.4
Others(3)	5.2	4.8	0.3	0.1			

- (1) Interest payments as well as \$203.7 million aggregate principal amount outstanding as of December 31, 2011 out of \$250.0 million senior notes originally issued in April 2010, which bear interest at a rate of 10.500% per annum and mature in 2018.
- (2) Assumes constant currency exchange rate for Korean won to U.S. dollars of 1,153.3.
- (3) Includes license agreements and other contractual obligations.

The indenture relating to our 10.500% senior notes due 2018 contains covenants that limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to: (i) declare or pay any dividend or make any payment or distribution on account of or purchase or redeem our capital stock or equity interests of our restricted subsidiaries; (ii) make any principal payment on, or redeem or repurchase, prior to any scheduled repayment, sinking fund payment or maturity, any subordinated indebtedness; (iii) make certain investments; (iv) incur additional indebtedness and issue certain types of capital stock; (v) create or incur any lien (except for permitted liens) that secures obligations under any indebtedness or related guarantee; (vi) merge with or into or sell all or substantially all of our assets to other companies; (vii) enter into certain types of transactions with affiliates; (viii) guarantee the payment of any indebtedness; (ix) enter into sale-leaseback transactions; (x) enter into agreements that would restrict the ability of the restricted subsidiaries to make distributions with respect to their equity, to make loans to us or other restricted subsidiaries or to transfer assets to us or other restricted subsidiaries; and (xi) designate unrestricted subsidiaries.

We lease equipment for manufacturing and research and development purposes. These leases are accounted for as capital leases as the ownership of the equipment will be transferred to us upon expiration of the lease terms or we have bargain purchase options at the end of the lease terms.

We lease land, office space and equipment under various operating lease agreements that expire through 2034.

We follow ASC guidance on uncertain tax positions. Our unrecognized tax benefits totaled \$3.5 million as of December 31, 2011. These unrecognized tax benefits have been excluded from the above table because we cannot estimate the period of cash settlement with the respective taxing authorities.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Preparing financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods and the related disclosures in our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes.

We believe that our significant accounting policies, which are described in Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2011 included elsewhere in this Report, are critical due to the fact that they involve a high degree of judgment and estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. We base these estimates and judgments on historical

Table of Contents

experience, knowledge of current conditions and other assumptions and information that we believe to be reasonable. Estimates and assumptions about future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty. Accordingly, these estimates may change as new events occur, as more experience is acquired, as additional information is obtained and as the business environment in which we operate changes.

Revenue Recognition and Accounts Receivable Valuation

Our revenue is primarily derived from the sale of semiconductor products that we design and the manufacture of semiconductor wafers for third parties. We recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the product has been delivered and title and risk of loss have transferred, the price is fixed and determinable and collection of resulting receivables is reasonably assured.

We recognize revenue upon shipment, upon delivery of the product at the customer's location or upon customer acceptance depending on terms of the arrangements, when the risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customer. Certain sale arrangements include customer acceptance provisions that require written notification of acceptance within the pre-determined period from the date of delivery of the product. If the pre-determined period has ended without written notification, customer acceptance is deemed to have occurred pursuant to the underlying sales arrangements. In such cases, we recognize revenue the earlier of the written notification or the pre-determined period from date of delivery. Specialty semiconductor manufacturing services are performed pursuant to manufacturing agreements and purchase orders. Standard products are shipped and sold based upon purchase orders from customers. Our revenue recognition policy is consistent across our product lines, marketing venues and all geographic areas. All amounts billed to a customer related to shipping and handling are classified as sales, while all costs incurred by us for shipping and handling are classified as expenses. We currently manufacture a substantial portion of our products internally at our wafer fabrication facilities. In the future, we expect to rely, to some extent, on outside wafer foundries for additional capacity and advanced technologies.

We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make payment. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, additional allowances may be required. The establishment of reserves for sales discounts is based on management judgments that require significant estimates of a variety of factors, including forecasted demand, returns and industry pricing assumptions.

Accrual of Warranty Cost

We record warranty liabilities for the estimated costs that may be incurred under limited warranties. Our warranties generally cover product defects based on compliance with our specifications and are normally applicable for twelve months from the date of product delivery. These liabilities are accrued when revenues are recognized. Warranty costs include the costs to replace the defective products. Factors that affect our warranty liability include historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims on those repairs and the cost per claim to satisfy our warranty obligations. As these factors are impacted by actual experience and future expectations, we periodically assess the adequacy of our recorded warranty liabilities and adjust the amounts as necessary.

Inventory Valuation

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market, using the average method, which approximates the first in, first out method. Because of the cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry, changes in inventory levels, obsolescence of technology and product life cycles, we write down inventories to net realizable value. When there is a difference in the carrying value and the net realizable value the difference is recognized as a loss on valuation of inventories within cost of sales. We estimate the net realizable value for such finished goods and work-in-progress based primarily upon the latest invoice prices and current market conditions.

We employ a variety of methodologies to determine the amount of inventory reserves necessary. While a portion of the reserve is determined based upon the age of inventory and lower of cost or market calculations, an

Table of Contents

element of the reserve is subject to significant judgments made by us about future demand for our inventory. For example, reserves are established for excess inventory based on inventory levels in excess of six months of projected demand, as judged by management, for each specific product. If actual demand for our products is less than our estimates, additional reserves for existing inventories may need to be recorded in future periods.

In addition, as prescribed in ASC guidance on inventory costs, the cost of inventories is determined based on the normal capacity of each fabrication facility. If the capacity utilization is lower than a level that management believes to be normal, the fixed overhead costs per production unit which exceed those which would be incurred when the fabrication facilities are running under normal capacity are charged to cost of sales rather than capitalized as inventories.

Long-Lived Assets

We assess long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets or the asset group may not be recoverable. Factors that we consider in deciding when to perform an impairment review include significant under-performance of a business or product line in relation to expectations, significant negative industry or economic trends, and significant changes or planned changes in our use of the assets. Recoverability of assets that will continue to be used in our operations is measured by comparing the carrying value of the asset group to our estimate of the related total future undiscounted net cash flows. If an asset group's carrying value is not recoverable through the related undiscounted cash flows, the asset group is considered to be impaired. The impairment is measured by the difference between the asset group's carrying value and its fair value determined by either a quoted market price, if any, or a value determined by utilizing a discounted cash flow technique.

Impairments of long-lived assets are determined for groups of assets related to the lowest level of identifiable independent cash flows. We must make subjective judgments in determining the independent cash flows that can be related to specific asset groupings. Additionally, an evaluation of impairment of long-lived assets requires estimates of future operating results that are used in the preparation of the expected future undiscounted cash flows. Actual future operating results and the remaining economic lives of our long-lived assets could differ from the estimates used in assessing the recoverability of these assets.

Intangible Assets

The fair value of our in-process research and development, or IPR&D, was recorded in connection with fresh-start reporting on October 25, 2009 and was determined based on the present value of each research project's projected cash flows using an income approach. Future cash flows are predominately based on the net income forecast of each project, consistent with historical pricing, margins and expense levels of similar products. Revenues are estimated based on relevant market size and growth factors, expected industry trends and individual project life cycles. The resulting cash flows are then discounted at a rate approximating our weighted average cost of capital.

IPR&D is considered an indefinite-lived intangible asset and is not subject to amortization. IPR&D assets must be tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired. The impairment test consists of a comparison of the fair value of the IPR&D asset with its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of the IPR&D asset exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss must be recognized in an amount equal to that excess. After an impairment loss is recognized, the adjusted carrying amount of the IPR&D asset will be its new accounting basis. Subsequent reversal of a previously recognized impairment loss is prohibited. The initial determination and subsequent evaluation for impairment of the IPR&D asset requires management to make significant judgments and estimates. Once the IPR&D projects have been completed, the useful life of the IPR&D asset is determined and amortized accordingly.

Technology, customer relationships and intellectual property assets are considered definite-lived assets and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their respective useful lives, ranging from 4 to 10 years.

Table of Contents

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with ASC guidance addressing accounting for income taxes. The guidance requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in a company's financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement carrying values and the tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse.

Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. Income tax expense is the tax payable for the period and the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

We regularly review our deferred tax assets for recoverability considering historical profitability, projected future taxable income, the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences and expiration of tax credits and net operating loss carry-forwards. We established valuation allowances for deferred tax assets at most of our subsidiaries since, other than with respect to one particular subsidiary, it is not probable that a majority of the deferred tax assets will be realizable. The valuation allowance at this particular subsidiary was not established since it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets at this subsidiary will be realizable based on the current prospects for its future taxable income.

Changes in our evaluation of our deferred income tax assets from period to period could have a significant effect on our net operating results and financial condition.

In addition, beginning January 1, 2007, we account for uncertainties related to income taxes in compliance with ASC guidance on uncertain tax positions. Under this guidance, we evaluate our tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return for recognition and measurement on our consolidated financial statements. Only those tax positions that meet the more likely than not threshold are recognized on the consolidated financial statements at the largest amount of benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of ultimately being realized. Assumptions, judgment and the use of estimates are required in determining if the more likely than not standard has been met when developing the provision for income taxes. A change in the assessment of the more likely than not standard could materially impact our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for Stock/Unit-based Compensation

In 2006, we adopted ASC guidance addressing accounting for stock/unit-based compensation based on a fair value method. Under this guidance, stock/unit-based compensation cost is estimated at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period of the award. We use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to value stock/unit options. In developing assumptions for fair value calculation under the guidance, we use estimates based on historical data and market information. A small change in the assumptions used in the estimate can cause a relatively significant change in the fair value calculation.

The determination of the fair value of our common stock/units on each grant date was a two-step process. First, management estimated our enterprise value in consultation with such advisers as we deemed appropriate. Second, this business enterprise value was allocated to all sources of capital invested in us based on each type of security's respective rights and claims to our total business enterprise value. This allocation included a calculation of the fair value of our common stock/units on a non-marketable basis. The business enterprise value was determined based on an income approach and a market approach using the revenue multiples of comparable companies, giving appropriate weight to each approach. The income approach was based on the discounted cash flow method and an estimated weighted average cost of capital.

Determination of the fair value of our common stock/units involves complex and subjective judgments regarding projected financial and operating results, our unique business risks, the liquidity of our stock/units and

Table of Contents

our operating history and prospects at the time of grant. If we make different judgments or adopt different assumptions, material differences could result in the amount of the share-based compensation expenses recorded because the estimated fair value of the underlying stock/units for the options granted would be different.

Fresh-Start Reporting

Upon emergence from our reorganization proceedings, we adopted fresh-start reporting in accordance with ASC 852. Our emergence from reorganization proceedings resulted in a new reporting entity with no retained earnings or accumulated deficit. Accordingly, our consolidated financial statements for periods prior to and including October 25, 2009 are not comparable to consolidated financial statements presented on or after October 25, 2009.

Fresh-start reporting reflects our value as determined in our confirmed plan of reorganization. Under fresh-start reporting, our asset values were remeasured and allocated in conformity with ASC guidance on business combinations. Fresh-start reporting required that all liabilities, other than deferred taxes and severance benefits, be stated at fair value. Deferred taxes are determined in conformity with ASC guidance on income taxes or ASC 740.

Cash Flow Hedges

We are exposed to non-functional currency denominated cash flow fluctuations in connection with third party sales. We use foreign currency forward and option contracts to hedge certain of these risks. Throughout the term of the designated cash flow hedge relationship, but at least quarterly, a retrospective evaluation and prospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is performed. Designated components of our derivative instruments' gains or losses are included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness. In conjunction with our effectiveness testing, we also evaluate ineffectiveness associated with the hedge relationship. Resulting ineffectiveness, if any, is recognized immediately in our consolidated statements of operations.

We record the fair value of our foreign currency derivative contracts qualifying for cash flow hedge accounting treatment in our consolidated balance sheet with the effective portion of the related gain or loss on those contracts deferred in stockholders' equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. These deferred gains or losses are recognized in our consolidated statements of operations in the same period in which the underlying hedged sales transactions are recognized and on the same line item as the underlying hedged items. However, in the event the relationship is no longer effective, we recognize the change in the fair value of the hedging derivative instrument from the date the hedging derivative instrument becomes no longer effective immediately in the consolidated statements of operations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May, 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2011-04 Fair Value Measurement: Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS. The ASU is the result of joint efforts by the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to develop a single, converged fair value framework. While the ASU is largely consistent with existing fair value measurement principles in U.S. GAAP, it expands existing disclosure requirements for fair value measurements and makes other amendments. Key additional disclosures include quantitative disclosures about unobservable inputs in Level 3 measures, qualitative information about sensitivity of Level 3 measures and valuation process, and classification within the fair value hierarchy for instruments where fair value is only disclosed in the footnotes but carrying amount is on some other basis. For public companies, the ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. We do not expect adoption of this ASU to have a material impact on our results of operations, financial position or cash flow.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, Comprehensive Income: Presentation of Comprehensive Income, which amends current comprehensive income guidance. This ASU eliminates the option to present the

Table of Contents

components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of shareholders' equity. Instead, it requires entities to report components of comprehensive income in either (1) a continuous statement of comprehensive income or (2) two separate but consecutive statements. Under the two-statement approach, the first statement would include components of net income, which is consistent with the income statement format used today, and the second statement would include components of other comprehensive income (OCI). The ASU does not change the items that must be reported in OCI. ASU 2011-05 will be effective for public companies during the interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 with early adoption permitted. We do not expect adoption of this ASU to have a material impact on our results of operations, financial position or cash flow.

In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-06 (ASU 2010-06), which amends the disclosure requirements of ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, (ASC 820) as of January 1, 2010. ASU 2010-06 requires new disclosures for any transfers of fair value into and out of Level 1 and 2 fair value measurements and separate presentation of purchases, sales, issuances and settlements within the reconciliation of Level 3 unobservable inputs. We previously adopted ASC 820 on January 1, 2008 and January 1, 2009 for financial assets and liabilities and for nonfinancial assets and liabilities, respectively. ASU 2010-06 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the Level 3 reconciliation which is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2010. The adoption of ASU 2010-06 as of January 1, 2010 did not have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations. We do not expect the adoption of ASU 2010-06 in relation to the Level 3 reconciliation to have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to the market risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market conditions, primarily from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. In the normal course of our business, we are subject to market risks associated with interest rate movements and currency movements on our assets and liabilities.

Foreign Currency Exposures

We have exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations on net income from our subsidiaries denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars, as our foreign subsidiaries in Korea, Taiwan, China, Japan and Hong Kong use local currency as their functional currency. From time to time these subsidiaries have cash and financial instruments in local currency. The amounts held in Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong and China are not material in regards to foreign currency movements. However, based on the cash and financial instruments balance at December 31, 2011 for our Korean subsidiary, a 10% devaluation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar would have resulted in a decrease of \$4.6 million in our U.S. dollar financial instruments and cash balances. Based on the Japanese yen cash balance at December 31, 2011, a 10% devaluation of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar would have resulted in a decrease of \$0.4 million in our U.S. dollar cash balance.

Interest Rate Exposures

As of December 31, 2011, \$203.7 million aggregate principal amount of our senior notes remained outstanding. Our senior notes are subject to changes in fair value due to interest rate changes. If the market interest rate increases by 10% and all other variables were held constant from their levels at December 31, 2011, we estimate that the fair value of this fixed rate note would decrease by \$9.7 million and we would have additional interest expense costs over the market rate of \$1.0 million (on a 360-day basis). If the market interest rate decreased by 10% and all other variables were held constant from their levels at December 31, 2011, we estimate that the fair value of this fixed rate note would increase by \$10.4 million and we would have a reduction in interest expense costs over the market rate of \$1.2 million (on a 360-day basis).

Table of Contents

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	84
<u>MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 (Successor Company)</u>	86
<u>MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009 (Successor Company), and the Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009 (Predecessor Company)</u>	87
<u>MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders /Unitholders Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009 (Successor Company), and the Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009 (Predecessor Company)</u>	88
<u>MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009 (Successor Company), and the Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009 (Predecessor Company)</u>	90
<u>MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	92

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, of changes in stockholders equity and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation and its subsidiaries (the Company) at December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit which was an integrated audit in 2011. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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.

/s/ Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers

Seoul, Korea

March 8, 2012

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Unitholders of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, of changes in unitholders' equity and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the results of operations and cash flows of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC and its subsidiaries (the Company) for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 (Predecessor Company), in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company filed a petition on June 12, 2009 with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware for reorganization under the provisions of Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Company's Creditors' Committee's reorganization plan was substantially consummated on November 9, 2009 and the Company emerged from bankruptcy. In connection with its emergence from bankruptcy, the Company adopted fresh-start accounting.

