

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR Corp

Form 10-K

February 22, 2013

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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, 2012

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 **83-0406195**
 (State or Other Jurisdiction of **(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.

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer
 Non-Accelerated Filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller Reporting Company

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

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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. \$214,627,198

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

As of January 31, 2013, the registrant had 35,710,354 shares of common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement relating to its 2013 annual meeting of stockholders (the 2013 Proxy Statement) are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K where indicated. The 2013 Proxy Statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year to which this report relates.

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MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

FORM 10-K FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

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PART I

INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

In this Report, we rely on and refer to information regarding the semiconductor market from Gartner, Inc., or Gartner. Market data attributed to Gartner is from Semiconductor Forecast Database, Worldwide, 4Q12 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 within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), that involve 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 of similar meaning in connection with any 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 trademark and service mark. All other product, service and company names mentioned in this Report are the service marks or trademarks of their respective owners.

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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 3,170 registered novel patents and 140 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 distinct products in each of the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, 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, ultrabooks, and tablet PCs is expected to grow from 2012 to 2015 by a compound annual growth rate of 3%, 26%, 52%, and 31%, 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 Gartner, the worldwide semiconductor market in 2011 was \$307 billion.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, we generated net sales of \$819.6 million, net income of \$193.3 million, Adjusted EBITDA of \$143.5 million and Adjusted Net Income of \$83.5 million. For the year ended December 31, 2011, we generated net sales of \$772.8 million, net income 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, net income of \$74.1 million, Adjusted EBITDA of \$157.9 million and Adjusted Net Income of \$89.2 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 and a reconciliation to net income prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP.

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Our History

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

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.

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 was a holder of a significant portion of our indebtedness which was outstanding prior to our 2009 reorganization proceedings under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, which we refer to as 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 in our reorganization proceedings.

As of December 31, 2012, Avenue beneficially owned 13,789,539 shares, or approximately 38.1%, of our outstanding common stock, including 555,961 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants that are exercisable within sixty days of December 31, 2012. On February 8, 2013, Avenue completed the sale of 5,750,000 shares of common stock in an underwritten public offering, and as of such date, after giving effect to the offering, beneficially owned approximately 22.2% of our outstanding common stock. Until May 7, 2012, we were considered a controlled company for purposes of the NYSE listing requirements. As such, we were 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 are no longer a controlled company within the meaning of the NYSE rules and will no longer be entitled to the benefits described above after May 2013.

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, 3D and OLED 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 36.9%, 43.9%, and 39.7% of our net sales for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, 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, power modules, analog switches, LED drivers, DC-DC

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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 15.2%, 12.0%, and 7.4% of our net sales for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, 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. Our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services business represented 47.6%, 43.8%, and 52.6% of our net sales for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

We manufacture all of our products at our three fabrication facilities located in Korea. We have approximately 310 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.

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, ultrabooks, and tablet PCs is expected to grow from 2012 to 2015 by a compound annual growth rate of 3%, 26%, 52%, and 31%, 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

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interface circuits, as well as power management semiconductors such as voltage regulators, converters, and switches. According to Gartner, the worldwide semiconductor market in 2011 was \$307 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.

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 certain 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

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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 430 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 68% 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 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.

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.

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Strong Financial Model with a Low-Cost Structure. Over the past three 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 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. 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 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

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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 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 310 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, low noise CMOS with embedded BCD, 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, electrical fuse, 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 ultra high voltage, or UHV, 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

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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 FHD (1,080RGB x 1,920).

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.

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, ultra slim I/F, or USI, and mobile industry processor I/F, or MIPI

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, ultrabooks and OLED televisions.

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 1,440 channels. Our large display solutions are designed to allow customers to cost-effectively meet the increasing demand for high

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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 1440 output channels	LCD/LED/3D TVs
	6-bit (262 thousand colors), 8-bit (16 million colors), 10-bit (1 billion colors)	Ultrabooks, notebooks
	Output voltage ranging from 9V to 18V	LCD/LED monitors
	Low power consumption and low EMI	Automotive displays*
	COF package types	
	EPI, m-LVDS, AiPi, USI interface technologies	
TFT-LCD Gate Drivers	272 to 768 output channels	Tablet PCs
	Output voltage ranging from 30V to 40V	LCD/LED/3D TVs
	COF and COG package types	Notebooks
Timing Controllers	Wide range of resolutions	Tablet PCs
	m-LVDS, AiPi, MIPI interface technologies	Notebooks
	Input voltage ranging from 1.6V to 3.6V	LCD/3D monitors
AMOLED Source Drivers	802 output channels	OLED TVs
	10 bit (1 billion colors)	
	Output voltage: 18V	
	COF package type	
	EPI interface technology	

* In customer qualification stage

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

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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.

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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, QHD, WXGA and FHD*	Smartphones
	Color depth 16 million	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 and WVGA	Smartphones
	Color depth 16 million	Mobile phones
	MDDI, MIPI interface	Game consoles
	CABC	Digital still cameras
	Separated gamma control	

* In customer qualification stage

Power Solutions

We develop, manufacture and market power management solutions for a wide range of end market customers. The products include MOSFETs, power modules, 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, high-voltage Planar MOSFETs, 200V through 700V, and super junction MOSFETs, 600V 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, servers, lighting, 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.

Power Modules. Power modules are used in broad range of medium to high power industrial applications and in many consumer appliances such as UPSs, power supplies, motor drives, solar inverters, welding machines, refrigerators, and air conditioners.