/s/ Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers

Seoul, Korea

March 13, 2010 (except for Note 30, as to which the date is August 4, 2010)

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	Successor	
	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(In thousands of US dollars, except share data)	
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 162,111	\$ 172,172
Restricted cash	6,830	
Accounts receivable, net	125,922	119,054
Inventories, net	62,836	68,435
Other receivables	256	2,919
Prepaid expenses	6,032	8,207
Other current assets	15,909	18,920
Total current assets	379,896	389,707
Property, plant and equipment, net	182,663	179,012
Intangible assets, net	16,787	27,538
Long-term prepaid expenses	4,790	8,235
Other non-current assets	18,539	21,252
Total assets	\$ 602,675	\$ 625,744
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 77,848	\$ 58,264
Other accounts payable	13,452	14,645
Accrued expenses	31,723	32,635
Current portion of capital lease obligation	2,852	5,557
Derivative liabilities	9,757	
Other current liabilities	2,007	5,048
Total current liabilities	137,639	116,149
Long-term borrowings, net	201,389	246,882
Long-term obligation under capital lease		3,105
Accrued severance benefits, net	90,755	87,778
Other non-current liabilities	6,222	8,979
Total liabilities	436,005	462,893
Commitments and contingencies (Note 25)		
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 150,000,000 shares authorized, 39,439,115 shares issued and 37,907,575 outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 38,401,989 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010	394	384
Additional paid-in capital	98,929	95,585
Retained earnings	93,950	72,157

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Treasury stock, 1,531,540 shares at December 31, 2011	(11,793)	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(14,810)	(5,275)
Total stockholders' equity	166,670	162,851
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 602,675	\$ 625,744

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

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Successor		Predecessor	
	Year Ended	Year Ended	Ten-Month	
	December 31,	December 31,	Period	
	2011	2010	Ended	
	2011	2010	October 25,	
	2011	2010	2009	
	(In thousands of US dollars, except share/unit data)			
Net sales	\$ 772,831	\$ 770,405	\$ 111,082	\$ 448,984
Cost of sales	538,515	526,847	90,408	311,139
Gross profit	234,316	243,558	20,674	137,845
Selling, general and administrative expenses	68,367	66,640	14,540	56,288
Research and development expenses	76,767	83,524	14,741	56,148
Restructuring and impairment charges	4,096	2,003		439
Special expense for IPO incentive	12,146			
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	72,940	91,391	(8,607)	24,970
Other income (expenses)				
Interest expense, net (contractual interest expense of \$47,828 for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009)	(24,984)	(22,899)	(1,258)	(31,165)
Foreign currency gain (loss), net	(11,633)	14,724	9,338	43,437
Reorganization items, net				804,573
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes	(5,459)			
Others	(1,052)	(706)		
	(43,128)	(8,881)	8,080	816,845
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	29,812	82,510	(527)	841,815
Income tax expenses	8,019	8,390	1,946	7,295
Income (loss) from continuing operations	21,793	74,120	(2,473)	834,520
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes			510	6,586
Net income (loss)	\$ 21,793	\$ 74,120	\$ (1,963)	\$ 841,106
Dividends accrued on preferred units (contractual dividends of \$11,819 for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009)				6,317
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common shares/units	\$ 21,793	\$ 74,120	\$ (2,473)	\$ 828,203
Net income (loss) attributable to common shares/units	\$ 21,793	\$ 74,120	\$ (1,963)	\$ 834,789
Earnings (loss) per common share/unit from continuing operations				
Basic	\$ 0.56	\$ 1.96	\$ (0.07)	\$ 15.65
Diluted	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.89	\$ (0.07)	\$ 15.65
Earnings per common share/unit from discontinued operations Basic and diluted	\$	\$	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.12

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Earnings (loss) per common share/unit

Basic	\$ 0.56	\$ 1.96	\$ (0.05)	\$ 15.77
Diluted	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.89	\$ (0.05)	\$ 15.77

Weighted average number of shares/units

Basic	38,775,642	37,836,256	37,607,846	52,923,483
Diluted	39,774,898	39,144,287	37,607,846	52,923,483

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

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS /UNITHOLDERS EQUITY**

	Common Stock/Units		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	Common Stock Held in Treasury	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	Total
	Shares/Units	Amount					
(In thousands of US dollars, except share/unit data)							
Balance at January 1, 2009	52,923,483	\$ 52,923	\$ 3,150	\$ (995,007)	\$	\$ 151,135	\$ (787,799)
(Predecessor Company)							
Unit-based compensation			233				233
Cancellation of the Predecessor Company's unit options			166				166
Dividends accrued on preferred units				(6,317)			(6,317)
Comprehensive income:							
Net income				841,106			841,106
Foreign currency translation adjustments						(30,395)	(30,395)
Unrealized gains on investments						340	340
Total comprehensive income							811,051
Balance at October 25, 2009	52,923,483	\$ 52,923	\$ 3,549	\$ (160,218)	\$	\$ 121,080	\$ 17,334
(Predecessor Company)							
Fresh-start adjustments:							
Cancellation of the Predecessor Company's common units	(52,923,483)	(52,923)	(3,549)				(56,472)
Elimination of the Predecessor Company's accumulated deficit and accumulated other comprehensive income				160,218		(121,080)	39,138
Issuance of new equity interests in connection with emergence from Chapter 11	37,500,044	375	215,486				215,861
Issuance of new warrants in connection with emergence from Chapter 11			2,533				2,533
Balance at October 25, 2009	37,500,044	\$ 375	\$ 218,019	\$	\$	\$	\$ 218,394
(Successor Company)							
Stock-based compensation	885,500	9	5,432				5,441
Comprehensive income:							
Net loss				(1,963)			(1,963)
Foreign currency translation adjustments						(6,298)	(6,298)
Unrealized gains on investments						116	116
Total comprehensive loss							(8,145)
Balance at December 31, 2009	38,385,544	\$ 384	\$ 223,451	\$ (1,963)	\$	\$ (6,182)	\$ 215,690
(Successor Company)							
Forfeiture of restricted stock	(2,305)						
Stock-based compensation	18,750		2,823				2,823
Distribution to stockholders			(130,689)				(130,689)
Comprehensive income:							
Net income				74,120			74,120
Fair valuation of derivatives						3,982	3,982
						4,785	4,785

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Reclassification to net income from accumulated other comprehensive loss related to hedge derivatives		(7,938)	(7,938)
Foreign currency translation adjustments.		78	78
Unrealized gains on investments			
Total comprehensive income			75,027
Balance at December 31, 2010	38,401,989	\$	384
	\$	95,585	\$
	72,157	\$	\$
		(5,275)	\$ 162,851

Table of Contents

	Common Stock/Units Shares/ Units	Additional Paid-In Capital Amount	Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	Common Stock Held in Treasury	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	Total
(In thousands of US dollars, except share/unit data)						
(Successor Company)						
Forfeiture of restricted stock	(3,465)					
Stock-based compensation		1,258				1,258
Issuance of common stocks	950,586	10	1,557			1,567
Exercise of stock options	90,005	529				529
Acquisitions of treasury stock	(1,531,540)			(11,793)		(11,793)
Comprehensive income:						
Net income			21,793			21,793
Fair valuation of derivatives					(5,041)	(5,041)
Reclassification to net income from accumulated other comprehensive income related to hedge derivatives					(11,496)	(11,496)
Foreign currency translation adjustments.					7,105	7,105
Unrealized loss on investments					(103)	(103)
Total comprehensive income						12,258
Balance at December 31, 2011	37,907,575	\$ 394	\$ 98,929	\$ 93,950	\$ (11,793)	\$ (14,810)

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

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2010	Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009	Predecessor Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009
(In thousands of US dollars)				
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income (loss)	\$ 21,793	\$ 74,120	\$ (1,963)	\$ 841,106
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities				
Depreciation and amortization	51,224	58,395	11,218	38,255
Provision for severance benefits	14,698	19,684	1,851	8,835
Amortization of debt issuance costs and original issue discount	970	925		836
Loss (gain) on foreign currency translation, net	15,140	(17,084)	(10,077)	(44,224)
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	(122)	39	17	95
Loss (gain) on disposal of intangible assets, net	25	13	5	(9,230)
Restructuring and impairment charges	2,499	2,003		(1,120)
Stock/Unit-based compensation	2,085	5,239	2,199	233
Cash used for reorganization items		1,573	4,263	1,076
Noncash reorganization items				(805,649)
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes	5,459			
Other	1,682	4,177	(667)	2,722
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Accounts receivable	(6,234)	(41,370)	16,443	(12,930)
Inventories	4,274	(3,172)	6,739	(1,163)
Other receivables	2,657	297	1,755	31
Other current assets	(5,081)	2,997	3,192	5,896
Deferred tax assets	1,412	1,543	678	1,054
Accounts payable	18,084	(5,049)	(14,144)	6,316
Other accounts payable	(6,891)	8,483	(12,511)	(11,452)
Accrued expenses	(5,577)	3,992	(5,687)	28,295
Other current liabilities	(3,050)	962	1,188	39
Payment of severance benefits	(10,478)	(6,673)	(1,389)	(4,320)
Other	(38)	(3,129)	(1,002)	(9)
Net cash provided by operating activities before reorganization items	104,531	107,965	2,108	44,692
Cash used for reorganization items		(1,573)	(4,263)	(1,076)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	104,531	106,392	(2,155)	43,616
Cash flows from investing activities				
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	(7,199)			11,409
Proceeds from disposal of plant, property and equipment	219	10	37	329
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets				9,375
Purchase of plant, property and equipment	(48,173)	(43,616)	(1,258)	(7,513)
Payment for intellectual property registration	(696)	(553)	(70)	(366)

Table of Contents

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2010	Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009	Predecessor Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009
	(In thousands of US dollars)			
Decrease (increase) in short-term financial instruments		329	(329)	
Collection of guarantee deposits	1,544	1,198		
Payment of guarantee deposits	(2,482)	(1,090)		
Other	(371)	(6)	23	(96)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(57,158)	(43,728)	(1,597)	13,138
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	9,336			
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes		246,685		
Debt issuance costs paid		(8,313)		
Issuance of new common units pursuant to the reorganization plan				35,280
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(61,750)		
Repurchase of senior notes	(50,307)			
Repayment of obligations under capital lease	(6,312)	(3,476)		
Repayment of short-term borrowings				(33,250)
Distribution to stockholders		(130,689)		
Acquisition of treasury stock	(11,793)			
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(59,076)	42,457		2,030
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	1,642	2,126	1,098	4,758
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(10,061)	107,247	(2,654)	63,542
Cash and cash equivalents				
Beginning of the period	172,172	64,925	67,579	4,037
End of the period	\$ 162,111	\$ 172,172	\$ 64,925	\$ 67,579
Supplemental cash flow information				
Cash paid for interest	\$ 24,722	\$ 17,070	\$ 955	\$ 7,962
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 1,954	\$ 773	\$ 669	\$ 8,074
Noncash investing and financing activities				
Assets acquired under capital lease obligations	\$	\$ 10,673	\$	\$
Deferred offering costs reclassified as reduction of additional paid-in capital	\$ 7,194	\$	\$	\$

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

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

1. General

The Company

MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation, successor to MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC (together with its subsidiaries, the Company) is a Korea-based designer and manufacturer of analog and mixed-signal semiconductor products for high-volume consumer applications. The Company's business is comprised of three key segments: Display Solutions, Power Solutions and Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. The Company's Display Solutions products include display drivers for use in a wide range of flat panel displays and mobile multimedia devices. The Company's Power Solutions products include discrete and integrated circuit solutions for power management in high-volume consumer applications. The Company's Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment provides specialty analog and mixed-signal foundry services for fabless semiconductor companies that serve the consumer, computing and wireless end markets.

2. Voluntary Reorganization under Chapter 11

On June 12, 2009, MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC (the Parent), MagnaChip Semiconductor B.V., MagnaChip Semiconductor S.A. and certain other subsidiaries of the Parent in the U.S. (the Debtors), filed a voluntary petition for relief in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The court approved a plan of reorganization proposed by the Creditors Committee on September 25, 2009 (the Plan of Reorganization), and the Plan of Reorganization became effective and the Debtors emerged from Chapter 11 reorganization proceedings (the Reorganization Proceedings) on November 9, 2009 (the Reorganization Effective Date). On the Reorganization Effective Date, the Company implemented fresh-start reporting in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 852, Reorganizations (ASC 852).

All conditions required for the adoption of fresh-start reporting were met upon emergence from the Reorganization Proceedings on the Reorganization Effective Date. The Company is permitted to select an accounting convenience date (the Fresh-Start Adoption Date) proximate to the emergence date for purposes of fresh-start reporting, provided that an analysis of the activity between the date of emergence and an accounting convenience date does not result in a material difference in the fresh-start reporting results. The Company evaluated transaction activity between October 25, 2009 and the Reorganization Effective Date and concluded that an accounting convenience date of October 25, 2009 which was the Company's October accounting period end was appropriate. As a result, the fair value of the Predecessor Company's assets became the new basis for the Successor Company's consolidated statement of financial position as of the Fresh-Start Adoption Date, and all operations beginning on or after October 26, 2009 are related to the Successor Company.

As a result of the application of fresh-start reporting in accordance with ASC 852, the financial statements prior to and including October 25, 2009 represent the operations of the Predecessor Company and are not comparable with the financial statements for periods on or after October 25, 2009. References to the Successor Company refer to the Company on or after October 25, 2009, after giving effect to the application of fresh-start reporting. References to the Predecessor Company refer to the Company prior to and including October 25, 2009. See Note 3 Fresh-Start Reporting for further details.

The Plan of Reorganization provided for the satisfaction of claims against the Debtors through (i) the issuance of a new term loan in the amount of approximately \$61.8 million in complete satisfaction of the first lien lender claims arising from the senior secured credit facility, (ii) the conversion to Parent equity of all claims arising from the Second Priority Senior Secured Notes and Senior Subordinated Notes, (iii) an offering of equity to the holders of the Second Priority Senior Secured Notes and (iv) a cash payment to holders of unsecured

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

claims. On the Reorganization Effective Date, among other events, (i) the liens and guarantees securing the Second Priority Senior Secured Notes and Senior Subordinated Notes were released and extinguished, (ii) funds affiliated with Avenue Capital Management II, L.P. became the majority unitholder of Parent and (iii) the new term loan was evidenced by the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of November 6, 2009, by and among MagnaChip Semiconductor S.A., MagnaChip Semiconductor Finance Company, Parent, the Subsidiary Guarantors, the Lenders party thereto, and Wilmington Trust FSB, as administrative agent for the Lenders and collateral agent for the secured parties.

During the period from the date of its Chapter 11 filing to the Fresh-Start Adoption Date (the Pre-Emergence Period), the Company recorded interest expense on pre-petition obligations only to the extent it believed the interest would be paid during the Reorganization Proceedings. Had the Company recorded interest expense based on its pre-petition contractual obligations pursuant to its Second Priority Senior Notes and Senior Subordinated Notes, interest expense would have been \$47,828 thousand, a \$16,663 thousand increase for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009.

In addition, the Company's Series B redeemable convertible preferred units were also subject to compromise and no dividends were accrued during the Pre-Emergence Period. Had the Company recorded dividends based on pre-petition contractual obligations, dividends accrued on preferred units would have been \$11,819 thousand, a \$5,502 thousand increase for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009.

3. Fresh-Start Reporting

Upon emergence from the Reorganization Proceedings, the Company adopted fresh-start reporting in accordance with ASC 852. The Company's emergence from the Reorganization Proceedings resulted in a new reporting entity with no retained earnings or accumulated deficit. Accordingly, the Company's consolidated financial statements for periods prior to and including October 25, 2009 are not comparable to consolidated financial statements presented on or after October 25, 2009.

Fresh-start reporting reflects the value of the Company as determined in the confirmed Plan of Reorganization. Under fresh-start reporting, the Company's asset values were remeasured and allocated in conformity with ASC 805, Business Combinations (ASC 805). Fresh-start reporting required that all liabilities, other than deferred taxes and severance benefits, be stated at fair value. Deferred taxes are determined in conformity with ASC 740, Income Taxes (ASC 740).

4. Completion of Initial Public Offering

Prior to the Company's initial public offering (the MagnaChip Corporation IPO), the Company's board of directors and the holders of a majority of its outstanding common units elected to convert the Company from a Delaware limited liability company to a Delaware corporation and to change the Company's name from MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC to MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation. The corporate conversion was completed on March 10, 2011. In connection with the corporate conversion, outstanding common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC were automatically converted into shares of common stock of the Company, outstanding options to purchase common units of the Company were automatically converted into options to purchase shares of common stock of the Company and outstanding warrants to purchase common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC were automatically converted into warrants to purchase shares of common stock of the Company, all at a ratio of one share of common stock for eight common units.

On March 16, 2011, the Company also completed the MagnaChip Corporation IPO of 9,500,000 shares of common stock at an offering price of \$14.00 per share and on March 11, 2011 listed on the NYSE. All shares

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

were sold in the form of depositary shares and each depositary share represented an ownership interest in one share of common stock. Of the 9,500,000 shares, 950,000 shares were newly issued by the Company and 8,550,000 shares were sold by selling stockholders. The Company received \$12,369 thousand of proceeds from the issuance of the new shares of common stock after deducting underwriters' discounts and commissions, and the Company did not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of common stock offered by the selling stockholders. The Company incurred \$10,807 thousand of IPO expenses that were recorded as reduction of additional paid-in capital in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Company previously stated an intention to use a part of the net proceeds from the MagnaChip Corporation IPO to make incentive payments to all employees, excluding management. The payment of such employee incentives was contingent upon the consummation of the MagnaChip Corporation IPO. The Company paid \$12,146 thousand of the incentives in March 2011.

5. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

In preparing the consolidated financial statements for the Predecessor Company and Successor Company, the Company applied ASC 852, which requires that the financial statements for periods subsequent to the Chapter 11 filing distinguish transactions and events that were directly associated with the reorganization from the ongoing operations of the business. Accordingly, certain expenses, realized gains and losses and provisions for losses that were realized or incurred in the Reorganization Proceedings were recorded in reorganization items, net on the consolidated statements of operations.

Significant accounting policies followed by the Company in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements are summarized below.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company including its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and disclosures. The most significant estimates and assumptions relate to the fair valuation of acquired assets and assumed liabilities, fair valuation of common shares/units, the useful life of property, plant and equipment, allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, contingent liabilities, inventory valuation, fair valuation of derivative financial instruments, restructuring accrual and impairment of long-lived assets. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that the Company may undertake in the future, actual results may be different from the estimates.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company has assessed in accordance with ASC 830, Foreign Currency Matters (ASC 830), the functional currency of each of its subsidiaries in Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom and has

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)**

designated the U.S. dollar to be their respective functional currencies. The Company and its other subsidiaries are utilizing their local currencies as their functional currencies. The financial statements of the subsidiaries in functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into the U.S. dollar in accordance with ASC 830. All the assets and liabilities are translated to the U.S. dollar at the end-of-period exchange rates. Capital accounts are determined to be of a permanent nature and are therefore translated using historical exchange rates. Revenues and expenses are translated using average exchange rates for the respective periods. Foreign currency translation adjustments arising from differences in exchange rates from period to period are included in the foreign currency translation adjustment account in accumulated comprehensive income (loss) of stockholders /unitholders equity. Gains and losses due to transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are included as a component of other income (expense) in the statement of operations.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with an original maturity date of three months or less.

Accounts Receivable Reserves

An allowance for doubtful accounts is provided based on the aggregate estimated uncollectability of the Company's accounts receivable. The Company also records an allowance for cash returns, included within accounts receivable, net, based on the historical experience of the amount of goods that will be returned and refunded. In addition, the Company also includes in accounts receivable, an allowance for additional products that may have to be provided, free of charge, to compensate customers for products that do not meet previously agreed yield criteria, the low yield compensation reserve.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, using the average cost method, which approximates the first in, first out method (FIFO). If net realizable value is less than cost at the balance sheet date, the carrying amount is reduced to the realizable value, and the difference is recognized as a loss on valuation of inventories within cost of sales. Inventory reserves are established when conditions indicate that the net realizable value is less than costs due to physical deterioration, obsolescence, changes in price levels, or other causes based on individual facts and circumstances. Reserves are also established for excess inventory based on inventory levels in excess of six months of projected demand, as judged by management, for each specific product.

In addition, as prescribed in ASC 330, *Inventory*, the cost of inventories is determined based on the normal capacity of each fabrication facility. In case the capacity utilization is lower than a certain level that management believes to be normal, the fixed overhead costs per production unit which exceeds those under normal capacity are charged to cost of sales rather than capitalized as inventories.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as set forth below.

Buildings	30 - 40 years
Building related structures	10 - 20 years
Machinery and equipment	10 - 12 years
Vehicles and others	5 years

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

Routine maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Expenditures that enhance the value or significantly extend the useful lives of the related assets are capitalized.

Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period of assets are capitalized as part of the related assets.

Prior to July 1, 2011, the Company depreciated machinery and measurement equipment using the straight-line method over 5 to 10 years. However, based on an evaluation of the appropriateness of depreciable lives including a review of historical usage and a change in its strategic business plan, the Company determined that machinery and measurement equipment have a longer life than previously estimated. As a result, the Company changed the estimate of depreciable lives for machinery and measurement equipment to 10 to 12 years. The purpose of this change was to more accurately reflect the productive life of these assets. In accordance with ASC 250-10-45, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, the change in life has been accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis from July 1, 2011. As a result of the change in the estimated life of machinery and measurement equipment, cost of sales was \$4.8 million lower, net income was \$5.2 million higher and net income per diluted share was \$0.13 higher for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews property, plant and equipment and other long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable in accordance with ASC 360, Property, Plant and Equipment (ASC 360). Recoverability is measured by comparing its carrying amount with the future net undiscounted cash flows the assets are expected to generate. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the assets and the fair value of assets using the present value of the future net cash flows generated by the respective long-lived assets.

Restructuring Charges

The Company recognizes restructuring charges in accordance with ASC 420, Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations (ASC 420). Certain costs and expenses related to exit or disposal activities are recorded as restructuring charges when liabilities for those costs and expenses are incurred.

Lease Transactions

The Company accounts for lease transactions as either operating leases or capital leases, depending on the terms of the underlying lease agreements. Machinery and equipment acquired under capital lease agreements are recorded at the lower of the present value of future minimum lease payments and estimated fair value of leased property and depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. In addition, the aggregate lease payments are recorded as capital lease obligations, net of unaccrued interest. Interest is amortized over the lease period using the effective interest rate method. Leases that do not qualify as capital leases are classified as operating leases, and the related rental payments are expensed on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the leased property and the lease term.

Software

The Company capitalizes certain external costs that are incurred to purchase and implement internal-use computer software. Direct costs relating to the development of software for internal use are capitalized after technological feasibility has been established, in accordance with ASC 350, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (ASC 350). Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the software's estimated useful life, which is usually five years.

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets other than intellectual property include technology and customer relationships which are amortized on a straight-line basis over periods ranging from one to five years. Intellectual property assets acquired represent rights under patents, trademarks and property use rights and are amortized over their respective periods of benefit, ranging up to ten years, on a straight-line basis.

Fair Value Disclosures of Financial Instruments

The Company has adopted and follows ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (ASC 820) for measurement and disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments. ASC 820 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three levels of fair value hierarchy defined by ASC 820 are:

Level 1 Inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

Level 2 Inputs (other than quoted market prices included in Level 1) are either directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability through correlation with market data at the measurement date and for the duration of the instrument's anticipated life.

Level 3 Inputs reflect management's best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Consideration is given to the risk inherent in the valuation technique and the risk inherent in the inputs to the model. Valuation of instruments includes unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of fair value of assets or liabilities.

As defined by ASC 820, the fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale, which was further clarified as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, such as cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables, accounts payable and other accounts payable approximate their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Accrued Severance Benefits

The majority of accrued severance benefits is for employees in the Company's Korean subsidiary. Pursuant to the Employee Retirement Benefit Security Act of Korea, most employees and executive officers with one or more years of service are entitled to severance benefits upon the termination of their employment based on their length of service and rate of pay. As of December 31, 2011, 98% of all employees of the Company were eligible for severance benefits.

Accrued severance benefits are funded through a group severance insurance plan. The amounts funded under this insurance plan are classified as a reduction of the accrued severance benefits. Subsequent accruals are to be funded at the discretion of the Company.

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

In accordance with the National Pension Act of the Republic of Korea, a certain portion of accrued severance benefits is deposited with the National Pension Fund and deducted from the accrued severance benefits. The contributed amount is paid to employees from the National Pension Fund upon their retirement.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the product has been delivered and title and risk of loss have transferred, the price is fixed and determinable, and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. Utilizing these criteria, product revenue is recognized either upon shipment, upon delivery of the product at the customer's location or upon customer acceptance, depending on the terms of the arrangements. Certain sale arrangements include customer acceptance provisions that require written notification of acceptance within the pre-determined period from the date of delivery of the product. If the pre-determined period has ended without written notification, customer acceptance is deemed to have occurred pursuant to the underlying sales arrangements. In such cases, the Company recognizes revenue on the earlier of the written notification or the pre-determined period from date of delivery. The Company's revenue recognition policy is consistent across its product lines, marketing venues, and geographic areas.

In accordance with revenue recognition guidance, any tax assessed by a governmental authority that is directly imposed on a revenue-producing transaction between a seller and a customer is presented in the statements of operations on a net basis (excluded from revenues).

The Company's customers can return defective products, including products that do not meet the yield criteria. The Company accrues for the estimated costs that may be incurred for the defective products. In addition, the Company offers discounts to customers who make early payments. The Company estimates the amount to be paid to customers based on historical experience and expected rate of discount. The estimated discount amount is recorded as a deduction from net sales.

Other than product warranty obligations, yield provisions and customer acceptance provisions, sales contracts do not include any other post-shipment obligations that could have an impact on revenue recognition. In addition, the Company does not currently provide any credits, rebates or price protection or similar privileges that could have an impact on revenue recognition.

All amounts billed to a customer related to shipping and handling are classified as sales while all costs incurred by the Company for shipping and handling are classified as selling, general and administrative expenses. The amounts charged to selling, general and administrative expenses were \$2,408 thousand, \$1,594 thousand, \$207 thousand and \$752 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2011, the year ended December 31, 2010, the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009, respectively.

Derivative Financial instruments

The Company applies the provisions of ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging" (ASC 815). This Statement requires the recognition of all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities measured at fair value.

Under the provisions of ASC 815, the Company may designate a derivative instrument as hedging the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows that are attributable to a particular risk (a cash flow hedge) or hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset or a liability (a fair value hedge). Special accounting for qualifying hedges allows the effective portion of a derivative instrument's gains and

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

losses to offset related results on the hedged item in the consolidated statements of operations and requires that a company formally document, designate and assess the effectiveness of the transactions that receive hedge accounting treatment. Both at the inception of a hedge and on an ongoing basis, a hedge must be expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in cash flows or fair value attributable to the underlying risk being hedged. If the Company determines that a derivative instrument is no longer highly effective as a hedge, it discontinues hedge accounting prospectively and future changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognized in current earnings. The Company assesses hedge effectiveness at the end of each quarter.

In accordance with ASC 815, changes in the fair value of derivative instruments that are cash flow hedges are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and reclassified into earnings in the period in which the hedged item affects earnings. Ineffective portions of a derivative instrument's change in fair value are immediately recognized in earnings. Derivative instruments that do not qualify, or cease to qualify, as hedges must be adjusted to fair value and the adjustments are recorded through net income (loss).

The cash flows from derivative instruments receiving hedge accounting treatment are classified in the same categories as the hedged items in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Advertising

The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred. Advertising expense was approximately \$148 thousand, \$106 thousand, \$25 thousand and \$70 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2011, the year ended December 31, 2010, the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009, respectively.

Product Warranties

The Company records, in other current liabilities, warranty liabilities for the estimated costs that may be incurred under its basic limited warranty. This warranty covers defective products, and related liabilities are accrued when product revenues are recognized. Factors that affect the Company's warranty liability include historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims and repair costs per claim to satisfy the Company's warranty obligation. As these factors are impacted by actual experience and future expectations, the Company periodically assesses the adequacy of its recorded warranty liabilities and adjusts the amounts when necessary.

Research and Development

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred and include wafers, masks, employee expenses, contractor fees, building costs, utilities and administrative expenses. Acquired IPR&D assets are considered indefinite-lived intangible assets and are not subject to amortization. An IPR&D asset must be tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. The impairment test consists of a comparison of the fair value of the IPR&D asset with its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of the IPR&D asset exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss must be recognized in an amount equal to that excess. After an impairment loss is recognized, the adjusted carrying amount of the IPR&D asset will be its new accounting basis. Subsequent reversal of a previously recognized impairment loss is prohibited. The initial determination and subsequent evaluation for impairment of the IPR&D asset requires management to make significant judgments and estimates. Once the IPR&D projects have been completed, the useful life of the IPR&D asset is determined and amortized accordingly.

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

Licensed Patents and Technologies

The Company has entered into a number of royalty agreements to license patents and technology used in the design of its products. The Company carries two types of royalties: lump-sum and running basis. Lump-sum royalties which require initial payments, usually paid in installments, represent a non-refundable commitment, such that the total present value of these payments is recorded as a liability upon execution of the agreements and the costs are amortized over the contract period using the straight-line method and charged to research and development expenses in the statements of operations.

Running royalty is paid based on the revenue of related products sold by the Company. For example, the Company entered into an agreement with a semiconductor design company, who comprised 78.6%, 77.5%, 88.4% and 94.4% of total running royalty expenses in the year ended December 31, 2011, the year ended December 31, 2010, the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009, respectively.

Stock/Unit-Based Compensation

The Company follows the provisions of ASC 718, Compensation-Stock Compensation (ASC 718). Under ASC 718, stock/unit-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period. As permitted under ASC 718, the Company elected to recognize compensation expense for all options with graded vesting based on the graded attribution method.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to measure the grant-date-fair-value of options. The Black-Scholes model requires certain assumptions to determine an option's fair value, including expected term, risk free interest, expected volatility and fair value of underlying common share/unit. The expected term of each option grant was based on employees' expected exercises and post-vesting employment termination behavior and the risk free interest rate was based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve for the period corresponding with the expected term at the time of grant. The expected volatility was estimated using historical volatility of share prices of similar public entities. No dividends were assumed for this calculation of option value. Before IPO, the Company estimates the fair value of the underlying common unit because there is no public trading market for its common units.

Earnings per Share/Unit

In accordance with ASC 260, Earnings Per Share (ASC 260), the Company computes basic earnings from continuing operations per share/unit and basic earnings per share/unit by dividing income from continuing operations available to common stockholders/unitholders and net income available to common stockholders/unitholders, respectively, by the weighted average number of common shares/units outstanding during the period which would include, to the extent their effect is dilutive options to purchase common stock/units and restricted stock/units. Diluted earnings per share/unit reflect the dilution of potential common stock/units outstanding during the period. In determining the hypothetical shares/units repurchased, the Company uses the average share/unit price for the period.

Income Taxes

Prior to its conversion to a corporation, MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation elected to be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes and therefore was not subject to income taxes on its income. Taxes on its income were the responsibility of the individual equity owners of MagnaChip Semiconductor

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

Corporation. MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation became a taxable entity according to the corporate conversion. The Company operates a number of subsidiaries that are subject to local income taxes in those markets.

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes* (ASC 740). ASC 740 requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in a company's financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based upon the difference between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. Income tax expense is the tax payable for the period and the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

The Company follows Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* and an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, codified as ASC 740, which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. This interpretation also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The evaluation of a tax position in accordance with this interpretation is a two-step process. In the first step, recognition, the Company determines whether it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The second step addresses measurement of a tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not criteria. The tax position is measured at the largest amount of benefit that has a likelihood of greater than 50 percent of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Differences between tax positions taken in a tax return and amounts recognized in the financial statements will generally result in (a) an increase in a liability for income taxes payable or a reduction of an income tax refund receivable, (b) a reduction in a deferred tax asset or an increase in a deferred tax liability or (c) both (a) and (b). Tax positions that previously failed to meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold should be recognized in the first subsequent financial reporting period in which that threshold is met. Previously recognized tax positions that no longer meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold should be de-recognized in the first subsequent financial reporting period in which that threshold is no longer met. Use of a valuation allowance as described in ASC 740 is not an appropriate substitute for the de-recognition of a tax position. The requirement to assess the need for a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets based on sufficiency of future taxable income is unchanged by this interpretation.

Segment Information

The Company has determined, based on the nature of its operations and products offered to customers, that its reportable segments are Display Solutions, Semiconductor Manufacturing Services and Power Solutions. The Display Solutions segment's primary products are flat panel display drivers and the Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment provides wafer foundry services to clients. The Power Solutions segment's products are designed for applications such as mobile phones, LCD televisions and desktop computers, and allow electronics manufacturers to achieve specific design goals of high efficiency and low standby power consumption. Net sales for the All other category primarily relate to certain business activities that do not constitute operating or reportable segments.

The Company's chief operating decision maker (CODM) as defined by ASC 280, *Segment Reporting* (ASC 280), allocates resources to and assesses the performance of each segment using information about its revenue. The Company does not identify or allocate assets by segments, nor does the CODM evaluate operating

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

segments using discrete asset information. In addition, the Company does not allocate operating expenses, interest income or expense, other income or expense, or income tax expenses to the segments. Management does not evaluate segments based on these criteria.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company performs periodic credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and generally does not require collateral for customers on accounts receivable. The Company maintains reserves for potential credit losses, but historically has not experienced significant losses related to individual customers or groups of customers in any particular industry or geographic area. The Company derives a substantial portion of its revenues from export sales through its overseas subsidiaries in Asia, North America and Europe.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May, 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2011-04 Fair Value Measurement: Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS. The ASU is the result of joint efforts by the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to develop a single, converged fair value framework. While the ASU is largely consistent with existing fair value measurement principles in U.S. GAAP, it expands existing disclosure requirements for fair value measurements and makes other amendments. Key additional disclosures include quantitative disclosures about unobservable inputs in Level 3 measures, qualitative information about sensitivity of Level 3 measures and valuation process, and classification within the fair value hierarchy for instruments where fair value is only disclosed in the footnotes but carrying amount is on some other basis. For public companies, the ASU is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company does not expect adoption of this ASU to have a material impact on our results of operations, financial position or cash flow.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, Comprehensive Income: Presentation of Comprehensive Income, which amends current comprehensive income guidance. This ASU eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of shareholders' equity. Instead, it requires entities to report components of comprehensive income in either (1) a continuous statement of comprehensive income or (2) two separate but consecutive statements. Under the two-statement approach, the first statement would include components of net income, which is consistent with the income statement format used today, and the second statement would include components of other comprehensive income (OCI). The ASU does not change the items that must be reported in OCI. ASU 2011-05 will be effective for public companies during the interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect adoption of this ASU to have a material impact on our results of operations, financial position or cash flow.

In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-06 (ASU 2010-06), which amends the disclosure requirements of ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, (ASC 820) as of January 1, 2010. ASU 2010-06 requires new disclosures for any transfers of fair value into and out of Level 1 and 2 fair value measurements and separate presentation of purchases, sales, issuances and settlements within the reconciliation of Level 3 unobservable inputs. The Company previously adopted ASC 820 on January 1, 2008 and January 1, 2009 for financial assets and liabilities and for nonfinancial assets and liabilities, respectively. ASU 2010-06 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the Level 3 reconciliation which is effective for annual and interim periods

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)**

beginning after December 15, 2010. The adoption of ASU 2010-06 except for the level 3 reconciliation as of January 1, 2010 did not have a material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. The adoption of ASU 2010-06 in relation to the Level 3 reconciliation as of January 1, 2011 did not have a material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

6. Reorganization Related Items

In accordance with ASC 852, the financial statements for the Predecessor Company periods distinguish transactions and events that are directly associated with the reorganization from the ongoing operations of the Company. In connection with the bankruptcy proceedings, implementation of the Plan of Reorganization and adoption of fresh-start reporting, the Company recorded the following reorganization income (expense) items:

	Predecessor Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009
Professional fees	\$ (7,459)
Revaluation of assets	31,399
Effects of the plan of reorganization	780,981
Write-off of debt issuance costs	(166)
Others	(182)
Total	\$ 804,573

Included in reorganization items, net for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 was the Predecessor Company's gain recognized from the effects of the Plan of Reorganization. The gain results from the difference between the Predecessor Company's carrying amount of remaining pre-petition liabilities subject to compromise and the amounts to be distributed pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization. The gain from the effects of the Plan of Reorganization is comprised of the following:

	Predecessor Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009
Discharge of liabilities subject to compromise	\$ 798,043
Issuance of new common stock	(14,259)
Issuance of new warrants	(2,533)
Accrual of amounts to be settled in cash	(270)
Gain from the effects of the Plan of Reorganization	\$ 780,981

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)**

Liabilities subject to compromise represent the liabilities of the Company incurred prior to the petition date, except those that will not be impaired under the Plan of Reorganization. Liabilities subject to compromise consisted of the following at October 25, 2009.

	Predecessor October 25, 2009
General unsecured claims	\$ 2,702
Current portion of long-term debt-old	750,000
Accrued interest on current portion of long-term debt	45,341
Total	\$ 798,043

7. Fair Value Measurements

ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a consistent framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure requirements about fair value measurements. ASC 820 requires, among other things, the Company's valuation techniques used to measure fair value to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The following table represents the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2011 and the basis for that measurement:

	Carrying Value December 31, 2011	Fair Value Measurement December 31, 2011	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Asset (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:					
Available-for-sale securities (other non-current assets)	\$ 572	\$ 572	\$ 572	\$	\$
Liabilities:					
Derivative liabilities	9,757	9,757		9,757	

The following table represents the Company's assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2010 and the basis for that measurement:

	Carrying Value December 31, 2010	Fair Value Measurement December 31, 2010	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Asset (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)

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Assets:

Current derivative assets (other current assets)	\$	8,322	\$	8,322	\$	8,322	\$
Available-for-sale securities (other non-current assets)		673		673		673	

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)**

At December 31, 2011, there were \$203.7 million of principal amount of 10.5% senior notes outstanding. The carrying amount of 10.5% senior notes was \$201,389 thousand at December 31, 2011. The fair value of the \$203.7 million senior notes at December 31, 2011 was estimated to be \$214,894 thousand, based on quoted market rates.

At December 31, 2010, there were \$250 million of 10.5% senior notes outstanding. The carrying amount of 10.5% senior notes was \$242,882 thousand at December 31, 2010. The fair value of the \$250 million senior notes at December 31, 2010 was estimated to be \$267,813 thousand, based on quoted market rates.

8. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2011	Successor December 31, 2010
Accounts receivable	\$ 118,793	\$ 111,420
Notes receivable	9,603	10,699
Less:		
Allowances for doubtful accounts	(462)	(609)
Cash return reserve	(481)	(322)
Low yield compensation reserve	(1,531)	(2,134)
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 125,922	\$ 119,054

Changes in allowance for doubtful accounts for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2010
Beginning balance	\$ (609)	\$ (377)
Bad debt expense	146	(217)
Write off		
Translation adjustments	1	(15)
Ending balance	\$ (462)	\$ (609)

Changes in cash return reserve for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

Successor

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	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Beginning balance	\$ (322)	\$ (1,729)
Addition to reserve	(2,750)	(776)
Payment made	2,587	2,172
Translation adjustments	4	11
Ending balance	\$ (481)	\$ (322)

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

Changes in low yield compensation reserve for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2010
Beginning balance	\$ (2,134)	\$ (1,437)
Addition to reserve	(861)	(2,168)
Payment made	1,468	1,508
Translation adjustments	(4)	(37)
Ending balance	\$ (1,531)	\$ (2,134)

9. Inventories

Inventories as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 consist of the following:

	December 31, 2011	Successor December 31, 2010
Finished goods	\$ 7,140	\$ 13,529
Semi-finished goods and work-in-process	46,562	50,542
Raw materials	9,933	9,762
Materials in-transit	1,471	1,643
Less: inventory reserve	(2,270)	(7,041)
Inventories, net	\$ 62,836	\$ 68,435

Changes in inventory reserve for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2010
Beginning balance	\$ (7,040)	\$ (4,579)
Change in reserve	2,997	(5,936)
Write off	1,709	3,606
Translation adjustments	64	(132)
Ending balance	\$ (2,270)	\$ (7,041)

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2011	Successor December 31, 2010
Buildings and related structures	\$ 73,021	\$ 73,945
Machinery and equipment	151,100	112,398
Vehicles and others	11,998	8,007
Equipment under capital lease	11,160	11,457
	247,279	205,807
Less: accumulated depreciation	(78,130)	(41,440)
accumulated depreciation on equipment under capital lease	(2,414)	(836)
Land	15,928	15,481
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 182,663	\$ 179,012

Aggregate depreciation expenses totaled \$41,812 thousand and \$36,261 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

Prior to July 1, 2011, the Company depreciated machinery and measurement equipment using the straight-line method over 5 to 10 years. However, based on an evaluation of the appropriateness of depreciable lives including a review of historical usage and an expansion of the Company's Power Solutions business, the Company determined that machinery and measurement equipment have a longer life than previously estimated. As a result, the Company changed the estimate of depreciable lives for machinery and measurement equipment to 10 to 12 years. The purpose of this change was to more accurately reflect the productive life of these assets. In accordance with ASC 250-10-45, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, the change in life has been accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis from July 1, 2011. As a result of the change in the estimated life of machinery and measurement equipment, cost of sales was \$4.8 million lower, net income was \$5.2 million higher and net income per diluted share was \$0.13 higher for the year ended December 31, 2011.