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, notebooks, smartphones, mobile phones 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.

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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	Voltage options of 20V-100V	Smartphones and mobile phones
	Advanced Trench MOSFET Process	Tablet PCs
	High cell density	Ultrabooks and notebooks
	Advanced packages to enable reduction of PCB mounting area	LCD/LED/3D TVs
		Desktop PCs
High Voltage MOSFET	Voltage options of 200V-700V	Servers
		Tablet PC / mobile phone adaptors
	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
		Lighting (ballast, HID, LED)
Super Junction MOSFET*	Advanced Planar MOSFET Process	Industrial equipment
	Advanced packages to enable reduction of PCB mounting area	LCD / LED / 3D TVs
	Voltage options of 600V-700V	LCD / LED / 3D TVs
	Low $R_{DS(ON)}$	Lighting (ballast, HID, LED)
	Epi stack process	Notebooks
Power Modules		Servers
	Voltage options of 400V/ 600V/ 1200V	Industrial applications
	IGBT modules / FRD modules	Consumer appliances
	Current options from 50A to 450A	

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LED Backlighting Drivers

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

Programmable current limit, boost up
frequency

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Product	Key Features	Applications
LED Lighting Drivers	<p>High efficiency, wide input voltage range</p> <p>Simple solutions with external components fully integrated</p> <p>Advanced high voltage BCDMOS process</p> <p>Accurate LED current control and high power factor and low THB</p>	AC and DC LED lighting
DC-DC Converters	<p>High efficiency, wide input voltage range</p> <p>Advanced BCDMOS process</p> <p>Fast load and line regulation</p> <p>Accurate output voltage</p> <p>OCP, SCP and thermal protections</p>	<p>LCD/LED/3D TVs</p> <p>Smartphones / mobile phones</p> <p>Notebooks</p>
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>	Mobile phones

μ C interface and low quiescent current

* In customer qualification stage

Semiconductor Manufacturing Services

We provide semiconductor manufacturing services to analog and mixed-signal semiconductor companies. We have approximately 310 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

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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.

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	Smartphones
	Low noise	Digital to analog converter	Tablet PCs
	Ultra low power	Audio codec	Ultrabooks
	Triple gate	Chipset	PC peripherals
		RF switch	DVDs
Power	0.18-0.5 μ m	Digital tunable capacitor	
		Power management	Smartphones
		LED driver	Tablet PCs
	Deep trench isolation	High power audio amp	Ultrabooks

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MOSFET	Power Over Ethernet	LCD TVs
Schottky diode	DC/DC converter	LED lighting
Zener diode		LCD monitors
Ultra high voltage		Automotive
Thick metal		

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Process	Technology	Device	Application
High Voltage CMOS	0.11-2.0µm	Display driver	Smartphones
	5V-200V	CSTN driver	Tablet PCs
	Bipolar		LCD TVs
			Desktop PCs
NVM	0.18-0.5µm	Microcontroller	Smartphones
		EEPROM	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 the U.S., 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, 2012 and December 31, 2011, we derived 77% and 71% of net sales through our direct sales force, respectively, and 23% and 29% 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 years ended December 31, 2012, December 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, were \$78.7 million, \$76.8 million and \$83.5 million, respectively, representing 9.6%, 9.9%, and 10.8% 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, 2012, and December 31, 2011, our ten largest customers accounted for 63% and 63% of our net sales, respectively, and we had one customer, LG Display, representing 11% and 15% of our consolidated net sales for the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. Substantially all of our sales to LG Display are in our Display Solutions segment and sales to LG Display represented 31% and 34% of net sales in our Display Solutions segment in the years ended December 31, 2012, and December 31, 2011, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2012,

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we recorded revenues of \$123.3 million from customers in the United States and \$696.3 million from all foreign countries, of which 54.5% was from Korea, 18.4% from Taiwan, 3.9% from Japan and 14.5% from China, Hong Kong and Macau. 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.

Intellectual Property

As of December 31, 2012, our portfolio of intellectual property assets included approximately 4,040 registered patents and 335 pending patent applications. Approximately 3,170 and 140 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 1,065 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, SK Hynix retained a perpetual license to use the intellectual property that we acquired from SK Hynix in the Original Acquisition. Under this license, SK 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 3,597 employees (full- and part-time) as of December 31, 2012, of which 412 were involved in sales, marketing, general and administrative, 430 were in research and development (including 221 with advanced degrees), 117 were in quality, reliability and assurance and 2,638 were in manufacturing (comprised of 370 in engineering and 2,268 in operations). As of December 31, 2012, 2,378 employees, or approximately 66% 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.

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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, 2012 and 2011 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, 2011 and December 31, 2010 Net Sales by Geographic Region, and note 20 to the consolidated financial statements for MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2012 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 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 8-K, respectively, and all amendments to these materials after such reports and amendments are filed with

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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.

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

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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, our financial results would be adversely affected. For the years ended December 31, 2012, and December 31, 2011, our ten largest customers accounted for 63% and 63% of our net sales, respectively, and we had one

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customer representing 11% and 15% of our consolidated net sales for the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. Substantially all of our sales to our largest customer are in our Display Solutions segment and sales to the largest customer represented 31% and 34% of net sales in our Display Solutions segment in the years ended December 31, 2012, and December 31, 2011, 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.

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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.

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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.

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

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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 10.5% senior notes due April 15, 2018 (the notes or 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 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.

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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 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 December 31, 2012, 2,378 employees, or approximately 66% 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, Philippines,

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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.