11. Intangible assets

Intangible assets at December 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	December 31, 2011	Successor December 31, 2010
Technology	\$ 21,126	\$ 19,969
Customer relationships	26,777	27,115
Intellectual property assets	5,868	5,444
In-process research and development		3,418
Less: accumulated amortization	(36,984)	(28,408)

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Intangible assets, net	\$ 16,787	\$ 27,538
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Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

Aggregate amortization expenses for intangible assets totaled \$9,412 thousand and \$22,134 for the year ended December 31, 2011, and 2010, respectively. The estimated aggregate amortization expense of intangible assets for the next five years is \$8,336 thousand in 2012, \$6,520 thousand in 2013, \$1,284 thousand in 2014, \$76 thousand in 2015 and \$76 thousand in 2016.

As part of its application of fresh-start reporting, the Company recognized fair value associated with IPR&D of \$9,700 thousand. The Company accounted for IPR&D as an indefinite-lived intangible asset until completion or abandonment of the associated research and development (R&D) projects. The IPR&D charges incurred by the Company's Semiconductor Manufacturing Services (SMS) segment related to design of a product to the point that it met specific technical requirements, directly targeted at customers. The Display Solutions segment incurs IPR&D charges related to the design of possible products. These R&D efforts are intended to incur incremental sales with the Company's existing and new customers.

When a project is completed, the carrying amount of the related IPR&D is reclassified into technology and amortized over the remaining estimated life of the asset beginning in the period in which the project is completed and sales of related product is recognized. Accordingly, IPR&D of \$1,700 thousand in the Display Solutions segment and \$2,950 thousand in the SMS segment were reclassified into technology in 2010 and \$1,572 thousand in the SMS segment was reclassified into technology in 2011.

IPR&D assets are reviewed at least annually for impairment or more frequently if changes in circumstances indicate the asset may be impaired. If a project becomes impaired or abandoned, the carrying amount of the related intangible asset would be written down to its fair value and an impairment charge would be taken in the period in which the impairment occurs. The Company performed its annual impairment test as of September 30, 2010 and no impairment test was performed in 2011 since all remaining IPR&D projects were abandoned. The impairment test consists of a comparison of the fair value of the IPR&D with its carrying amount. The excess earnings method was applied as a valuation method that establishes the business value based on a stream of future economic benefits, such as net cash flows, discounted to their present value. This calculation is highly sensitive to both the estimated future cash flows from each R&D project and the discount rate assumed in these calculations. These components are discussed below:

Estimated future cash flows

The key variables that the Company must estimate to determine future cash flows include assumptions for sales volume, selling prices, raw material costs, labor and other employee benefit costs, capital additions and other economic or market-related factors. Significant management judgment is involved in estimating these variables, and they include inherent uncertainties since they are forecasting future events. For example, unanticipated changes in competition, customer sourcing requirements and product maturity would all have a significant impact on these estimates.

Discount rate

The Company employs a Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) approach to determine the Company's discount rate for IPR&D impairment testing. The Company's WACC calculation includes factors such as the risk free rate of return, cost of debt and expected equity premiums. The factors in this calculation are largely external to the Company, and therefore are beyond the Company's control.

When the carrying amount of any IPR&D project exceeds its estimated fair value on a project by project basis, an impairment charge must be recognized in an amount equal to that excess. Accordingly, the Company recognized \$2,003 thousand of impairment charges for the year ended December 31, 2010, which consisted of

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)**

\$391 thousand from IPR&D annual impairment test and \$1,612 thousand from twelve abandoned IPR&D projects. The Company recognized \$2,016 thousand of impairment charges for the year ended December 31, 2011 from twelve abandoned IPR&D projects.

12. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company's Korean subsidiary entered into option, forward and zero cost collar contracts to hedge the risk of changes in the functional-currency-equivalent cash flows attributable to currency rate changes on U.S. dollar denominated revenues.

Details of derivative contracts as of December 31, 2011 are as follows:

Date of transaction	Type of derivative	Total notional amount	Month of settlement
January 17, 2011	Zero cost collar	\$ 60,000	January to June 2012
March 16, 2011	Zero cost collar	24,000	January to March 2012
August 2, 2011	Zero cost collar	24,000	April to June 2012
August 8, 2011	Forward	54,000	July to September 2012
August 19, 2011	Forward	54,000	October to December 2012

The option, forward and zero cost collar contracts qualify as cash flow hedges under ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, (ASC 815), since at both the inception of the contracts and on an ongoing basis, the hedging relationship was and is expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the term of the contracts. The Company is utilizing the hypothetical derivative method to measure the effectiveness by comparing the changes in value of the actual derivative versus the change in fair value of the hypothetical derivative.

The fair values of the Company's outstanding option, forward and zero cost collar contracts recorded as assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:		December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Asset Derivatives:			
Options	Other current assets	\$	\$ 104
Forward	Other current assets		6,674
Zero cost collars	Other current assets		1,544
Liabilities Derivatives:			
Forward	Derivative liabilities	6,801	
Zero cost collars	Derivative liabilities	2,956	

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative is reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains and losses on the derivative, representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness, are recognized in current earnings.

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)**

The following table summarizes the impact of derivative instruments on the consolidated statement of operations for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

Derivatives in ASC 815 Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)		Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Statement of Operations (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Statement of Operations (Effective Portion)		Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Statement of Operations on Derivative Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Statement of Operations on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)	
	2011	2010		2011	2010		2011	2010
	Options	\$ (85)	\$ (1,416)	Net sales	\$ (829)	\$ (751)	Other income (expenses) Others	\$ (18)
Forward	(3,061)	3,856	Net sales	10,771	(4,034)	Other income (expenses) Others	(277)	(720)
Zero cost collars	(1,895)	1,542	Net sales	1,554		Other income (expenses) Others	(764)	81
Total	\$ (5,041)	\$ 3,982		\$ 11,496	\$ (4,785)		\$ (1,059)	\$ (711)

The estimated net loss as of December 31, 2011 that is expected to be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into earnings within the next twelve months is \$9,001 thousand.

The Company's option, forward and zero cost collar contracts are subject to termination upon the occurrence of the following events:

- (i) On the last day of a fiscal quarter, the sum of qualified and unrestricted cash and cash equivalents held by the Company is less than \$30 million.
- (ii) The rating of the Company's debt is B- or lower by Standard & Poor's Ratings Group or any successor rating agency thereof (S&P) or B3 or lower by Moody's Investor Services, Inc. or any successor rating agency thereof (Moody's) or the Company's debt ceases to be assigned a rating by either S&P or Moody's.

In addition, the Company is required to deposit cash collateral with Goldman Sachs International Bank (GS), the counterparty to the option, forward and zero cost collar contracts, for any exposure in excess of \$5 million. As of December 31, 2011, the Company has transferred \$6,830 thousand of cash collateral to GS for the purpose of credit support to the counterparty. This cash collateral is changed depending on derivative market exposures. GS is required to return the cash collateral to the Company when the derivative market exposures decreases. Under this circumstance, the Company recorded the balance of \$6,830 thousand as restricted cash in the balance sheet as of December 31, 2011.

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

13. Product Warranties

Changes in accrued warranty liabilities for each period are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2010
Beginning balance	\$ 266	\$ 921
Addition (decrease) to warranty reserve	1,172	(247)
Payments made	(879)	(432)
Translation adjustments	(9)	24
Ending balance	\$ 550	\$ 266

14. Long-term Borrowings

Long-term borrowings as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	December 31, 2011	Successor December 31, 2010
10.5% senior notes due April 2018	203,691	250,000
Discount on 10.5% senior notes due April 2018	(2,302)	(3,118)
Long-term borrowings, net of unamortized discount	\$ 201,389	\$ 246,882

10.5% Senior Notes

On April 9, 2010, two of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries, MagnaChip Semiconductor S.A. and MagnaChip Semiconductor Finance Company, issued \$250 million aggregate principal amount of 10.5% senior notes due April 15, 2018 at a price of 98.674%. Interest on the notes accrues at a rate of 10.5% per annum, payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning on October 15, 2010. \$250 million of principal amount will be due in full at April 15, 2018. The obligations under the senior notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsecured senior basis by the Company and all of its subsidiaries except for MagnaChip Semiconductor, Ltd. (Korea) and MagnaChip Semiconductor (Shanghai) Company Limited. For the accrual of interest expense, the Company uses the effective interest method and accrues interest at an effective rate of 11.04% per annum.

Of the \$238,372 thousand of net proceeds, which represents \$250 million of principal amount net of \$3,315 thousand of original issue discount and \$8,313 thousand of debt issuance costs, \$130,689 thousand was used to make a distribution to the Company's stockholders and \$61,596 thousand was used to repay all outstanding borrowings under the new term loan. The remaining proceeds of \$46,087 thousand were retained to fund working capital and for general corporate purposes.

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The Company can optionally redeem all or a part of the notes according to the following schedule: (i) at any time prior to April 15, 2013, the Company may on any one or more occasions redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of notes issued under the indenture at a redemption price equal to 110.5% of the principal

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

amount of the notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest and special interest, if any, to the date of redemption; (ii) at any time prior to April 15, 2014, the Company may on any one or more occasions redeem all or a part of the notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes redeemed, plus the applicable premium as of, and accrued and unpaid interest and special interest, if any, to the date of redemption; and (iii) on or after April 15, 2014, the Company may on any one or more occasions redeem all or a part of the notes, at a redemption price equal to 105.25%, 102.625% and 100% of the principal amount of the notes redeemed in 2014, 2015 and 2016 and thereafter, respectively, plus accrued and unpaid interest and special interest, if any, on the notes redeemed, to the applicable date of redemption.

The indenture relating to the Company's 10.5% senior notes contains covenants that limit ability of the Parent, co-issuers and the restricted subsidiaries to: (i) declare or pay any dividend or make any payment or distribution on account of or purchase or redeem the Company's capital stock or equity interests of the restricted subsidiaries; (ii) make any principal payment on, or redeem or repurchase, prior to any scheduled repayment, sinking fund payment or maturity, any subordinated indebtedness; (iii) make certain investments; (iv) incur additional indebtedness and issue certain types of capital stock; (v) create or incur any lien (except for permitted liens) that secures obligations under any indebtedness or related guarantee; (vi) merge with or into or sell all or substantially all of the Company's assets to other companies; (vii) enter into certain types of transactions with affiliates; (viii) guarantee the payment of any indebtedness; (ix) enter into sale-leaseback transactions; (x) enter into agreements that would restrict the ability of the restricted subsidiaries to make distributions with respect to their equity, to make loans to the Parent, co-issuers or other restricted subsidiaries or to transfer assets to the Parent, co-issuers or other restricted subsidiaries; and (xi) designate unrestricted subsidiaries.

These covenants are subject to a number of exceptions and qualifications. Certain of these restrictive covenants will terminate if the notes are rated investment grade at any time.

As of December 31, 2011, the Company is compliant with all of its covenant requirements in the indenture governing the senior notes.

On May 16, 2011, two of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries, MagnaChip Semiconductor S.A. and MagnaChip Semiconductor Finance Company, repurchased \$35.0 million out of \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Company's 10.5% senior notes due April 15, 2018 at a price of 109.0% from funds affiliated with Avenue Capital Management II, L.P.

On September 19, 2011, two of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries, MagnaChip Semiconductor S.A. and MagnaChip Semiconductor Finance Company, additionally repurchased \$11.3 million out of the Company's \$215.0 million aggregate principal amount of 10.5% senior notes due April 15, 2018 at a price of 107.5% from unrelated note holders in the open market.

In connection with the repurchases of the Company's senior notes, the Company recognized \$5,460 thousand of loss on early extinguishment of senior notes, which consisted of \$3,998 thousand from repurchase premium, \$554 thousand from write-off of discounts, \$609 thousand from write-off of debt issuance costs and \$299 thousand from incurrence of direct legal and advisory service fees.

15. Capital Leases

The Company entered into several lease agreements for the use of equipment for manufacturing and research and development. These leases are accounted for as capital leases as the ownership of the equipment will be transferred to the Company upon expiration of the lease terms.

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

Future minimum payments under the capital lease as of December 31, 2011 were as follows:

Payable during	Capital Lease
2012	2,948
Total future minimum lease payments	2,948
Less: Amount representing interest (a)	(96)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	2,852

(a) The lessor's implicit rate at lease inception was applied.

16. Accrued Severance Benefits

The majority of accrued severance benefits is for employees in the Company's Korean subsidiary, MagnaChip Semiconductor Ltd. (Korea). Pursuant to the Employee Retirement Benefit Security Act of Korea, most employees and executive officers with one or more years of service are entitled to severance benefits upon the termination of their employment based on their length of service and rate of pay. As of December 31, 2011, 98% of all employees of the Company were eligible for severance benefits.

Changes in accrued severance benefits for each period are as follows:

	Successor	
	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Beginning balance	\$ 88,973	\$ 73,646
Provisions	14,698	19,684
Severance payments	(10,478)	(6,673)
Translation adjustments	(1,311)	2,316
	91,882	88,973
Less: cumulative contributions to the National Pension Fund	(403)	(463)
Group severance insurance plan	(724)	(732)
	\$ 90,755	\$ 87,778

The severance benefits are funded approximately 1.23% and 1.34% as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 respectively, through the Company's National Pension Fund and group severance insurance plan which will be used exclusively for payment of severance benefits to eligible employees. These amounts have been deducted from the accrued severance benefit balance.

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)**

The Company is liable to pay the following future benefits to its employees upon their normal retirement age:

	Severance Benefit
2012	\$ 154
2013	
2014	312
2015	338
2016	1,166
2017 - 2021	13,004

The above amounts were determined based on the employees' current salary rates and the number of service years that will be accumulated upon their retirement dates. These amounts do not include amounts that might be paid to employees that will cease working with the Company before their normal retirement ages.

17. Warrants

In connection with the Company's reorganization, the Company issued warrants to purchase 1,875 thousand of the Company's new common stock. The warrants were issued in partial satisfaction of the claims of the holders of the Company's Senior Subordinated Notes and are exercisable at a price of \$15.76 per share at any time following the issue date of the warrants, so long as the exercise of the warrants is exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The value of each warrant to purchase one common share was \$1.35, which was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: fair value of \$6.32 per common share, exercise price of \$15.76 per share, risk free rate of interest of 2.3%, volatility of 50%, dividend rate of 0% and term of 5 years.

18. Common Stock

Common stock par value \$0.01 per share, was authorized in the amount of 150,000 thousand shares, of which 39,439 and 37,908 thousand shares were issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2011, respectively.

Changes in common stock for each period are as follows:

	Successor			
	Year ended December 31, 2011		Year ended December 31, 2010	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Common stock at the beginning of the period	38,401,989	\$ 384	38,385,544	\$ 384
Restricted stock bonuses issued			18,750	
Forfeiture of restricted stock bonuses	(3,465)		(2,305)	
Issuance of common stock	950,586	10		
Exercise of stock options	90,005			
Acquisitions of treasury stock	(1,531,540)			
Total common stock outstanding at the end of the period	37,907,575	\$ 394	38,401,989	\$ 384

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

On October 7, 2011, the Board of Directors of the Company approved a stock repurchase program under which the Company intends to repurchase up to \$35 million of its common stock. The stock repurchase program will be funded with the Company's cash on hand and is effective beginning October 27, 2011, through October 27, 2012. The repurchase program does not obligate the Company to repurchase a minimum number of shares, and the program may be commenced, suspended, canceled or resumed at any time without prior notice. The timing and extent of any repurchases will depend upon prevailing market conditions, the trading price of the Company's common stock and other factors, and subject to restrictions under applicable law and regulations. During the fourth quarter of 2011, the Company purchased 1,532 thousand of shares of common stock on the open market at a cost of \$11,793 thousand. The Company accounted for the treasury stock using the cost method, which treats it as temporary reduction in stockholders' equity. As a result, the stockholders' equity has decreased by \$11,793 thousand.

19. Equity Incentive Plans

Successor Company

The Successor Company adopted its 2009 Common Unit Plan effective December 8, 2009, which is administered by the board of directors. Under the plan, employees, consultants and non-employee directors are eligible for equity incentives, including grants of options to purchase the Company's common stock or restricted stock bonuses or restricted stock purchase rights and deferred stock awards, subject to terms and conditions determined by the board of directors. The term of options shall not exceed ten years from the date of grant. Restricted stock purchase rights shall be exercisable within a period established by the board of directors, which shall in no event exceed thirty days from the effective date of the grant. As of December 31, 2011, an aggregate maximum of 3,750 thousand shares were authorized and 750 thousand shares were reserved for all future grants.

Stock options are generally granted with exercise prices of no less than the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the grant date. The requisite service period, or the period during which a grantee is required to provide service in exchange for option grants, coincides with the vesting period.

The purchase price for shares issuable under each restricted stock purchase right shall be established by the board of directors in its discretion. No monetary payment (other than applicable tax withholding) shall be required as a condition of receiving shares pursuant to a restricted stock bonus, the consideration for which shall be services actually rendered to a participating company or for its benefit. Stock issued pursuant to any restricted stock award may (but need not) be made subject to vesting conditions based upon the satisfaction of such service requirements, conditions, restrictions or performance criteria as shall be established by the board of directors and set forth in the award agreement evidencing such award. During any period in which stock acquired pursuant to a restricted stock award remain subject to vesting conditions, such stock may not be sold, exchanged, transferred, pledged, assigned or otherwise disposed of other than pursuant to an ownership change event or transfer by will or the laws of descent and distribution. The grantee shall have all of the rights of a stockholder of the Company holding stock, including the right to vote such stock and to receive all dividends and other distributions paid with respect to such stock; provided, however, that if so determined by the board of directors and provided by the award agreement, such dividends and distributions shall be subject to the same vesting conditions as the stock subject to the restricted stock award with respect to which such dividends or distributions were paid. If a grantee's service terminates for any reason, whether voluntary or involuntary (including the grantee's death or disability), then (a) the Company (or its assignee) has the option to repurchase for the purchase price paid by the grantee any stock acquired by the grantee pursuant to a restricted stock purchase right which remain subject to vesting conditions as of the date of the grantee's termination of service and (b) the grantee shall forfeit to the

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)**

Company any stock acquired by the grantee pursuant to a restricted stock bonus which remain subject to vesting conditions as of the date of the grantee's termination of service. The Company shall have the right to assign at any time any repurchase right it may have, whether or not such right is then exercisable, to one or more persons as may be selected by the Company.

No monetary payment (other than applicable tax withholding, if any) is required as a condition of receiving a deferred stock award, the consideration for which shall be services actually rendered to a participating company or for its benefit. Deferred stock awards may (but need not) be made subject to vesting conditions based upon the satisfaction of such service requirements, conditions, restrictions or performance criteria as shall be established by the Committee and set forth in the award agreement evidencing such award. Grantees have no voting rights with respect to stock represented by deferred stock awards until the date of the issuance of such stock (as evidenced by the appropriate entry on the books of the Company or of a duly authorized transfer agent of the Company). If a grantee's service terminates for any reason, whether voluntary or involuntary (including the grantee's death or disability), then the grantee shall forfeit to the Company any deferred stock pursuant to the award which remain subject to vesting conditions as of the date of the grantee's termination of service, and, in the event of the grantee's termination for cause, such deferred stock award to the extent not yet settled. The Company shall issue to a grantee on the date on which deferred stock subject to the grantee's deferred stock award vest or on such other date determined by the board of directors, in its discretion, and set forth in the award agreement one share (and/or any other new, substituted or additional securities or other property) for each deferred stock then becoming vested or otherwise to be settled on such date, subject to the withholding of applicable taxes, if any.

The following summarizes stock option and restricted stock bonus activities for the year ended December 31, 2011, the year ended December 31, 2010 and the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 after giving effect to the corporate conversion. At the date of grant, all options had an exercise price above the fair value of common stock:

	Number of Restricted Stock Bonuses	Number of Options	Successor Company		Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life of Stock Options
			Weighted Average Exercise Price of Stock Options	Aggregate Intrinsic Value of Stock Options	
Outstanding at October 25, 2009					
Granted	885,500	1,920,625	\$ 9.28		
Released from restriction	(301,070)				
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	584,430	1,920,625	9.28		9.9 years
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2009		1,694,163	9.28		9.9 years
Exercisable at December 31, 2009					
Outstanding at January 1, 2010	584,430	1,920,625	\$ 9.28		9.9 years
Granted	18,750	114,250	15.60		
Released from restriction	(309,810)				
Forfeited	(2,309)	(77,115)	5.88		
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	291,061	1,957,760	6.32	14,158	9.0 years

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)**

	Number of Restricted Stock Bonuses	Number of Options	Successor Company		Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life of Stock Options
			Weighted Average Exercise Price of Stock Options	Aggregate Intrinsic Value of Stock Options	
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2010		1,868,665		13,528	9.0 years
Exercisable at December 31, 2010		629,935		4,838	8.9 years
Outstanding at January 1, 2011	291,061	1,957,760	\$ 6.32	14,158	9.0 years
Granted		181,125	11.68		
Released from restriction	(287,595)				
Forfeited	(3,466)	(39,920)	8.37		
Exercised		(90,005)	5.88		
Outstanding at December 31, 2011		2,008,960	6.79	2,773	8.1 years
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2011		1,974,804	6.75	2,743	8.1 years
Exercisable at December 31, 2011		1,234,218	6.36	1,854	8.1 years

On April 19, 2010, the Company made a distribution to its stockholders of \$3.40 per share, which resulted in the option exercise price of all outstanding options being reduced by \$3.40 pursuant to the anti-dilution provision in the award agreement.

Total compensation expenses recorded for the restricted stock bonuses and stock options pursuant to ASC 718 were \$882 thousand and \$1,203 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2011, \$2,923 thousand and \$2,316 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2010 and \$2,073 thousand and \$126 thousand for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009, respectively. As of December 31, 2011, there was \$573 thousand of total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average future periods of 0.7 year. As of December 31, 2010, there were \$823 thousand and \$1,314 thousand of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested restricted stock bonuses and stock options, which are expected to be recognized over a weighted average future periods of 0.9 years and 1.0 years, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, there were \$3,243 thousand and \$2,811 thousand of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested restricted stock bonuses and stock options, which are expected to be recognized over a weighted average future periods of 1.4 years and 1.7 years, respectively. Total fair values of restricted stock bonuses released from restriction were \$1,818 thousand, \$2,157 thousand and \$1,903 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, and two-month period ended December 31, 2009, respectively. Total fair value of options vested for the year ended December 31, 2011 is \$ 1,674 thousand.

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)**

The Company utilizes the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to measure the fair value of each option grant. The following summarizes the grant-date fair value of options granted for the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option-pricing model on a weighted average basis:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010	Two-months Period Ended December 31, 2009
Grant-date fair value of option	\$ 3.27	\$ 6.65	\$ 1.76
Expected term	2.9 Years	2.9 Years	2.9 Years
Risk-free interest rate	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%
Expected volatility	41.8%	54.4%	59.1%
Expected dividends			

The number and weighted average grant-date fair value of the unvested stock options are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011		Year Ended December 31, 2010		Two Months Period Ended December 31, 2009	
	Number	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value	Number	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value	Number	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Unvested options at the beginning of the period	1,327,825	\$ 2.37	1,920,625	\$ 1.76		
Granted options during the period	181,125	3.27	114,250	6.65	1,920,625	1.76
Vested options during the period	(647,306)	2.60	(629,935)	1.30		
Forfeited options during the period	(27,488)	2.85	(77,115)	1.76		
Exercised options during the period	(59,414)	1.97				
Unvested options at the end of the period	774,742	\$ 2.43	1,327,825	\$ 2.37	1,920,625	\$ 1.76

Predecessor Company

The Predecessor Company adopted two equity incentive plans effective October 6, 2004 and March 21, 2005, respectively, which were administered by the compensation committee designated by the board of directors. Employees, consultants and non-employee directors were eligible for the grant of options to purchase the Company's common units or restricted common units subject to terms and conditions determined by the compensation committee. The term of options could in no event exceed ten years from the date of grant.

Unit options were generally granted with exercise prices of no less than the fair market value of the Company's common units on the grant date. Generally, options vested and became exercisable in periodic installments, with 25% of the options vesting on the first anniversary of the grant date and 6.25% of options vesting on the last day of each calendar quarter thereafter. In most cases, the requisite service period, or the period during which a grantee was required to provide service in exchange for option grants, coincided with the vesting period.

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Upon the termination of a unit option grantee's employment prior to a public offering, the Company had the right to repurchase all or any of the common units acquired by the grantee upon exercise of any of his or her options for a cash payment equal to the fair market value of such common units on the date of repurchase. The Company's repurchase right would terminate ninety days after the termination date.

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)**

During the three months ended December 31, 2004, restricted units were issued upon the exercise of certain options to purchase restricted common units at the exercise price of \$1 per unit. Restricted units issued were subject to restrictions which generally lapsed in installments over a four-year period. Under the terms and conditions of these restricted units, the restricted units were subject to forfeiture upon the termination of the restricted unitholder's employment with the Company. Upon termination, the Company could repurchase all, or any portion of the restricted common units for either \$1 per unit (the exercise price) or the fair market value of the restricted common units at the time of repurchase. If the termination was for cause, as defined in the service agreements entered into with each restricted unitholder, the repurchase price per unit would be \$1. However, if the termination was for any other reason, then the Company could repurchase all or any portion of the restricted units for which the restricted period had not lapsed as of the date of termination for a repurchase price per unit of \$1, and could repurchase all or any portion of the restricted common units for which the restricted period had lapsed as of the date of termination for a repurchase price per unit equal to fair market value. Termination for cause was defined in the service agreements to mean a termination of the restricted unitholder's employment with the Company because of (a) a failure by the restricted unitholder to substantially perform the restricted unitholder's customary duties with the Company in the ordinary course (other than in certain specified circumstances); (b) the restricted unitholder's gross negligence, intentional misconduct or fraud in the performance of his or her employment; (c) the restricted unitholder's indictment for a felony or to a crime involving fraud or dishonesty; (d) a judicial determination that the restricted unitholder committed fraud or dishonesty against any person or entity; or (e) the restricted unitholder's material violation of one or more of the Company's policies applicable to the restricted unitholder's employment as may be in effect from time to time.

The Predecessor Company adopted fresh-start reporting (see Note 3) as of October 25, 2009, at which time it effectively cancelled all unit options under the Predecessor Company's equity incentive plans.

The following summarizes unit option and restricted unit activities for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009. At the date of grant, all options had an exercise price at or above the fair value of common units:

	Number of Restricted Units	Number of Options	Predecessor Company	
			Weighted Average Exercise Price of Unit Options	Aggregate Intrinsic Value of Unit Options
Outstanding at January 1, 2009		4,216,600	\$ 1.9	
Granted				
Exercised				
Forfeited		(391,500)	2.5	
Released from restriction				
Outstanding at October 25, 2009 (Predecessor Company)		3,825,100	1.9	6.1 years
Application of fresh-start reporting		(3,825,100)		
Outstanding at October 25, 2009 (Successor Company)				

Total compensation expenses recorded for the unit options pursuant to ASC 718 were \$233 thousand for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009, respectively. As of October 25, 2009, total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested unit options of \$166 thousand, which were

expected to be recognized over

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)**

a weighted average future period of 0.7 years, was recognized as reorganization items, net, according to the Company's reorganization. Total fair value of options vested for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 was \$266 thousand.

The number and weighted average grant-date fair value of the unvested unit options are as follows:

	Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
	Number	
Unvested options at the beginning of the period	1,131,563	\$ 0.65
Granted options during the period		
Vested options during the period	(520,969)	0.51
Forfeited options during the period	(63,156)	0.17
Unvested options at the end of the period	547,438	0.88

20. Discontinued Operations

On October 6, 2008, the Company announced the closure of its Imaging Solutions business segment. As of December 31, 2008, Imaging Solutions business segment qualified as a discontinued operation component of the Company under ASC 360, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, (ASC 360). As a result, the results of operations of the Imaging Solutions business segment were classified as discontinued operations.

The results of operations of the Company's discontinued Imaging Solutions business consist of the following:

	Successor Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009	Predecessor Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009
Net sales	\$ 947	\$ 2,728
Cost of sales	369	3,617
Selling, general and administrative expenses	68	(6,355)
Research and development expenses		
Restructuring and impairment charges		(1,120)
Income tax expenses		
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ 510	\$ 6,586

In prior years the Company had entered into an agreement with a software company to purchase licensed software products (the Purchase Agreement), including the licensed CAD software, for the three-year period from January 31, 2008 to January 30, 2011. The licensed CAD software has been used across all lines of the Company s business for purposes of developing products by the Imaging Solutions business and the Display Solution business and verifying the origin of defects in the manufacturing process of the Semiconductor Manufacturing Services.

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

During the third quarter of 2009, due to the discontinuation of its Imaging Solutions business segment and the related declining usage of the licensed CAD software, the Company was able to renegotiate the Purchase Agreement with a software company. Such renegotiation resulted in a reduction of the total fee, which lowered the Company's future scheduled payments. Therefore, the Company adjusted the previously recorded restructuring charges related to this agreement's non-refundable future scheduled payments in the amount of \$1,120 thousand. The Company had considered such payments as a contract termination cost. The adjustment of \$1,120 thousand represents the amount by which the non-cancellable future payments that were to be incurred by the Imaging Solutions business segment were reduced as a result of the revised payment terms.

The Company renewed the Purchase Agreement exclusively for the use of other business segments and not for the use of the Imaging Solutions business segment and the Company has no continuing involvement in the Imaging Solutions business.

21. Restructuring and Impairment Charges

Successor Company

2011 Restructuring and Impairment Charges

The Company recognized \$2,409 thousand of impairment charges for the year ended December 31, 2011 from twelve abandoned in-process research and development projects and one abandoned system project. The Company recognized \$90 thousand of impairment charges for the year ended December 31, 2011 from impairment of tangible and intangible assets caused by the closure of the Company's research and development center in Japan.

The Company recognized \$1,597 thousand of restructuring charges for the year ended December 31, 2011, which were incurred by the closure of the Company's research and development center in Japan and sales subsidiary in the U.K. The closure process was completed as of December 31, 2011 and all related liabilities are paid. The restructuring charges primarily consist of \$1,140 thousand of one-time employee termination benefits, \$441 thousand of contract termination cost and other administrative costs such as outside service fees.

2010 Restructuring and Impairment Charges

The Company recognized \$2,003 thousand of impairment charges for the year ended December 31, 2010, which consists of \$391 thousand from IPR&D annual impairment test performed on September 30, 2010 and \$1,612 thousand from twelve abandoned IPR&D projects.

Predecessor Company

2009 Restructuring and Impairment Charges

On March 31, 2009, the Company announced the closure of the Tokyo office of its subsidiary, MagnaChip Semiconductor Inc. (Japan). In connection with this closure, the Company recognized \$439 thousand of restructuring charges, which consisted of one-time termination benefits and other related costs under ASC 420 for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009. Actual payments of \$439 thousand were charged against the restructuring accruals and there were no remaining restructuring accruals as of December 31, 2009.

22. Foreign Currency Gain (Loss), Net

Net foreign currency gain or loss includes non-cash translation gain or loss associated with intercompany balances.

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)****23. Income Taxes**

The Company's income tax expenses are composed of domestic and foreign income taxes depending on the relevant tax jurisdiction. Domestic refers to the income before taxes, current income taxes and deferred income taxes generated or incurred in the United States, where the Parent resides.

The components of income tax expense are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2010	Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009	Predecessor Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes				
Domestic	\$ (8,283)	\$ (439)	\$ (4)	\$ 774,188
Foreign	38,095	82,949	(523)	67,627
	\$ 29,812	\$ 82,510	\$ (527)	\$ 841,815
Current income taxes expense (benefits)				
Domestic	\$ 54	\$ 92	\$ 16	\$ (143)
Foreign	6,036	6,555	1,244	6,033
Uncertain tax position liability (domestic)	41	121	9	256
Uncertain tax position liability (foreign)	507	251	23	95
	6,638	7,019	1,292	6,241
Deferred income taxes expense				
Domestic				
Foreign	1,381	1,371	654	1,054
	1,381	1,371	654	1,054
Total income tax expense	\$ 8,019	\$ 8,390	\$ 1,946	\$ 7,295

Prior to its conversion to a corporation, the Parent was a limited liability company and a non-taxable entity for US tax purpose, and thus the applicable statutory income tax rate was zero. After its conversion to a corporation, the Parent was a taxable entity for US tax purpose, and the applicable statutory income tax rate was 34.0%. MagnaChip Semiconductor, Ltd. (Korea) is the principal operating entity within the consolidated Company. The statutory income tax rate of MagnaChip Semiconductor, Ltd. (Korea), including tax surcharges, applicable to the consolidated Company was approximately 24.2% in 2011, 2010 and 2009.

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)**

The provision for domestic and foreign income taxes incurred is different from the amount calculated by applying the statutory tax rate to the net income before income taxes. The significant items causing this difference are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2010	Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009	Predecessor Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009
Provision computed at statutory rate	\$ 6,074	\$	\$	\$
Permanent differences	19,283	9,129	(693)	(19,500)
Change in statutory tax rate	(11,966)	(814)	(265)	118
Adjustment for overseas tax rate	2,248	10,526	3,139	8,192
Change in valuation allowance	(8,168)	(10,823)	(267)	18,134
Uncertain tax positions liability	548	372	32	351
Income tax expenses	\$ 8,019	\$ 8,390	\$ 1,946	\$ 7,295

A summary of the composition of net deferred income tax assets (liabilities) at December 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	Successor December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Deferred tax assets		
Inventories	\$ 244	\$ 2,056
Derivative liabilities	2,361	
Accrued expenses	1,345	1,360
Product warranties	116	72
Other reserves	504	538
Accumulated severance benefits	18,101	15,584
Property, plant and equipments	13,704	11,907
NOL carry-forwards	113,431	129,678
Tax credit	36,508	39,298
Royalty income	3,452	5,154
Foreign currency translation loss	26,720	24,896
Debt issuance costs		145
Others	3,285	3,659
Total deferred tax assets	219,771	234,347
Less: valuation allowance	(209,295)	(219,045)
	10,476	15,302

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Deferred tax liabilities

Derivative assets		1,680
Intangible assets	3,331	5,450
Others	203	207
Total deferred tax liabilities	3,534	7,337
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 6,942	\$ 7,965

Reported as

Current deferred income tax assets (other current assets)	\$ 3,406	\$ 1,968
Long-term deferred income tax assets (other non-current assets)	\$ 3,536	\$ 5,997

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)**

Changes in valuation allowance for deferred tax assets for the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2010	Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009	Predecessor Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009
Beginning balance	\$ 219,045	\$ 225,704	\$ 223,367	\$ 196,093
Charge to expenses	(8,168)	(10,823)	(409)	17,090
Translation adjustment	(1,582)	4,164	2,746	10,184
Ending balance	\$ 209,295	\$ 219,045	\$ 225,704	\$ 223,367

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that realization of the related tax benefit is more likely than not. Realization of the future tax benefits related to the deferred tax assets is dependent on many factors, including the Company's ability to generate taxable income within the period during which the temporary differences reverse, the outlook for the economic environment in which the Company operates and the overall future industry outlook. Based on the Company's historical accounting and tax losses, management determined that it was more likely than not that the Company would realize benefits for a foreign subsidiary which has a history of earnings, related to its deferred tax assets in the amount of \$6,942 thousand and \$7,965 thousand as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Accordingly, the Company recorded a valuation allowance of \$209,295 thousand and \$219,045 thousand on its net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

At December 31, 2011, the Company had approximately \$445,347 thousand of net operating loss carry-forwards available to offset future taxable income. The majority of net operating loss is related to the Company's Korean subsidiary, which expires in varying amounts starting from 2012 to 2019. The Company also has Korean and Dutch tax credit carry-forwards of approximately \$9,050 thousand and \$27,449 thousand, respectively, as of December 31, 2011. The Korean tax credits expire at various dates starting from 2012 to 2016, and the Dutch tax credits are carried forward to be used for an indefinite period of time.

Uncertainty in Income Taxes

The Company and the Company's subsidiaries file income tax returns in Korea, Japan, Taiwan, the U.S. and in various other jurisdictions. The Company is subject to income tax examinations by tax authorities of these jurisdictions for all years since the beginning of its operation as an independent company in October 2004.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company recorded \$3,472 thousand and \$2,905 thousand of liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company incurred \$474 thousand of income tax expenses for uncertain tax positions mainly resulting from withholding taxes related to intercompany balances and recorded \$5 thousand of income tax benefits by reversing liabilities due to the lapse of the applicable statute of limitations.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expenses. The Company recognized \$78 thousand, \$179 thousand, \$26 thousand and \$206 thousand of interest and penalties as income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2011, the year ended December 31, 2010,

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)**

the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009, respectively. Total interest and penalties accrued as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 were \$396 thousand and \$317 thousand, respectively.