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

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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.

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.

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

We are party to a land lease and easement agreement with SK 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 SK Hynix, we would have to renegotiate new lease terms with SK Hynix or the new owner of the land. We

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cannot assure you that we could negotiate new lease terms on favorable terms or at all. Because we share certain facilities with SK Hynix, several services that are essential to our business are provided to us by or through SK Hynix under our general service supply agreement with SK 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 SK Hynix were terminated or if SK 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 first 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.

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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, 2012, our total indebtedness was \$201.7 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.

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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

Korean Foreign Exchange Transaction Act, the minister of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance is authorized to

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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.

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.

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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

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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 after October 2009 reflect fresh-start accounting adjustments, our current consolidated financial statements will not be comparable in many respects to our financial information from periods prior to that time.

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 consolidated financial statements after October 2009 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.

Investor confidence may be adversely impacted if we fail to 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.

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.

If we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting, there is a risk that we will have 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.

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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 us in the reports that 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, with the participation of our 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, 2012, 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;

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;

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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.

Significant ownership of our common stock by certain stockholders could adversely affect our other stockholders.

Based upon the number of shares of common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2012, our executive officers, directors and Avenue collectively beneficially owned approximately 38.8% of our common stock, excluding shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options and warrants, and 41.3% 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, 2012. In addition, affiliates of Avenue currently have two 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. On February 8, 2013, Avenue completed the sale of 5,750,000 shares of common stock in an underwritten public offering, after which Avenue beneficially owned approximately 22.2% of our outstanding common stock.

Our concentration of ownership may limit the ability of other stockholders to influence corporate matters and, as a result, we may take actions that our public 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. In addition, prior to May 7, 2012, we were a controlled company for purposes of the NYSE listing requirements, and have been exempt from certain 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 are no longer a controlled company within the meaning of the NYSE rules and will no longer be entitled to the benefits described above after May 2013.

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.

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, 2012, Avenue beneficially owned 13,789,539 shares, or approximately 38.1%, of our outstanding common stock, including 555,961 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants that are exercisable within sixty days of December 31, 2012. On February 8, 2013, Avenue completed the sale of 5,750,000 shares of common stock in an underwritten public offering, and as of such date, after giving effect to the offering, beneficially owned approximately 22.2% of our outstanding common stock. All of our

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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 or Section 4(1) of the Securities Act subject only to the limitations on affiliate sales. Additionally, all remaining shares beneficially owned by Avenue are registered for resale under an effective shelf registration statement and therefore are eligible for sale at any time or from time to time by Avenue. 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;

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, DGCL 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;

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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, DGCL 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 139,778 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.

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, Philippines, 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.

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Although we own our manufacturing facilities, we are party to a land lease and easement agreement with SK Hynix pursuant to which we lease the land for our facilities in Cheongju, Korea from SK Hynix for an indefinite term. Because we share certain facilities with SK Hynix, several services that are essential to our business are provided to us by or through SK Hynix under our general service supply agreement with SK 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.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

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 January 31, 2013, the last reported sales price of our common stock on the NYSE was \$16.02 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 (since March 11, 2011)	\$ 14.62	\$ 13.50
Second Quarter	\$ 15.56	\$ 11.26
Third Quarter	\$ 11.74	\$ 6.67
Fourth Quarter	\$ 8.59	\$ 5.10
Fiscal 2012		
First Quarter	\$ 12.67	\$ 7.35
Second Quarter	\$ 12.24	\$ 8.61
Third Quarter	\$ 14.42	\$ 8.38
Fourth Quarter	\$ 16.10	\$ 10.85

Table of Contents**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, 2012. 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.

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	3/31/12	6/30/12	9/30/12	12/31/12
MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation (from 3/11/11)	-1.86%	-16.22%	-41.67%	11.31%	60.43%	-20.58%	23.82%	34.92%
S&P 500 Index	1.80%	0.10%	-13.87%	11.82%	12.59%	-2.75%	6.35%	-0.38%
Philadelphia Semiconductor Index	2.21%	-6.18%	-17.43%	7.56%	20.36%	-12.1%	-0.83%	0.47%

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Company / Index	Base	Quarter Ending							
	Period	3/11/11	3/31/11	6/30/11	9/30/11	12/31/11	3/31/12	6/30/12	9/30/12
MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation (from 3/11/11)	\$ 100	\$ 98.14	\$ 82.23	\$ 47.97	\$ 53.39	\$ 85.65	\$ 68.02	\$ 84.23	\$ 113.63
S&P 500 Index	\$ 100	\$ 101.80	\$ 101.90	\$ 87.77	\$ 98.14	\$ 110.49	\$ 107.45	\$ 114.28	\$ 113.84
Philadelphia Semiconductor Index	\$ 100	\$ 102.21	\$ 95.90	\$ 79.18	\$ 85.17	\$ 102.51	\$ 90.08	\$ 89.33	\$ 89.75

Holders

The approximate number of record holders of our outstanding common stock as of January 31, 2013 was 75.

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.

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. On August 13, 2012, we announced that we extended the ending date of the program from October 27, 2012 to October 27, 2013, unless earlier terminated by our board, and we announced that we were increasing the authorized repurchase amount to an aggregate of up to \$60.0 million of our outstanding common stock, subject to applicable legal and contractual restrictions. 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. As of December 31, 2012, we had repurchased 3,964,017 shares of our common stock at an aggregate cost of \$39.9 million.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid Per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1, 2012 through October 31, 2012				\$ 25,269,676.17
November 1, 2012 through November 30, 2012	170,294	\$ 12.49	170,294	\$ 23,143,505.91
December 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012	235,297	\$ 13.01	235,297	\$ 20,082,138.01
Total:	405,591		405,591	

Table of Contents**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, 2012 and 2011 and for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 from the historical audited consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation. We have derived the selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009, the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and for the year ended December 31, 2008 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.