A tabular reconciliation of the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits at the beginning and end of each period is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2010	Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009	Predecessor Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009
Unrecognized tax benefits, balance at the beginning	\$ 8,589	\$ 2,979	\$ 2,874	\$ 2,293
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	1,944	1,862		33
Additions for tax positions of prior years		4,275	123	635
Reductions for tax positions of prior years			(18)	(88)
Lapse of statute of limitations	(1,228)	(592)		
Translation adjustment	(25)	65		1
Unrecognized tax benefits, balance at the ending	\$ 9,280	\$ 8,589	\$ 2,979	\$ 2,874

24. Geographic and Segment Information

The following sets forth information relating to the reportable segments:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2010	Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009	Predecessor Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009
Net Sales				
Display Solutions	\$ 338,995	\$ 305,884	\$ 51,044	\$ 231,894
Semiconductor Manufacturing Services	338,268	405,197	54,759	206,662
Power Solutions	92,547	57,273	4,746	7,627
All other	3,021	2,051	533	2,801
Total segment net sales	\$ 772,831	\$ 770,405	\$ 111,082	\$ 448,984

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

The following is a summary of net sales by region, based on the location of the customer:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2010	Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009	Predecessor Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009
Korea	\$ 397,301	\$ 379,057	\$ 62,241	\$ 244,309
Asia Pacific	218,190	222,060	25,573	116,920
Japan	58,242	57,431	6,477	31,641
North America	81,737	95,166	14,910	48,458
Europe	14,045	14,946	1,881	7,656
Africa	3,316	1,745		
	\$ 772,831	\$ 770,405	\$ 111,082	\$ 448,984

Over 99% of the Company's property, plant and equipment are located in Korea as of December 31, 2011.

Net sales from the Company's top ten largest customers accounted for 63%, 63%, 66% and 69% for the year ended December 31, 2011, the year ended December 31, 2010, the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009, respectively.

The Company recorded \$115.6 million, \$126.7 million, \$25.3 million and \$121.5 million of sales to one customer within its Display Solutions segment, which represents greater than 10% of net sales, for the year ended December 31, 2011, the year ended December 31, 2010, the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009, respectively.

25. Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Agreements with Hynix

In connection with the acquisition of the non-memory semiconductor business from Hynix on October 4, 2004 (the "Original Acquisition"), the Company entered into several agreements with Hynix, including a non-exclusive cross license that provides the Company with access to certain of Hynix's intellectual property for use in the manufacture and sale of non-memory semiconductor products. The Company also agreed to provide certain utilities and infrastructure support services to Hynix. The obligation to provide certain of these services lasts indefinitely.

Upon the closing of the Original Acquisition, the Company's Korean subsidiary and Hynix also entered into lease agreements under which the Company's Korean subsidiary leases space from Hynix in several buildings, primarily warehouses and utility facilities, in Cheongju, Korea. These leases are generally for an initial term of 20 years plus an indefinite number of renewal terms of 10 years each. Each of the leases is cancelable upon 90 days' notice by the lessee. The Company also leases certain land from Hynix located in Cheongju, Korea. The term of this lease is indefinite unless otherwise agreed by the parties, and as long as the buildings remain on the lease site and are owned and used by the Company for permitted uses.

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)*****Operating Leases***

The Company leases land, office space and equipment under various operating lease agreements that expire through 2034. Rental expenses were approximately \$8,148 thousand, \$7,824 thousand, \$2,472 thousand and \$11,775 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2011, the year ended December 31, 2010, the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009, respectively.

As of December 31, 2011, the minimum aggregate rental payments due under non-cancelable lease contracts are as follows:

2012	\$ 5,645
2013	2,110
2014	1,957
2015	1,937
2016	1,937
2017 and thereafter	34,417
	\$ 48,003

Payments of Guarantee

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company has provided guarantees for bank loans that employees borrowed to participate in the issuance of new shares of Hynix in 1999. The outstanding balances of guarantees for payments provided by the Company amounted to approximately \$166 thousand and \$164 thousand as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

26. Related Party Transactions***Stockholders***

Funds affiliated with Avenue Capital Management II, L.P. are the majority stockholders of the Company, owning 51.3% of the common stock outstanding at December 31, 2011.

Senior Notes

The Company repurchased \$35.0 million out of \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Company's 10.500% senior notes due April 15, 2018 at a price of 109.0% from funds affiliated with Avenue Capital Management II, L.P. The Company paid the funds affiliated with Avenue Capital Management II, L.P. \$2,154 thousand of interest for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Warrants

Funds affiliated with Avenue Capital Management II, L.P. own warrants for the purchase of 556 thousand common shares out of the total warrants for the purchase of 1,875 thousand shares outstanding as of December 31, 2011.

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)*****Backstop Commitment Agreement***

Funds affiliated with Avenue Capital Management II, L.P. were paid an amount in new common stock equal to 10% of the new common stock (the standby commitment fee), or 3,750 thousand shares. The standby commitment fee was deemed fully earned and payable upon the Reorganization Effective Date, regardless of whether the offering was fully subscribed by eligible holders of the second lien noteholder claims.

Loans to employees

Loans to employees as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

	December 31, 2011	Successor December 31, 2010
Short-term loans	\$ 20	\$ 33
Long-term loans	396	36
Total	\$ 416	\$ 69

27. Earnings (loss) per Share/Unit

The following table illustrates the computation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share/unit:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2010	Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009	Predecessor Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 21,793	\$ 74,120	\$ (2,473)	\$ 834,520
Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes			510	6,586
Net income (loss)	\$ 21,793	\$ 74,120	\$ (1,963)	\$ 841,106
Dividends accrued on preferred unitholders				(6,317)
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common stock/units	\$ 21,793	\$ 74,120	\$ (2,473)	\$ 828,203
Net income (loss) attributable to common stock/units	\$ 21,793	\$ 74,120	\$ (1,963)	\$ 834,789
Weighted average common stock/units outstanding				
Basic	38,775,642	37,836,256	37,607,846	52,923,483

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Diluted	39,774,898	39,144,287	37,607,846	52,923,483
Earnings (loss) per share/unit from continuing operations				
Basic	\$ 0.56	\$ 1.96	\$ (0.07)	\$ 15.65
Diluted	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.89	\$ (0.07)	\$ 15.65

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)**

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year Ended	Year Ended	Two-Month Period Ended	Ten-Month Period Ended
	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	October 25, 2009
Earnings per share/unit from discontinued operations				
Basic and diluted	\$	\$	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.12
Earnings (loss) per share/unit				
Basic	\$ 0.56	\$ 1.96	\$ (0.05)	\$ 15.77
Diluted	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.89	\$ (0.05)	\$ 15.77

The following outstanding redeemable convertible preferred units, stock/unit options, restricted stock/units and warrants were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share/unit, as they would have an anti-dilutive effect on the calculation:

	Successor			Predecessor
	Year Ended	Year Ended	Two-Month Period Ended	Ten-Month Period Ended
	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	October 25, 2009
Redeemable convertible preferred units	NA	NA	NA	93,997
Options	215,750	114,250	1,920,625	3,825,100
Restricted Stock/Units			584,430	
Warrants	1,875,017	1,875,017	1,875,017	

28. Unaudited Quarterly Financial Results

The following tables present selected unaudited Consolidated Statements of Operations for each quarter of the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

	Fiscal Year 2011			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Net sales	\$ 187,921	\$ 203,679	\$ 200,405	\$ 180,826
Gross profit	56,474	66,182	60,121	51,539
Net income (loss)	\$ 22,468	\$ 31,630	\$ (56,010)	\$ 23,705
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.81	\$ (1.43)	\$ 0.61
Diluted	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.78	\$ (1.43)	\$ 0.61
Weighted average common stock outstanding:				
Basic	38,332,750	39,066,303	39,064,071	38,632,975

Diluted	39,570,522	40,294,902	39,064,071	39,110,759
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Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)**

	Fiscal Year 2010			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Net sales	\$ 179,485	\$ 194,700	\$ 209,448	\$ 186,772
Gross profit	49,358	64,534	69,315	60,351
Net income (loss)	\$ 31,101	\$ (30,747)	\$ 61,495	\$ 12,271
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.82	\$ (0.81)	\$ 1.63	\$ 0.32
Diluted	\$ 0.81	\$ (0.81)	\$ 1.57	\$ 0.31
Weighted average common stock outstanding:				
Basic	37,805,445	37,819,820	37,819,820	37,898,912
Diluted	38,441,991	37,819,820	39,200,585	39,269,465

29. Subsequent Events

On March 2, 2012, the Company's Korean subsidiary, MagnaChip Semiconductor, Ltd., acquired certain assets and liabilities of a privately-held semiconductor company that designs and manufactures IGBT, Fast Recovery Diode and MOSFET modules.

30. Condensed Consolidating Financial Information

The \$203.7 million senior notes are guaranteed by the Company and all of its subsidiaries, except for MagnaChip Semiconductor, Ltd. (Korea) and MagnaChip Semiconductor (Shanghai) Company Limited. These guarantees are full and unconditional, subject to certain customary release provisions, as well as joint and several.

The senior notes are structurally subordinated to the creditors of our principal manufacturing and selling subsidiary, MagnaChip Semiconductor, Ltd. (Korea), which accounts for substantially all of our net sales and assets.

Below are condensed consolidating balance sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, condensed consolidating statements of operations and of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2011, the year ended December 31, 2010, the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 of those entities that guarantee the senior notes, those that do not, MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation, and the co-issuers.

For the purpose of the guarantor financial information, the investments in subsidiaries are accounted for under the equity method.

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet**December 31, 2011****(Successor Company)**

	MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation (Parent)	Co-Issuers	Non- Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,677	\$ 25,119	\$ 127,118	\$ 8,197	\$	\$ 162,111
Restricted cash			6,830			6,830
Accounts receivable, net			126,391	22,179	(22,648)	125,922
Inventories, net			62,836	158	(158)	62,836
Other receivables	1	11,793	7,581	399	(19,518)	256
Prepaid expenses	34	2	8,509	384	(2,897)	6,032
Other current assets	58,636	188,018	11,738	183,685	(426,168)	15,909
Total current assets	60,348	224,932	351,003	215,002	(471,389)	379,896
Property, plant and equipment, net			182,583	80		182,663
Intangible assets, net			16,514	273		16,787
Long-term prepaid expenses			10,963	66	(6,239)	4,790
Investment in subsidiaries	(576,642)	(655,845)		(481,478)	1,713,965	
Long-term intercompany loan	697,125	809,913		660,066	(2,167,104)	
Other non-current assets		6,505	8,170	3,864		18,539
Total Assets	\$ 180,831	\$ 385,505	\$ 569,233	\$ 397,873	\$ (930,767)	\$ 602,675
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity						
Current liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$	\$	\$ 99,560	\$ 842	\$ (22,554)	\$ 77,848
Other accounts payable	13,659	1	13,115	6,195	(19,518)	13,452
Accrued expenses	502	63,033	186,678	207,770	(426,260)	31,723
Current portion of capital lease obligations			2,852			2,852
Other current liabilities		1	11,544	3,117	(2,898)	11,764
Total current liabilities	14,161	63,035	313,749	217,924	(471,230)	137,639
Long-term borrowings		898,514	642,383	827,596	(2,167,104)	201,389
Accrued severance benefits, net			90,611	144		90,755
Other non-current liabilities			3,894	8,567	(6,239)	6,222
Total liabilities	14,161	961,549	1,050,637	1,054,231	(2,644,573)	436,005

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Commitments and contingencies

Stockholders' equity						
Common stock	394	136,229	39,005	51,976	(227,210)	394
Additional paid-in capital	98,929	(733,223)	(536,894)	(731,209)	2,001,326	98,929
Retained earnings	93,950	35,760	35,141	37,722	(108,623)	93,950
Treasury stock	(11,793)					(11,793)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(14,810)	(14,810)	(18,656)	(14,847)	48,313	(14,810)
Total stockholders' equity	166,670	(576,044)	(481,404)	(656,358)	1,713,806	166,670
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 180,831	\$ 385,505	\$ 569,233	\$ 397,873	\$ (930,767)	\$ 602,675

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet**December 31, 2010****(Successor Company)**

	MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation (Parent)	Co-Issuers	Non- Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 79	\$ 46,595	\$ 112,370	\$ 13,128	\$	\$ 172,172
Accounts receivable, net			160,317	60,533	(101,796)	119,054
Inventories, net			68,435	158	(158)	68,435
Other receivables	718	718	23,111	2,969	(24,597)	2,919
Prepaid expenses	52	2	10,957	93	(2,897)	8,207
Short-term intercompany loan		95,000		95,000	(190,000)	
Other current assets	41,363	124,376	9,606	111,628	(268,053)	18,920
Total current assets	42,212	266,691	384,796	283,509	(587,501)	389,707
Property, plant and equipment, net			178,623	389		179,012
Intangible assets, net			27,009	529		27,538
Long-term prepaid expenses			17,371		(9,136)	8,235
Investment in subsidiaries	(567,941)	(641,799)		(475,696)	1,685,436	
Long-term intercompany loan	697,125	792,846		621,000	(2,110,971)	
Other non-current assets		7,819	6,611	6,821	1	21,252
Total Assets	\$ 171,396	\$ 425,557	\$ 614,410	\$ 436,552	\$ (1,022,171)	\$ 625,744
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity						
Current liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$	\$	\$ 118,353	\$ 41,634	\$ (101,723)	\$ 58,264
Other accounts payable	8,334	8,987	15,994	5,927	(24,597)	14,645
Accrued expenses	211	39,887	134,460	126,204	(268,127)	32,635
Short-term intercompany borrowings			95,000	95,000	(190,000)	
Current portion of capital lease obligations			5,373	184		5,557
Other current liabilities			3,815	4,130	(2,897)	5,048
Total current liabilities	8,545	48,874	372,995	273,079	(587,344)	116,149
Long-term borrowings		944,007	621,000	792,846	(2,110,971)	246,882
Long-term obligations under capital lease			2,888	217		3,105
Accrued severance benefits, net			86,511	1,267		87,778
Other non-current liabilities			6,653	11,462	(9,136)	8,979
Total liabilities	8,545	992,881	1,090,047	1,078,871	(2,707,451)	462,893

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Commitments and contingencies

Stockholders' equity						
Common stock	384	136,229	39,005	51,976	(227,210)	384
Additional paid-in capital	95,585	(734,101)	(537,608)	(732,266)	2,003,975	95,585
Retained earnings	72,157	35,823	31,799	43,269	(110,891)	72,157
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(5,275)	(5,275)	(8,833)	(5,298)	19,406	(5,275)
Total stockholders' equity	162,851	(567,324)	(475,637)	(642,319)	1,685,280	162,851
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 171,396	\$ 425,557	\$ 614,410	\$ 436,552	\$ (1,022,171)	\$ 625,744

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations

For the year ended December 31, 2011

(Successor Company)

	MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation (Parent)	Co-Issuers	Non- Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales	\$	\$	\$ 772,834	\$ 24,885	\$ (24,888)	\$ 772,831
Cost of sales			538,507	2,429	(2,421)	538,515
Gross profit			234,327	22,456	(22,467)	234,316
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,317	624	67,386	12,193	(14,153)	68,367
Research and development expenses			80,024	5,057	(8,314)	76,767
Restructuring and impairment charges			2,409	1,687		4,096
Special expense for IPO Incentive			11,355	791		12,146
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	(2,317)	(624)	73,153	2,728		72,940
Other income (expenses)	24,334	5,947	(69,296)	(4,113)		(43,128)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes, equity in earnings (loss) of related equity investment	22,017	5,323	3,857	(1,385)		29,812
Income tax expenses			516	7,503		8,019
Income (loss) before equity in earnings (loss) of related investment	22,017	5,323	3,341	(8,888)		21,793
Earnings (loss) of related investment	(224)	(5,387)		3,342	2,269	
Net income (loss)	\$ 21,793	(64)	\$ 3,341	\$ (5,546)	\$ 2,269	\$ 21,793

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations**For the year ended December 31, 2010****(Successor Company)**

	MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation (Parent)	Co-Issuers	Non- Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales	\$	\$	\$ 765,157	\$ 31,957	\$ (26,709)	\$ 770,405
Cost of sales			523,214	7,816	(4,183)	526,847
Gross profit			241,943	24,141	(22,526)	243,558
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,661	1,862	63,795	10,619	(11,297)	66,640
Research and development expenses			87,497	7,996	(11,969)	83,524
Restructuring and impairment charges			2,003			2,003
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	(1,661)	(1,862)	88,648	5,526	740	91,391
Other income (expenses)	38,039	(6,166)	(45,191)	4,437		(8,881)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes, equity in earnings of related equity investment	36,378	(8,028)	43,457	9,963	740	82,510
Income tax expenses			22	8,368		8,390
Income (loss) before equity in earnings of related investment	36,378	(8,028)	43,435	1,595	740	74,120
Earnings of related investment	37,742	45,722		43,730	(127,194)	
Net income	\$ 74,120	\$ 37,694	\$ 43,435	\$ 45,325	\$ (126,454)	\$ 74,120

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations

For the two-month period ended December 31, 2009

(Successor Company)

	MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation (Parent)	Co-Issuers	Non- Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales	\$	\$	\$ 112,693	\$ 32,955	\$ (34,566)	\$ 111,082
Cost of sales			93,020	27,429	(30,041)	90,408
Gross profit			19,673	5,526	(4,525)	20,674
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(69)	23	13,659	1,969	(1,042)	14,540
Research and development expenses			16,048	1,710	(3,017)	14,741
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	69	(23)	(10,034)	1,847	(466)	(8,607)
Other income (expenses)		377	(2,118)	9,821		8,080
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes, equity in loss of related equity investment	69	354	(12,152)	11,668	(466)	(527)
Income tax expenses (benefits)			(6)	1,952		1,946
Income (loss) before equity in loss of related investment	69	354	(12,146)	9,716	(466)	(2,473)
Loss of related investment	(2,032)	(2,225)		(11,772)	16,029	
Loss from continuing operations	(1,963)	(1,871)	(12,146)	(2,056)	15,563	(2,473)
Income from discontinued operation, net of taxes			510			510
Net loss	\$ (1,963)	\$ (1,871)	\$ (11,636)	\$ (2,056)	\$ 15,563	\$ (1,963)

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations

For the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009

(Predecessor Company)

	MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC (Parent)	Co-Issuers	Non- Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales	\$	\$	\$ 434,896	\$ 156,813	\$ (142,725)	\$ 448,984
Cost of sales			309,151	131,162	(129,174)	311,139
Gross profit			125,745	25,651	(13,551)	137,845
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,771	333	47,103	10,235	(4,154)	56,288
Research and development expenses			56,597	9,596	(10,045)	56,148
Restructuring and impairment charges				439		439
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	(2,771)	(333)	22,045	5,381	648	24,970
Other income (expenses)	779,304	33,193	20,978	(16,630)		816,845
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes, equity in earnings of related equity investment	776,533	32,860	43,023	(11,249)	648	841,815
Income tax expenses (benefits)			(8)	7,303		7,295
Income (loss) before equity in earnings of related investment	776,533	32,860	43,031	(18,552)	648	834,520
Earnings of related investment	64,573	35,283		51,604	(151,460)	
Income from continuing operations	841,106	68,143	43,031	33,052	(150,812)	834,520
Income (loss) from discontinued operation, net of taxes			8,586	(1,557)	(443)	6,586
Net income	\$ 841,106	\$ 68,143	\$ 51,617	\$ 31,495	\$ (151,255)	\$ 841,106
Dividends accrued on preferred units	6,317					6,317

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Income from continuing operations attributable to common units	834,789	68,143	43,031	33,052	(150,812)	828,203
Net income attributable to common units	\$ 834,789	\$ 68,143	\$ 51,617	\$ 31,495	\$ (151,255)	\$ 834,789

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)****Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows****For the year ended December 31, 2011****(Successor Company)**

	MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation (Parent)	Co-Issuers	Non- Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash flow from operating activities						
Net income	\$ 21,793	(64)	\$ 3,341	\$ (5,546)	\$ 2,269	\$ 21,793
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities						
Depreciation and amortization			50,972	252		51,224
Provision for severance benefits			14,468	230		14,698
Amortization of debt issuance costs and original issue discount		970				970
Loss (gain) on foreign currency translation, net	1,815	2,499	13,463	(2,637)		15,140
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net			(122)			(122)
Loss on disposal of intangible assets, net			25			25
Restructuring and impairment charges			2,409	90		2,499
Stock-based compensation	202		1,541	342		2,085
Equity in loss (gain) of related investment	224	5,387		(3,342)	(2,269)	
Other		5,460	2,225	(85)	(459)	7,141
Changes in operating assets and liabilities						
Accounts receivable			34,310	38,604	(79,148)	(6,234)
Inventories			4,274			4,274
Other receivables	717	(11,075)	15,551	2,542	(5,078)	2,657
Other current assets	(25,896)	(63,640)	(4,623)	(72,251)	161,329	(5,081)
Deferred tax assets				1,412		1,412
Accounts payable			(19,501)	(41,584)	79,169	18,084
Other accounts payable	5,285	(9,119)	(8,533)	398	5,078	(6,891)
Accrued expenses	(85)	24,795	48,246	82,969	(161,502)	(5,577)
Other current liabilities			(2,047)	(1,003)		(3,050)
Payment of severance benefits			(9,054)	(1,424)		(10,478)
Other			3,931	(4,465)	496	(38)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	4,055	(44,787)	150,876	(5,498)	(115)	104,531
Cash flows from investing activities						
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash			(7,199)			(7,199)
Proceeds from disposal of plant, property and equipment			218	1		219
Purchases of plant, property and equipment			(48,136)	(37)		(48,173)
Payment for intellectual property registration			(696)			(696)
Collection of long-term intercompany loan		35,152		35,151	(70,303)	
Collection of short-term intercompany loan		38,466		38,466	(76,932)	
Collection of guarantee deposits			1,023	521		1,544
Payment of guarantee deposits			(2,484)	2		(2,482)
Other			(360)	(11)		(371)

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Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	73,618	(57,634)	74,093	(147,235)	(57,158)
Cash flow from financing activities					
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	9,336				9,336
Repayment of long-term intercompany borrowings		(75,642)	(73,618)	149,260	
Repurchase of senior notes	(50,307)				(50,307)
Repayment of obligations under capital lease		(6,088)	(224)		(6,312)
Acquisition of treasury stock	(11,793)				(11,793)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(2,457)	(50,307)	(81,730)	149,260	(59,076)
Effect of exchanges rate on cash and cash equivalents		3,236	316	(1,910)	1,642
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,598	(21,476)	14,748	(4,931)	(10,061)
Cash and cash equivalents					
Beginning of the year	79	46,595	112,370	13,128	172,172
End of the year	\$ 1,677	\$ 25,119	\$ 127,118	\$ 8,197	\$ 162,111

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows**For the year ended December 31, 2010****(Successor Company)**

	MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation (Parent)	Co-Issuers	Non- Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash flow from operating activities						
Net income	\$ 74,120	\$ 37,694	\$ 43,435	\$ 45,325	\$ (126,454)	\$ 74,120
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities						
Depreciation and amortization			58,107	288		58,395
Provision for severance benefits			19,375	309		19,684
Amortization of debt issuance costs and original issue discount		925				925
Loss (gain) on foreign currency translation, net		13,508	(18,656)	(11,936)		(17,084)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net			38	1		39
Loss on disposal of intangible assets, net			13			13
Restructuring and impairment charges			2,003			2,003
Stock-based compensation	563		3,983	693		5,239
Cash used for reorganization items			51	1,522		1,573
Earnings of related investment	(37,742)	(45,722)		(43,730)	127,194	
Other	12	(11)	1,479	729	1,968	4,177
Changes in operating assets and liabilities						
Accounts receivable			(34,166)	6,139	(13,343)	(41,370)
Inventories			(6,720)	4,315	(767)	(3,172)
Other receivables	(8)		(16,298)	512	16,091	297
Deferred tax assets				1,543		1,543
Accounts payable			7,282	(25,671)	13,340	(5,049)
Other accounts payable	7,858	3,436	10,368	2,912	(16,091)	8,483
Accrued expenses	111	38,753	39,041	52,356	(126,269)	3,992
Long term other payable				(400)	(2,019)	(2,419)
Other current assets	(41,235)	(51,681)	8,564	(38,923)	126,272	2,997
Other current liabilities			687	275		962
Payment of severance benefits			(6,428)	(245)		(6,673)
Other			3,041	(3,751)		(710)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities before reorganization items	3,679	(3,098)	115,199	(7,737)	(78)	107,965
Cash used for reorganization items			(51)	(1,522)		(1,573)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	3,679	(3,098)	115,148	(9,259)	(78)	106,392
Cash flows from investing activities						
Proceeds from disposal of plant, property and equipment			8	2		10

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Purchases of plant, property and equipment			(43,554)	(62)		(43,616)
Payment for intellectual property registration			(553)			(553)
Decrease in short-term financial instruments				329		329
Decrease in guarantee deposits			219	979		1,198
Collection of long-term intercompany loans	126,953				(126,953)	
Other			(1,015)	(81)		(1,096)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	126,953		(44,895)	1,167	(126,953)	(43,728)
Cash flow from financing activities						
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes		246,685				246,685
Debt issuance costs paid		(8,313)				(8,313)
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(188,703)			126,953	(61,750)
Repayment of obligations under capital lease			(3,294)	(182)		(3,476)
Distribution to stockholders	(130,689)					(130,689)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(130,689)	49,669	(3,294)	(182)	126,953	42,457
Effect of exchanges rate on cash and cash equivalents			(32)	2,080	78	2,126
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(57)	46,571	66,927	(6,194)		107,247
Cash and cash equivalents						
Beginning of the year	136	24	45,443	19,322		64,925
End of the year	\$ 79	\$ 46,595	\$ 112,370	\$ 13,128	\$	\$ 172,172

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows

For the two-month period ended December 31, 2009

(Successor Company)

	MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation (Parent)	Co-Issuers	Non- Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash flow from operating activities						
Net loss	\$ (1,963)	\$ (1,871)	\$ (11,636)	\$ (2,056)	\$ 15,563	\$ (1,963)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities						
Depreciation and amortization			11,168	50		11,218
Provision for severance benefits			1,781	70		1,851
Loss (gain) on foreign currency translation, net		8,976	(10,293)	(8,760)		(10,077)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net			17			17
Loss on disposal of intangible assets, net			5			5
Stock-based compensation			1,993	206		2,199
Cash used for reorganization items	1,500	448	1,406	909		4,263
Loss of related investment	2,032	2,225		11,772	(16,029)	
Other			(815)	148		(667)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities						
Accounts receivable			4,307	6,290	5,846	16,443
Inventories			9,413	(3,113)	439	6,739
Other receivables			1,880	(338)	213	1,755
Deferred tax assets				664	14	678
Accounts payable			(12,074)	3,750	(5,820)	(14,144)
Other accounts payable	(129)	2	(10,860)	(1,311)	(213)	(12,511)
Accrued expenses	(1,847)	337	5,058	9,806	(19,041)	(5,687)
Long term other payable				(48)	(829)	(877)
Other current assets	13	(9,678)	3,787	(9,308)	18,378	3,192
Other current liabilities			405	(704)	1,487	1,188
Payment of severance benefits			(1,331)	(58)		(1,389)
Other			(127)	(4)	6	(125)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities before reorganization items	(394)	439	(5,916)	7,965	14	2,108
Cash used for reorganization items	(1,500)	(448)	(1,406)	(909)		(4,263)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(1,894)	(9)	(7,322)	7,056	14	(2,155)
Cash flows from investing activities						
Proceeds from disposal of plant, property and equipment			37			37
Purchases of plant, property and equipment			(1,254)	(1)	(3)	(1,258)
Payment for intellectual property registration			(70)			(70)
Purchase of short-term financial instruments				(329)		(329)

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Other			20	3		23
Net cash used in investing activities			(1,267)	(327)	(3)	(1,597)
Cash flow from financing activities						
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities						
Effect of exchanges rate on cash and cash equivalents			1,261	(152)	(11)	1,098
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,894)	(9)	(7,328)	6,577		(2,654)
Cash and cash equivalents						
Beginning of the period	2,030	33	52,771	12,745		67,579
End of the period	\$ 136	\$ 24	\$ 45,443	\$ 19,322	\$	\$ 64,925

Table of Contents

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE/UNIT DATA)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows

For the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009

(Predecessor Company)

	MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC (Parent)	Co-Issuers	Non- Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash flow from operating activities						
Net income	\$ 841,106	\$ 68,143	\$ 51,617	\$ 31,495	\$ (151,255)	\$ 841,106
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities						
Depreciation and amortization			36,274	1,981		38,255
Provision for severance benefits			8,512	323		8,835
Amortization of debt issuance costs		685	151			836
Loss (gain) on foreign currency translation, net		(14,384)	(43,701)	13,861		(44,224)
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net			(235)	330		95
Gain on disposal of intangible assets, net			(9,230)			(9,230)
Restructuring and impairment charges			(1,120)			(1,120)
Unit-based compensation			210	23		233
Cash used for reorganization items		16		1,060		1,076
Noncash reorganization items	(779,304)	508	(31,026)	4,173		(805,649)
Earnings of related investment	(64,573)	(35,283)		(51,604)	151,460	
Other			1,877	845		2,722
Changes in operating assets and liabilities						
Accounts receivable			(34,658)	(9,735)	31,463	(12,930)
Inventories			(2,421)	1,479	(221)	(1,163)
Other receivables			(1,174)	2,894	(1,689)	31
Deferred tax assets				1,054		1,054
Accounts payable			22,745	14,984	(31,413)	6,316
Other accounts payable	2,622	260	(17,303)	1,280	1,689	(11,452)
Accrued expenses	(27)	22,395	45,513	41,324	(80,910)	28,295
Long term other payable			626	412	(531)	507
Other current assets	(40)	(42,252)	11,842	(39,412)	75,758	5,896
Other current liabilities		(95)	725	(6,098)	5,507	39
Payment of severance benefits			(4,010)	(310)		(4,320)
Other			(520)	1,098	(1,094)	(516)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities before reorganization items	(216)	(7)	34,694	11,457	(1,236)	44,692
Cash used for reorganization items		(16)		(1,060)		(1,076)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(216)	(23)	34,694	10,397	(1,236)	43,616
Cash flows from investing activities						
Proceeds from disposal of plant, property and equipment			290	299	(260)	329

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Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets			9,374	1		9,375
Purchases of plant, property and equipment			(7,753)	(20)	260	(7,513)
Payment for intellectual property registration			(366)			(366)
Decrease in restricted cash			11,409			11,409
Other			(282)	1,949	(1,763)	(96)
Net cash provided by investing activities			12,672	2,229	(1,763)	13,138
Cash flow from financing activities						
Issuance of new common units pursuant to the reorganization plan		35,280				35,280
Repayment of short-term borrowings		(33,250)				(33,250)
Repayment of long-term borrowings				(1,763)	1,763	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		2,030		(1,763)	1,763	2,030
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents			5,200	(1,678)	1,236	4,758
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,814	(23)	52,566	9,185	63,542
Cash and cash equivalents						
Beginning of the period		216	56	205	3,560	4,037
End of the period		\$ 2,030	\$ 33	\$ 52,771	\$ 12,745	\$ 67,579

Table of Contents

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management's evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our senior management, including our Chief Executive Officer, or our CEO, and our Chief Financial Officer, or our CFO. The purpose of disclosure controls and procedures is to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit 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 our management, including our CEO and CFO, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Based upon that evaluation, our CEO and CFO have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this Report.

(b) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, and effected by our board of directors, management and other personnel, 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.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on the Company's assessment, management has concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2011 to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers, has issued an audit report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting which appears in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(c) Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our CEO and CFO, does not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Further, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons,

Table of Contents

by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to errors or fraud may occur and not be detected. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide a reasonable level of assurance that their objectives are achieved.

(d) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2011, which were identified in connection with management's evaluation required by paragraph (d) of rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

Table of Contents**PART III****Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance**

The following table is a list of the current directors and executive officers of MagnaChip and their respective ages as of December 31, 2011:

Name	Age	Position
Sang Park	64	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer
Tae Young Hwang	55	Chief Operating Officer and President
Brent Rowe	50	Executive Vice President, Worldwide Sales
Heung Kyu Kim	48	Executive Vice President and General Manager, Power Solutions Division
Margaret Sakai	54	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Tae Jong Lee	49	Executive Vice President and General Manager, Corporate Engineering
John McFarland	45	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Michael Elkins	43	Director
Randal Klein	46	Director
Ilbok Lee	66	Director
Brian Mulhern	37	Director
R. Douglas Norby	76	Director
Nader Tavakoli	53	Director

Sang Park, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Park became our Chairman of the board of directors and Chief Executive Officer on January 1, 2007, after serving as President, Chief Executive Officer and director since May 2006. Mr. Park served as an executive fellow for iSuppli Corporation from January 2005 to May 2006. Prior to joining iSuppli, he was founder and president of SP Associates, a consulting services provider for technology companies, from September 2003 to December 2004. Mr. Park served as Chief Executive Officer of Hynix from May 2002 to March 2003, and as Chief Operating Officer and President of the Semiconductor Division of Hynix from July 1999 to April 2002. Prior to his service at Hynix, Mr. Park was Vice President of Procurement Engineering at IBM in New York from 1995 to 1999, and he held various positions in procurement and operations at Hewlett Packard in California from 1979 to 1995. Our board of directors has concluded that Mr. Park should serve as a director and as chairman of the board of directors based on his extensive experience as an executive, investor and director in our industry and his experience and insight as our Chief Executive Officer.

Tae Young Hwang, Chief Operating Officer and President. Mr. Hwang became our Chief Operating Officer and President in November 2009. He previously served as our Executive Vice President, Manufacturing Division, and General Manager, Display Solutions from January 2007, and our Executive Vice President of Manufacturing Operations from October 2004. Prior to that time, Mr. Hwang served as Hynix's Senior Vice President of Manufacturing Operations, System IC, from 2002 to 2003. From 1999 to 2001, he was Vice President of Cheongju Operations for Hynix. Mr. Hwang holds a B.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering from Pusan National University and an M.B.A. from Cheongju University.

Brent Rowe, Executive Vice President, Worldwide Sales. Mr. Rowe became our Executive Vice President, Worldwide Sales in December 2010, after serving as our Senior Vice President, Worldwide Sales since April 2006. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Rowe served at Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc., a semiconductor manufacturer, as Vice President, Americas Sales and Marketing from August 2003 to October 2005; Vice President, Europe Sales and Marketing from August 2002 to August 2003; and Vice President, Japan Sales and Marketing from April 2002 to August 2002. Mr. Rowe holds a B.S. degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Illinois.

Table of Contents

Heung Kyu Kim, Executive Vice President and General Manager, Power Solutions Division. Mr. Kim became our Executive Vice President and General Manager, Power Solutions Division, in December 2010, after serving as our Senior Vice President and General Manager, Corporate Engineering since July 2007. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Kim served at Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc., a semiconductor manufacturer, as Vice President of the Power Conversion Product Line from July 2003 to June 2007, and as Director of Korea Sales and Marketing from April 1999 to June 2003. Mr. Kim holds a B.S. degree in Metallurgical Engineering from Korea University.

Margaret Sakai, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Ms. Sakai became our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in April 2011, after serving as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since April 2009 and our Senior Vice President, Finance, since November 2006. Prior to joining our company, she served as Chief Financial Officer of Asia Finance and Vice President of Photronics, Inc., a manufacturer of reticles and photomasks for semiconductor and microelectronic applications, since November 2003. From June 1999 to October 2003, Ms. Sakai was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of PKL Corporation, a photomask manufacturer. From October 1995 to May 1999, Ms. Sakai served as Director of Finance of Acqutek International Limited, a lead-frame manufacturer, and from March 1992 to September 1995, Ms. Sakai served as Financial Manager at National Semiconductor Corporation. Ms. Sakai worked as an Audit Supervisor at Coopers & Lybrand from January 1988 to March 1992. Ms. Sakai is a Certified Public Accountant in the State of California and holds a B.A. degree in Accounting from Babson College.

Tae Jong Lee, Executive Vice President and General Manager, Corporate Engineering. Mr. Lee became our Executive Vice President and General Manager, Corporate Engineering, in December 2011, after serving successively as Senior Vice President and Vice President and General Manager, Corporate Engineering, since September 2007. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Lee served as Director of the Technology Development Division, Chartered Semiconductor Manufacturing, in Singapore from 1999 to August 2007. Mr. Lee holds B.S. and M.S. degrees from Seoul National University, and a Ph.D in Physics from the University of Texas at Dallas.

John McFarland, Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary. Mr. McFarland became our Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary in April 2011 after serving successively as Senior Vice President and Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since November 2004. Prior to joining our company, Mr. McFarland served as a foreign legal consultant at Bae, Kim & Lee, a law firm, from August 2003 to November 2004 and an associate at Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati, P.C., a law firm, from August 2000 to July 2003. Mr. McFarland holds a B.A. degree in Asian Studies, conferred with highest distinction from the University of Michigan, and a J.D. degree from the University of California, Los Angeles, School of Law.

Michael Elkins, Director. Mr. Elkins became our director in November 2009. Mr. Elkins joined Avenue in 2004 and is currently a Portfolio Manager of the Avenue U.S. Funds. In such capacity, Mr. Elkins is responsible for assisting with the direction of the investment activities of the Avenue U.S. strategy. Due to the percentage of our equity owned or controlled by Avenue, Avenue is considered our affiliate. Prior to joining Avenue, Mr. Elkins was a Portfolio Manager and Trader with ABP Investments US, Inc. While at ABP, he was responsible for actively managing high yield investments using a total return-special situations overlay strategy. Prior to ABP, Mr. Elkins served as a Portfolio Manager and Trader for UBK Asset Management, after joining the company as a High Yield Credit Analyst. Previously, Mr. Elkins was a Credit Analyst for both Oppenheimer & Co., Inc. and Smith Barney, Inc. Mr. Elkins has served on the board of directors of Vertis Communication, an advertising services company, since October 2008, Milacron LLC, a plastics-processing technologies and industrial fluids supplier, since April 2009, Ion Media Networks, Inc., a broadcast television station group, since December 2009 and American Media, Inc., a media brands and magazine publishing company, since December 2010. Mr. Elkins serves on the board of directors of each of these companies, all of which are private companies, in connection with a reorganization or refinancing involving affiliates of Avenue and serves as a result of his position with Avenue. Mr. Elkins holds a B.A. in Marketing from George Washington University and an M.B.A. in Finance from the Goizueta Business School at Emory University. Mr. Elkins was appointed to our board of directors by Avenue pursuant to our plan of reorganization and pursuant to MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC s

Table of Contents

Fifth Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement, which we refer to as our pre-conversion Company's Operating Agreement. Our board of directors has concluded that Mr. Elkins should serve on the board based upon his more than 15 years of investment portfolio management experience, including over 10 years investing in technology companies, including the semiconductor sector.