	Successor(1)				Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31, 2012	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
(In millions, except per common unit/share data)						
Statements of Operations Data:						
Net sales	\$ 819.6	\$ 772.8	\$ 770.4	\$ 111.1	\$ 449.0	\$ 601.7
Cost of sales	556.1	538.5	526.8	90.4	311.1	445.3
Gross profit	263.5	234.3	243.6	20.7	137.8	156.4
Selling, general and administrative expenses	79.0	68.4	66.6	14.5	56.3	81.3
Research and development expenses	78.7	76.8	83.5	14.7	56.1	89.5
Restructuring and impairment charges		4.1	2.0		0.4	13.4
Special expense for IPO incentive		12.1				
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	105.8	72.9	91.4	(8.6)	25.0	(27.7)
Interest expense, net	(22.6)	(25.0)	(22.9)	(1.3)	(31.2)	(76.1)
Foreign currency gain (loss), net	56.0	(11.6)	14.7	9.3	43.4	(210.4)
Reorganization items, net					804.6	
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes		(5.5)				
Others	2.1	(1.0)	(0.7)			
	35.5	(43.1)	(8.9)	8.1	816.8	(286.5)

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	Successor(1)				Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31, 2012	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
(In millions, except per common unit/share data)						
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	141.3	29.8	82.5	(0.5)	841.8	(314.3)
Income tax expenses (benefits)	(52.0)	8.0	8.4	1.9	7.3	11.6
Income (loss) from continuing operations	193.3	21.8	74.1	(2.5)	834.5	(325.8)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes				0.5	6.6	(91.5)
Net income (loss)	\$ 193.3	\$ 21.8	\$ 74.1	\$ (2.0)	\$ 841.1	\$ (417.3)
Dividends accrued on preferred unit					6.3	13.3
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common unit/share	\$ 193.3	\$ 21.8	\$ 74.1	\$ (2.5)	\$ 828.2	\$ (339.1)
Net income (loss) attributable to common unit/share	\$ 193.3	\$ 21.8	\$ 74.1	\$ (2.0)	\$ 834.8	\$ (430.6)
Per unit/share data:						
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations per common unit/share						
Basic	\$ 5.29	\$ 0.56	\$ 1.96	\$ (0.07)	\$ 15.65	\$ (6.43)
Diluted	\$ 5.16	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.89	\$ (0.07)	\$ 15.65	\$ (6.43)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations per common unit/share						
Basic and diluted	\$	\$	\$	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.12	\$ (1.73)
Earnings (loss) per common unit/share						
Basic	\$ 5.29	\$ 0.56	\$ 1.96	\$ (0.05)	\$ 15.77	\$ (8.16)
Diluted	\$ 5.16	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.89	\$ (0.05)	\$ 15.77	\$ (8.16)
Weighted average number of common units/shares						
Basic	36.568	38.776	37.836	37.608	52.923	52.769
Diluted	37.497	39.775	39.144	37.608	52.923	52.769
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 182.2	\$ 162.1	\$ 172.2	\$ 64.9		\$ 4.0
Total assets	790.0	602.7	625.7	453.3		399.2
Total indebtedness(2)	201.7	201.4	246.9	61.8		845.0
Long-term obligations(3)	201.7	201.4	250.0	61.5		143.2
Stockholders /Unitholders equity	310.3	166.7	162.9	215.7		(787.8)
Supplemental Data (unaudited):						
Adjusted EBITDA(4)	\$ 143.5	\$ 142.5	\$ 157.9			
Adjusted Net Income (5)	83.5	66.4	89.2			

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- (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) 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 for the periods indicated 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) expenses incurred for our secondary offering in May 2012 and tax and dues related to value added tax return revisions, which we refer to as secondary offering and others, (x) one-time incentive payments in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO, and (xi) 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 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.

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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 to Adjusted EBITDA is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2011 (In millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Net income	\$ 193.3	\$ 21.8	\$ 74.1
Adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortization	32.4	51.2	58.4
Interest expense, net	22.6	25.0	22.9
Income tax expenses (benefits)	(52.0)	8.0	8.4
Restructuring and impairment charges(a)		4.1	2.0
Inventory step-up(b)			0.9
Equity-based compensation expense(c)	2.0	2.2	5.2
Foreign currency loss (gain), net(d)	(56.0)	11.6	(14.7)
Derivative valuation loss (gain), net(e)	(2.1)	1.0	0.7
Secondary offering and others(f)	3.3		
Special expense for IPO incentive(g)		12.1	
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes(h)		5.5	
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 143.5	\$ 142.5	\$ 157.9

- (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 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.
- (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 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.
- (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.

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- (f) This adjustment eliminates expenses incurred for our secondary offering in May 2012 and tax and dues related to value added tax return revisions.
 - (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.
- 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;

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.

- (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 for the periods indicated as net income (loss), adjusted to

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exclude (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) secondary offering and others, (viii) GAAP and cash tax expense difference, (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, 2012	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2011 (In millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Net income	\$ 193.3	\$ 21.8	\$ 74.1
Adjustments:			
Restructuring and impairment charges(a)		4.1	2.0
Inventory step-up(b)			0.9
Equity-based compensation expense(c)	2.0	2.2	5.2
Amortization of intangibles(d)	7.7	8.1	21.0
Foreign currency loss (gain), net(e)	(56.0)	11.6	(14.7)
Derivative valuation loss (gain), net(f)	(2.1)	1.0	0.7
Secondary offering and others(g)	3.3		
GAAP and cash tax expense difference(h)	(64.7)		
Special expense for IPO incentive(i)		12.1	
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes(j)		5.5	
Adjusted Net Income	\$ 83.5	\$ 66.4	\$ 89.2

- (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.
- (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 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.
- (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

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- 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.
- (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 expenses incurred for our secondary offering in May 2012 and tax and dues related to value added tax return revisions.
 - (h) This adjustment eliminates the impact of difference between GAAP and cash tax expense.
 - (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.

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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 3,170 registered novel patents and 140 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.

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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.

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Recent Developments

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 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. On August 13, 2012, we announced that our board of directors extended our existing stock repurchase program through October 27, 2013, and increased the total amount of common stock we may repurchase by an additional \$25 million, subject to applicable legal and contractual restrictions, for a maximum aggregate repurchase amount under the program of up to \$60 million. The stock repurchase program does not require that we purchase a minimum amount of shares of our common

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stock and may be commenced, suspended, resumed or terminated at any time without notice. As of December 31, 2012, we had purchased 3,964,017 shares of our common stock in the open market at an aggregate cost of \$39.9 million.

On March 2, 2012, our Korean subsidiary, MagnaChip Semiconductor, Ltd., completed the acquisition of Dawin Electronics, a privately-held semiconductor company that designs and manufactures IGBT, Fast Recovery Diode and MOSFET modules. The total consideration paid for the acquisition, amounted to \$9.3 million. As a result of the acquisition, we expect to grow our IGBT and FRD business position and improve our IGBT module cost structure using Dawin Electronic's developed technology and engineering know-how. We expect that the acquisition will be synergistic to our Power Solutions business and be accretive to its revenue. We recorded \$3.2 million goodwill at the completion of the acquisition.

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 36.9%, 43.9% and 39.7% of our net sales for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, 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 15.2%, 12.0% and 7.4% of our net sales for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, 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 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 310 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 47.6%, 43.8% and 52.6% of our net sales for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, 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 for the periods indicated as net income

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(loss), adjusted to exclude (i) depreciation and amortization associated with continuing operations, (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) expenses incurred for our secondary offering in May 2012 and tax and dues related to value added tax return revisions, which we refer to as secondary offering and others, (x) one-time incentive payments in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO, and (xi) loss on early extinguishment of senior notes.

We define Adjusted Net Income for the periods indicated as net income (loss), adjusted to exclude (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) secondary offering and others, (viii) GAAP and cash tax expense difference, (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.

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

our investor and analyst presentations 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.

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Our Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$143.5 million and \$83.5 million, respectively. 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. See [Explanation and Reconciliation of Non-GAAP measures Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income](#) beginning on page 62 for a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income to GAAP net income.

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.

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, 2012 and 2011, we sold products to over 290 and 229 customers, respectively, and 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.

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 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, 2012, 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

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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 5 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.

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 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

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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.

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 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

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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.

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, 2012		Year Ended December 31, 2011		Year Ended December 31, 2010	
	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales
(In millions)						
Consolidated statements of operations data:						
Net sales	\$ 819.6	100.0%	\$ 772.8	100.0%	\$ 770.4	100.0%
Cost of sales	556.1	67.8	538.5	69.7	526.8	68.4
Gross profit	263.5	32.2	234.3	30.3	243.6	31.6
Selling, general and administrative expenses	79.0	9.6	68.4	8.8	66.6	8.6
Research and development expenses	78.7	9.6	76.8	9.9	83.5	10.8
Restructuring and impairment charges			4.1	0.5	2.0	0.3
Special expense for IPO incentive			12.1	1.6		
Operating income	105.8	12.9	72.9	9.4	91.4	11.9
Interest expense, net	(22.6)	(2.8)	(25.0)	(3.2)	(22.9)	(3.0)
Foreign currency gain (loss), net	56.0	6.8	(11.6)	(1.5)	14.7	1.9
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes			(5.5)	(0.7)		
Others	2.1	0.3	(1.0)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(0.1)
	35.5	4.3	(43.1)	(5.6)	(8.9)	(1.2)
Income before income taxes	141.3	17.2	29.8	3.9	82.5	10.7
Income tax expenses (benefits)	(52.0)	(6.3)	8.0	1.0	8.4	1.1
Net income	\$ 193.3	23.6%	\$ 21.8	2.8%	\$ 74.1	9.6%
Net Sales:						
Display Solutions	\$ 302.2	36.9%	\$ 339.0	43.9%	\$ 305.9	39.7%
Power Solutions	124.7	15.2	92.5	12.0	57.3	7.4

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Semiconductor Manufacturing Services	389.8	47.6	338.3	43.8	405.2	52.6
All other	2.8	0.3	3.0	0.4	2.1	0.3
	\$ 819.6	100.0%	\$ 772.8	100.0%	\$ 770.4	100.0%

Table of Contents**Results of Operations Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011**