Randal Klein, Director. Mr. Klein became our director in November 2009. Mr. Klein joined Avenue, our affiliate, in 2004 and is currently a Portfolio Manager at Avenue focused on investments in trade claims and vendor financing. Previously, he was a Senior Vice President of the Avenue U.S. Funds. In such capacity, Mr. Klein was responsible for managing restructuring activities and identifying, analyzing and modeling investment opportunities for the Avenue U.S. strategy. Prior to joining Avenue, Mr. Klein was a Senior Vice President at Lehman Brothers, where his responsibilities included restructuring advisory work, financial sponsors coverage, mergers and acquisitions and corporate finance. Prior to Lehman, Mr. Klein worked in sales, marketing and engineering as an aerospace engineer for The Boeing Company. Mr. Klein holds a B.S. in Aerospace Engineering, conferred with Highest Distinction from the University of Virginia, and an M.B.A. in Finance from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Klein was appointed to our board of directors by Avenue pursuant to our plan of reorganization and pursuant to our pre-conversion Company's Operating Agreement. Our board of directors has concluded that Mr. Klein should serve on the board based upon his 17 years of experience as a financial advisor and investment manager.

Ilbok Lee, Director. Dr. Lee became our director in August 2011. Dr. Lee has been President and Chief Executive Officer of Silego Technology, Inc., a semiconductor company, since its inception in October 2001. From April 1999 to September 2001, Dr. Lee served as Senior Vice President and General Manager of the Timing Division at Cypress Semiconductor Corp., a public semiconductor company, and from May 1992 to March 1999 served as President and Chief Executive Officer of IC Works, Inc., a semiconductor company he co-founded that was acquired by Cypress in 2001. Dr. Lee co-founded Samsung Semiconductor, Inc. (U.S.A.) in July 1983 and served in various positions at the company, including President and Chief Executive Officer, until May 1992. Prior to Samsung, Dr. Lee served in various technical and managerial positions at Intel and National Semiconductor. Dr. Lee served as a member of board of directors for Sierra Monolithic, a privately held semiconductor company, from 2002 through 2009. Dr. Lee received a Ph.D. and M.S.E.E. from the University of Minnesota and a B.S.E.E. from Seoul National University. Our board of directors has concluded that Dr. Lee should serve on the board based upon his extensive experience in the semiconductor industry.

Brian Mulhern, Director. Mr. Mulhern became our director in August 2011. Mr. Mulhern joined Avenue, our affiliate, in 2004 and is currently a Senior Vice President at Avenue focused on identifying, analyzing and modeling investment opportunities for the Avenue U.S. strategy, primarily focused in the telecom, media and technology industries. Prior to joining Avenue, Mr. Mulhern was a Senior Vice President at Citadel Investment Group based in Chicago and London, focused on the analysis, negotiation and management of privately structured debt, equity and equity-linked investments. Previously, he was an analyst in Merrill Lynch's merger & acquisition group and a consultant at Booz, Allen & Hamilton. Mr. Mulhern received a B.A. in Economics from the University of Notre Dame. Our board of directors has concluded that Mr. Mulhern should serve on the board based upon his board based upon his experience as a financial advisor and investment manager.

R. Douglas Norby, Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee. Mr. Norby became our director and Chairman of the Audit Committee in March 2010. Mr. Norby retired from full time employment in July 2006. Mr. Norby previously served as our director and Chairman of the Audit Committee from May 2006 until October 2008. Mr. Norby served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Tessera Technologies, Inc., a public semiconductor intellectual property company, from July 2003 to January 2006. Mr. Norby worked as a management consultant with Tessera from May 2003 until July 2003 and from January 2006 to July 2006. Mr. Norby served as Chief Financial Officer of Zambeel, Inc., a data storage systems company, from March 2002 until February 2003, and as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Novalux, Inc., an optoelectronics company, from December 2000 to March 2002. Prior to his tenure with Novalux, Inc., Mr. Norby served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of LSI Logic Corporation from November 1996

Table of Contents

to December 2000. Mr. Norby is a director of Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc., STATS ChipPAC Ltd. Ikanos Communications, Inc., and Invenas, Inc. Mr. Norby was a director of Intellon Corporation from May 2007 to December 2009. Mr. Norby received a B.A. degree in Economics from Harvard University and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. Our board of directors has concluded that Mr. Norby should serve on our board based upon his extensive experience as a chief financial officer, his extensive experience in accounting and his experience as a public company director and audit committee chair.

Nader Tavakoli, Director. Mr. Tavakoli became our director in November 2009. Mr. Tavakoli has been Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of EagleRock Capital Management, a private investment firm based in New York City since January 2002. Prior to founding EagleRock, Mr. Tavakoli was a portfolio manager at Odyssey Partners, Highbridge Capital and Cowen and Co. Mr. Tavakoli holds a B.A. in History from Montclair State University and a J.D. from Rutgers School of Law. Our board of directors has concluded that Mr. Tavakoli should serve on the board based upon his extensive investing experience.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

Sang Park was the Chairman of our board of directors and Chief Executive Officer and Tae Young Hwang, Brent Rowe, Heung Kyu Kim, Margaret Sakai, Tae Jong Lee and John McFarland were each officers during our Chapter 11 reorganization proceedings. R. Douglas Norby was one of our directors until October 2008. Mr. Norby was also an officer of Novalux, Inc., a private company, which filed a voluntary petition for reorganization under Chapter 11 in March 2003, approximately one year after Mr. Norby's departure from Novalux, Inc.

Board Composition

Our bylaws provide that our board of directors consists of seven members. Mr. Park, our Chief Executive Officer, is the Chairman of our board of directors. In addition to serving on our board, Messrs. Elkins, Klein, and Mulhern are employees of our largest equity holder, which consists of funds affiliated with Avenue Capital Management II, L.P. As of December 31, 2011, Avenue beneficially owned approximately 20,789,539 shares, or 54.0%, of our outstanding common stock, including shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding options and warrants that are exercisable within sixty days of December 31, 2011. Accordingly, Avenue will be able to elect a majority of our board as long as Avenue continues to hold or control a majority of our outstanding shares. Messrs. Lee, Norby and Tavakoli serve as independent directors elected by a majority vote of the directors then in office at the time of their election.

A majority of our board is not currently independent as defined under SEC and NYSE rules. We are considered a controlled company for purposes of the NYSE listing requirements because Avenue holds more than 50% of the voting power for the election of directors. As such, we are exempt from the NYSE corporate governance requirements that our board of directors meet the standards of independence established by those corporate governance requirements and exempt from the requirements that we have separate Compensation and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees made up entirely of directors who meet such independence standards. We have chosen to utilize the exemption available for controlled companies.

Our board of directors is divided into three classes with staggered three-year terms as follows:

Class I directors are Messrs. Lee and Norby, and their terms will expire at the annual general meeting of stockholders to be held in 2012;

Class II directors are Messrs. Klein and Tavakoli, and their terms will expire at the annual general meeting of stockholders to be held in 2013; and

Class III directors are Messrs. Elkins, Mulhern and Park, and their terms will expire at the annual general meeting of stockholders to be held in 2014.

Table of Contents

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires the Company's executive officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of its equity securities, to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the SEC. Officers, directors, and greater than 10% shareholders are required by SEC rules to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file.

Based solely on a review of the copies of such forms furnished to the Company, the Company believes that during 2011 all Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to its officers, directors and greater than 10% shareholders were in compliance with Section 16(a) other than with respect to a late Form 4 for one stock option grant transaction by Ilbok Lee in 2011.

Audit Committee

Our audit committee consists of Mr. Norby as Chairman and Messrs. Klein and Tavakoli. Our board of directors has determined that Mr. Norby is an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K promulgated under the Securities Act. Our board has also determined that Messrs. Norby and Tavakoli are independent as that term is defined in both Rule 303A of the NYSE rules and Rule 10A-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act. In making this determination, our board of directors considered the relationships that Messrs. Norby and Tavakoli have with our company and all other facts and circumstances our board of directors deemed relevant in determining their independence, including any beneficial ownership of our equity. In addition, our board has determined that the simultaneous service by Mr. Norby on the audit committees of three other public companies does not impair his ability to effectively serve on our audit committee. The board has determined that Mr. Klein is not an independent director. In accordance with applicable rules of the NYSE, we are relying upon an exception that allows us to phase in our compliance with the independent audit committee requirement as follows, (i) one independent member at the time of listing; (ii) a majority of independent members within 90 days of listing; and (iii) all independent members within one year of listing. Prior to the one year anniversary of our initial NYSE listing, Mr. Klein will resign from the audit committee and at least one new independent director will be appointed. Our audit committee charter is available on our website at www.magnachip.com.

Compensation Committee

The compensation committee of the board has overall responsibility for evaluating and approving our executive officer and director compensation plans, policies and programs, as well as all equity-based compensation plans and policies. Our compensation committee consists of Messrs. Elkins, Lee and Tavakoli. Our board has determined that Messrs. Lee and Tavakoli are independent under NYSE and SEC rules. In making this determination, our board of directors considered the relationships that Messrs. Lee and Tavakoli have with our company and all other facts and circumstances our board of directors deemed relevant in determining their independence, including any beneficial ownership of our equity. The board has determined that Mr. Elkins is not an independent director. Because we are a controlled company, we rely on exemptions from the provisions of Section 303A of the NYSE that would otherwise require the Company to have a Compensation Committee composed entirely of independent directors. Our compensation committee charter is available on our website at www.magnachip.com.

Nominating and Governance Committee

The nominating and governance committee has the responsibility to identify qualified individuals to become members of the board, to oversee an annual evaluation of the board of directors and its committees, to periodically review and recommend to the board any proposed changes to our corporate governance guidelines and to monitor our corporate governance structure. Our nominating and corporate governance committee consists of Messrs. Lee, Mulhern, and Norby. Our board has determined that Messrs. Lee and Norby are independent.

Table of Contents

under NYSE and SEC rules. In making this determination, our board of directors considered the relationships that Messrs. Lee and Norby have with our company and all other facts and circumstances our board of directors deemed relevant in determining their independence, including any beneficial ownership of our equity. The board has determined that Mr. Mulhern is not an independent director. Because we are a controlled company, we rely on exemptions from the provisions of Section 303A of the NYSE that would otherwise require the Company to have a Nominating and Governance Committee composed entirely of independent directors. Our nominating and governance committee charter is available on our website at www.magnachip.com.

There has been no material change to the procedures by which our equity holders may recommend nominees to our board of directors.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to all of our directors, officers and employees. We will provide a copy of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics without charge to any person upon written request made to our Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary at c/o MagnaChip Semiconductor, Ltd., 891 Daechi-dong, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, 135-738, Korea. Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is also available on our website at www.magnachip.com. We will disclose any amendment to the provisions of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics on our website.

Assessment of Risk

Our board of directors believes that our compensation programs are designed such that they will not incentivize unnecessary risk-taking. The base salary component of our compensation program is a fixed amount and does not depend on performance. Our cash incentive program takes into account multiple factors, thus diversifying the risk associated with any single performance factor, and we believe it does not incentivize our executive officers to focus exclusively on short-term outcomes. Our equity awards are limited by the terms of our equity plans to a fixed maximum specified in the plan, and are subject to vesting to align the long-term interests of our executive officers with those of our stockholders.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

The compensation committee of our board of directors, or the Committee, has overall responsibility for administering our compensation program for our named executive officers. The Committee's responsibilities consist of evaluating, approving and monitoring our executive officer and director compensation plans, policies and programs, as well as each of our equity-based compensation plans and policies. Prior to 2010, compensation decisions were made by the entire board of directors and for the discussion that follows, references to the Committee during such period refer to the entire board. For 2011, our named executive officers who continue to serve as executive officers were:

Sang Park, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer;

Tae Young Hwang, Chief Operating Officer and President;

Brent Rowe, Executive Vice President, Worldwide Sales;

Margaret Sakai, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer; and

John McFarland, Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary.

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The Committee seeks to establish total compensation for executive officers that is fair, reasonable and competitive. The Committee evaluates our compensation packages to ensure that:

Table of Contents

we maintain our ability to attract and retain superior executives in critical positions;

our executives are incentivized and rewarded for aggressive corporate growth, achievement of long-term corporate objectives and individual performance that meets or exceeds our expectations without encouraging unnecessary risk-taking; and

compensation provided to critical executives remains competitive relative to the compensation paid to similarly situated executives of companies in the semiconductor industry.

The Committee believes that the most effective executive compensation packages align executives' interests with those of our stockholders by rewarding performance that exceeds specific annual, long-term and strategic goals that are intended to improve stockholder value. These objectives include the achievement of financial performance goals and progress on projects that our board of directors anticipates will lead to future growth, as discussed more fully below.

The information set forth below in this Compensation Discussion and Analysis describes the Committee's general philosophy and historical approach.

Role of Executive Officers in Compensation Decisions

For named executive officers other than our chief executive officer, we have historically sought and considered input from our chief executive officer in making determinations regarding executive compensation. Our chief executive officer annually reviews the performance of our other named executive officers. Our chief executive officer subsequently presents conclusions and recommendations regarding such officers, including proposed salary adjustments and incentive amounts, to the Committee. The Committee then takes this information into account when it makes final decisions regarding any adjustments or awards.

The review of performance by the Committee and our chief executive officer of other executive officers is both an objective and subjective assessment of each executive's contribution to our performance, leadership qualities, strengths and weaknesses and the individual's performance relative to goals set by the Committee or our chief executive officer, as applicable. The Committee and our chief executive officer do not systematically assign a weight to the factors, and may, in their discretion, consider or disregard any one factor which, in their sole discretion, is important to or irrelevant for a particular executive.

The Committee's annual determinations regarding executive compensation are subject to the terms of the respective service agreements between us and the named executive officers (as set forth in more detail below). In addition to the annual reviews, the Committee also typically considers compensation changes upon a named executive officer's promotion or other change in job responsibility. Neither our chief executive officer nor any of our other executives participates in deliberations relating to their own compensation.

Role of Compensation Consultants

The Committee has the authority to retain the services of third-party executive compensation specialists in connection with the establishment of cash and equity compensation and related policies. We did not retain a compensation consultant in 2009, 2010 or 2011, and we have not retained a compensation consultant for 2012.

Timing of Compensation Decisions

At the end of each fiscal year, our chief executive officer will review the performance of the other executive officers and present his conclusions and recommendations to the Committee. At that time and throughout the year, the Committee will also evaluate the performance of our chief executive officer, which is measured in substantial part against our consolidated financial performance. In January of the following fiscal year, the Committee will then assess the overall functioning of our compensation plans against our goals, and determine whether any changes to the allocation of compensation elements, or the structure or level of any particular compensation element, are warranted.

Table of Contents

In connection with this process, our Committee generally establishes the elements of its performance-based cash bonus plan for the upcoming year. With respect to newly hired employees, our practice is typically to approve equity grants at the first meeting of the Committee following such employee's hire date. We do not have any program, plan or practice to time equity award grants in coordination with the release of material non-public information. From time to time, additional equity awards may be granted to executive officers during the fiscal year.

Elements of Compensation

In making decisions regarding the pay of the named executive officers, the Committee looks to set a total compensation package for each officer that will retain high-quality talent and motivate executives to achieve the goals set by our board of directors. Our 2011 compensation package was composed of the following elements:

annual base salary;

short-term cash incentives;

long-term equity incentives;

a benefits package that is generally available to all of our employees; and

expatriate and other executive benefits.

Determination of Amount of Each Element of Compensation

General Background

The Committee seeks to establish a total cash compensation package for our named executive officers that is competitive with the compensation reflected in compensation data for similarly-situated executives in the peer group reviewed by the Committee, subject to adjustments based on each executive's experience and performance. Historically, based on our review of industry specific survey data and the professional and market experience of our Committee members, we measured total cash compensation for our named executive officers against cash compensation paid to executives at similarly situated companies which we determined to be our select peer group. Base salaries for our named executive officers were benchmarked to median levels for companies in the select peer group, and were adjusted upward or downward for performance. Short-term cash incentives were put in place to provide for opportunities that may result in higher than median levels of cash compensation as compared to our select peer group if, and depending upon the extent to which, our performance and that of our named executive officers exceeded expectations and the goals established by the Committee for the year in question.

Table of Contents

Historically, our select peer group has included other major Korea-based semiconductor companies, including Fairchild Korea, Dongbu Hitek, ChipPac Korea, Hynix Semiconductor, ASE Korea and Amkor Technology Korea. In addition, we also reviewed compensation data from Mercer Korea, an independent compensation consultant, which surveyed the companies listed below, to assess how compensation for our select peer group related to compensation paid to executives in a broader range of technology companies.

ABB Korea	Dimension Data Korea	Microsoft Korea
Accenture Korea	Domino Korea	Motorola Mobility Korea
Agilent Technologies Korea	Edwards Korea	Nanometrics Korea
Alcatel-Lucent Korea	Electronic Arts Korea	National Computer Systems Korea
AMD Korea	EMC Computer Systems Korea	National Semiconductor
Analog Devices Korea	Entegris Korea	NDS Korea
APC Korea	Equant Korea	Network Appliance
Apple Computer	Fairchild Korea Semiconductor	Nokia Korea
Applied Materials Korea	Freescall Semiconductor	Nokia Siemens Network Korea
Arrow Electronics Korea	FSI Korea	
ASML Korea	Fuji Xerox Korea	
Asurion Korea	Fujitsu Korea	
AT&T Global Networks Services Korea	Google	
Autodesk Korea	Harman International Korea	
Autoliv Korea	Hewlett-Packard Korea	
Avnet Korea	IBM Korea	
Axcelis Technologies Korea	IDC Korea	
Barco	Infineon Technologies Korea	
Blizzard Entertainment	Intel Korea	
BMC Software Korea	Invensys Korea	
Bosch Electrical Drives	Johnson Controls Korea	
Bosch Rexroth Korea	Juniper Networks Korea	
Broadcom	KLA-Tencor Korea	

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BT Global Services Korea	Kulicke and Soffa
CA Technologies	Lam Research Korea
Cadence Korea	Leica Microsystems
CDNetworks	Lenovo
Cisco Systems Korea	Lexmark International
CSC Computer Sciences	LG-Ericsson
Cymer Korea	Marvell Semiconductor Korea
Cypress Semiconductor Korea	MEMC Korea Company
Dassault Systems Korea	Micron Semiconductor Korea
Dell International	
Delphi Korea Corporation	