The following table sets forth consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012		Year Ended December 31, 2011		Change Amount
	Amount	% of Net Sales	Amount (In millions)	% of Net Sales	
Net sales	\$ 819.6	100.0%	\$ 772.8	100.0%	\$ 46.8
Cost of sales	556.1	67.8	538.5	69.7	17.6
Gross profit	263.5	32.2	234.3	30.3	29.2
Selling, general and administrative expenses	79.0	9.6	68.4	8.8	10.6
Research and development expenses	78.7	9.6	76.8	9.9	2.0
Restructuring and impairment charges			4.1	0.5	(4.1)
Special expense for IPO incentive			12.1	1.6	(12.1)
Operating income	105.8	12.9	72.9	9.4	32.9
Interest expense, net	(22.6)	(2.8)	(25.0)	(3.2)	2.4
Foreign currency gain (loss), net	56.0	6.8	(11.6)	(1.5)	67.6
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes			(5.5)	(0.7)	5.5
Others	2.1	0.3	(1.0)	(0.1)	3.2
	35.5	4.3	(43.1)	(5.6)	78.6
Income before income taxes	141.3	17.2	29.8	3.9	111.5
Income tax expenses (benefits)	(52.0)	(6.3)	8.0	1.0	(60.0)
Net income	\$ 193.3	23.6%	\$ 21.8	2.8%	\$ 171.5

Net Sales

	Year Ended December 31, 2012		Year Ended December 31, 2011		Change Amount
	Amount	% of Net Sales	Amount (In millions)	% of Net Sales	
Display Solutions	\$ 302.2	36.9%	\$ 339.0	43.9%	\$ (36.8)
Power Solutions	124.7	15.2	92.5	12.0	32.2
Semiconductor Manufacturing Services	389.8	47.6	338.3	43.8	51.5
All other	2.8	0.3	3.0	0.3	(0.2)
	\$ 819.6	100.0%	\$ 772.8	100.0%	\$ 46.8

Net sales were \$819.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, a \$46.8 million, or 6.1%, increase compared to \$772.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2011.

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Display Solutions. Net sales from our Display Solutions segment were \$302.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, a \$36.8 million, or 10.8%, decrease compared to \$339.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in sales volume related to lower demand for certain consumer electronics products such as digital televisions and PCs and a decrease in average selling prices.

Power Solutions. Net sales from our Power Solutions segment were \$124.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, a \$32.2 million, or 34.8%, increase compared to \$92.5 million for the year ended

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December 31, 2011. The increase was primarily due to an increase in sales volume and an increase in average selling prices driven by an improved product mix and higher demand for MOSFET and power management products from existing and new customers as we grew this business.

Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Net sales from our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment were \$389.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, a \$51.5 million, or 15.2%, increase compared to \$338.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. This increase was primarily due to an increase in sales volume of eight-inch equivalent wafers driven by higher market demand and an increase in average selling prices.

All Other. Net sales from All other were \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, a \$0.2 million, or 7.3%, decrease compared to \$3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in 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 years ended December 31, 2012, and 2011:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012		Year Ended December 31, 2011		Change Amount
	Amount	% of Net Sales	Amount (In millions)	% of Net Sales	
Korea	\$ 379.4	46.3%	\$ 397.3	51.4%	\$ (17.9)
Asia Pacific	244.3	29.8	218.2	28.2	26.1
Japan	27.4	3.3	58.2	7.5	(30.8)
North America	126.0	15.4	81.7	10.6	44.3
Europe	39.3	4.8	14.0	1.8	25.2
Africa	3.2	0.4	3.4	0.5	(0.2)
	\$ 819.6	100.0%	\$ 772.8	100.0%	\$ 46.8

Net sales in North America for the year ended December 31, 2012 increased from \$81.7 million to \$126.0 million compared to the year ended December 31, 2011, or by \$44.3 million, or 54.2%, primarily due to increased demand in the market for Semiconductor Manufacturing Services products. Net sales in Japan for the year ended December 31, 2012 decreased from \$58.2 million to \$27.4 million compared to the year ended December 31, 2011, or by \$30.8 million, or 52.9%, primarily due to decreased demand in the market for Display Solutions products.

Gross Profit

Total gross profit was \$263.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$234.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, a \$29.2 million, or 12.5%, increase. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2012 increased to 32.2% compared to 30.3% for the year ended December 31, 2011. This increase in gross profit was primarily attributable to an increase in average selling prices in our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment and in our Power Solutions segment, which were partially offset by a decrease in product sales volume and a decrease in average selling prices in our Display Solutions segment.

Operating Expenses

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses were \$79.0 million, or 9.6% of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$68.4 million, or 8.8% of net

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sales for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase of \$10.6 million, or 15.5%, was primarily attributable to an increase in salaries and related expenses resulting from an annual salary increase, an increase in outside service fees related to secondary offering expenses and an increase in tax and dues related to value added tax return revisions.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$78.7 million, or 9.6% of net sales, an increase of \$2.0 million, or 2.5%, from \$76.8 million, or 9.9% of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2011. This increase was primarily due to an increase in material costs and an increase in salaries and related expenses resulting from an annual salary increase.

Restructuring and Impairment Charges. We had no restructuring and impairment charges for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$4.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. 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 our sales subsidiary in the 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, \$0.4 million from one abandoned system project and \$0.1 million from impairment of tangible and intangible assets.

Special expense for the MagnaChip Corporation IPO Incentive. We paid special cash incentive payments to all employees, excluding management, which were contingent upon the consummation of the MagnaChip Corporation IPO in March 2011, and had no corresponding expense in 2012.

Operating Income

As a result of the foregoing, operating income increased by \$32.9 million, or 45.1%, in the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year ended December 31, 2011. As discussed above, the increase in operating income primarily resulted from a \$29.2 million increase in gross profit, the payment of a \$12.1 million special cash incentive to all employees, excluding management, in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO in 2011 and a \$4.1 million decrease in restructuring and impairment charges, which were partially offset by a \$10.6 million increase in selling, general and administrative expenses and a \$2.0 million increase in research and development expenses.

Other Income (Expense)

Interest Expense, Net. Net interest expense was \$22.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of \$2.4 million compared to \$25.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 was incurred primarily under our \$250.0 million principal amount senior notes issued on April 9, 2010. This decrease was attributable to the repurchase of \$35.0 million and \$11.3 million out of an initial aggregate amount of \$250.0 million of our senior notes on May 16, 2011 and on September 19, 2011, respectively.

Foreign Currency Gain (Loss), Net. Net foreign currency gain for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$56.0 million, compared to net foreign currency loss of \$11.6 million for the year December 31, 2011. 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 1,071.1:1 and 1,153.3:1 using the first base rate as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, as quoted by the Korea Exchange Bank.

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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 gain on valuation of derivatives for the year ended December 31, 2012 represents either hedge ineffectiveness or components of changes in fair value of derivatives excluded from the assessments of hedge effectiveness.

Income Tax Expenses (Benefits). Income tax benefits for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$52.0 million, compared to \$8.0 million of income tax expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011. Income tax benefits for the year ended December 31, 2012 were comprised of \$62.7 million in income tax benefits from the change of deferred tax assets, \$6.0 million of current income tax expenses, net incurred in various jurisdictions in which our subsidiaries are located, \$4.2 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 and \$0.4 million of additional recognition of liabilities for uncertain tax positions.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, net income increased by \$171.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year ended December 31, 2011. As discussed above, the increase in net income was primarily due to a \$67.6 million increase in foreign currency gain, a \$32.9 million increase in operating income, a \$2.4 million decrease in interest expenses, a \$5.5 million loss on the early extinguishment of senior notes for the year ended December 31, 2011 and a \$60.0 million decrease in income tax expenses.

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

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.

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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 Solutions 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.

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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 the 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 paid special cash incentive payments to all employees, excluding management, which were contingent upon the consummation of the MagnaChip Corporation IPO, in March 2011, and had no corresponding expense in 2010.

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 special cash incentive to all employees, excluding management, 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 initial 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

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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 1,153.3:1 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

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.

Explanation and Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income

We define Adjusted EBITDA for the periods indicated 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) expenses incurred for our secondary offering in May 2012 and tax and dues related to value added tax return revisions, which we refer to as secondary offering and others, (x) one-time incentive payments in connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO, and (xi) 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;

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our investor and analyst presentations 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, 2012	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2011 (In millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Net income	\$ 193.3	\$ 21.8	\$ 74.1
Adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortization	32.4	51.2	58.4
Interest expense, net	22.6	25.0	22.9
Income tax expenses (benefits)	(52.0)	8.0	8.4
Restructuring and impairment charges(a)		4.1	2.0
Inventory step-up(b)			0.9
Equity-based compensation expense(c)	2.0	2.2	5.2
Foreign currency loss (gain), net(d)	(56.0)	11.6	(14.7)
Derivative valuation loss (gain), net(e)	(2.1)	1.0	0.7
Secondary offering and others(f)	3.3		
Special expense for IPO incentive(g)		12.1	
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes(h)		5.5	
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 143.5	\$ 142.5	\$ 157.9

- (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 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

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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.

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- (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 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.
 - (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 expenses incurred for our secondary offering in May 2012 and tax and dues related to value added tax return revisions.
 - (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.
- 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;

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

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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

our investor and analyst presentations 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 for the periods indicated as net income (loss), adjusted to exclude (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) secondary offering and others, (viii) GAAP and cash tax expense difference, (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, 2012	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2011 (In millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Net income	\$ 193.3	\$ 21.8	\$ 74.1
Adjustments:			
Restructuring and impairment charges(a)		4.1	2.0
Inventory step-up(b)			0.9
Equity-based compensation expense(c)	2.0	2.2	5.2
Amortization of intangibles(d)	7.7	8.1	21.0
Foreign currency loss (gain), net(e)	(56.0)	11.6	(14.7)
Derivative valuation loss (gain), net(f)	(2.1)	1.0	0.7
Secondary offering and others(g)	3.3		
GAAP and cash tax expense difference(h)	(64.7)		
Special expense for IPO incentive(i)		12.1	
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes(j)		5.5	
Adjusted Net Income	\$ 83.5	\$ 66.4	\$ 89.2

- (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

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- 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.
- (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 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.
 - (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. 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.
 - (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 expenses incurred for our secondary offering in May 2012 and tax and dues related to value added tax return revisions.
 - (h) This adjustment eliminates the impact of difference between GAAP and cash tax expense.
 - (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.

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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, 2012. 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.

	December 31, 2012*	September 30, 2012*	June 30, 2012*	Three months ended		September 30, 2011*	June 30, 2011*	March 31, 2011*
				March 31, 2012*	December 31, 2011*			
	(In millions)							
Statements of Operations Data:								
Net sales	\$ 218.1	\$ 221.9	\$ 202.6	\$ 177.0	\$ 180.8	\$ 200.4	\$ 203.7	\$ 187.9
Cost of sales	143.8	145.5	139.8	127.1	129.3	140.3	137.5	131.4
Gross profit	74.3	76.4	62.9	49.9	51.5	60.1	66.2	56.5
Selling, general and administrative expenses	19.3	21.4	20.1	18.2	17.5	17.9	17.5	15.4
Research and development expenses	19.7	19.4	19.8	19.8	18.7	19.0	20.6	18.5
Restructuring and impairment charges						1.6	2.5	
Special expense for IPO incentive								12.1
Operating income	35.3	35.6	23.0	11.9	15.3	21.6	25.6	10.4
Interest expense, net	(5.7)	(5.7)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(5.6)	(5.9)	(6.4)	(7.1)
Foreign currency gain (loss), net	33.7	21.8	(10.6)	11.1	16.8	(68.1)	18.2	21.4
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes						(1.4)	(4.1)	
Others	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	(0.9)	(0.5)	0.2	0.2
	28.6	16.7	(15.5)	5.6	10.3	(75.8)	8.0	14.4
Income (loss) before income taxes	64.0	52.3	7.5	17.5	25.6	(54.2)	33.6	24.8
Income tax expenses (benefits)	(61.3)	3.9	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.4
Net income (loss)	\$ 125.3	\$ 48.4	\$ 4.3	\$ 15.3	\$ 23.7	\$ (56.0)	\$ 31.6	\$ 22.5
Earning (loss) per share/unit								
Basic	\$ 3.50	\$ 1.34	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.61	\$ (1.43)	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.59
Diluted	\$ 3.38	\$ 1.30	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.61	\$ (1.43)	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.57
Supplemental Data (unaudited):								
Adjusted EBITDA(1)	\$ 44.4	\$ 46.7	\$ 32.6	\$ 19.8	\$ 24.5	\$ 36.8	\$ 44.1	\$ 37.1
Adjusted Net Income(2)	28.7	30.4	17.9	6.5	10.1	18.2	22.4	15.7

* Derived from our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.

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- (1) We define Adjusted EBITDA for the periods indicated 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) equity-based compensation expense, (vi) foreign currency loss (gain), net, (vii) derivative valuation loss (gain), net, (viii) expenses incurred for our secondary offering in May 2012 and tax and dues related to value added tax return revisions, which we refer to as secondary offering and others, (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:

	Three months ended							
	December 31, 2012	September 30, 2012	June 30, 2012	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2011	June 30, 2011	March 31, 2011
(In millions)								
Net income (loss)	\$ 125.3	\$ 48.4	\$ 4.3	\$ 15.3	\$ 23.7	\$ (56.0)	\$ 31.6	\$ 22.5
Adjustments:								
Depreciation and amortization	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.5	8.9	13.0	15.4	13.9
Interest expense, net	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.4	7.1
Income tax expenses (benefits)	(61.3)	3.9	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.4
Restructuring and impairment charges(a)						1.6	2.5	
Equity-based compensation expense(b)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Foreign currency loss (gain), net(c)	(33.7)	(21.8)	10.6	(11.1)	(16.8)	68.1	(18.2)	(21.4)
Derivative valuation loss (gain), net(d)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.1)	0.9	0.5	(0.2)	(0.2)
Secondary offering and others(e)		2.1	1.2					
Special expense for IPO incentive(f)								12.1
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes(g)						1.4	4.1	
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 44.4	\$ 46.7	\$ 32.6	\$ 19.8	\$ 24.5	\$ 36.8	\$ 44.1	\$ 37.1

- (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.

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- (b) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash equity-based compensation expenses.
 - (c) 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.
 - (d) 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.
 - (e) This adjustment eliminates expenses incurred for our secondary offering in May 2012 and tax and dues related to value added tax return revisions.
 - (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.
- (2) We define Adjusted Net Income for the periods indicated as net income (loss) less income from discontinued operations, net of taxes, adjusted to exclude (i) restructuring and impairment charges, (ii) equity-based compensation expense, (iii) amortization of intangibles, (iv) foreign currency loss (gain), net, (v) derivative valuation loss (gain), net, (vi) secondary offering and others, (vii) GAAP and cash tax expense difference, (viii) one-time incentive payments in

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connection with the MagnaChip Corporation IPO, and (ix) 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:

	Three months ended							
	December 31, 2012	September 30, 2012	June 30, 2012	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2011	June 30, 2011	March 31, 2011
	(In millions)							
Net income (loss)	\$ 125.3	\$ 48.4	\$ 4.3	\$ 15.3	\$ 23.7	\$ (56.0)	\$ 31.6	\$ 22.5
Adjustments:								
Restructuring and impairment charges(a)						1.6	2.5	
Equity-based compensation expense(b)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7
Amortization of intangibles(c)	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Foreign currency loss (gain), net(d)	(33.7)	(21.8)	10.6	(11.1)	(16.8)	68.1	(18.2)	(21.4)
Derivative valuation loss (gain), net(e)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.1)	0.9	0.4	(0.3)	(0.2)
Secondary offering and others(f)		2.1	1.2					
GAAP and cash tax expense difference(g)	(64.7)							
Special expense for IPO incentive(h)								12.1
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes(i)						1.4	4.1	
Adjusted Net Income	\$ 28.7	\$ 30.4	\$ 17.9	\$ 6.5	\$ 10.1	\$ 18.2	\$ 22.4	\$ 15.7

- (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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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.
- (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 expenses incurred for our secondary offering in May 2012 and tax and dues related to value added tax return revisions.
- (g) This adjustment eliminates the impact of difference between GAAP and cash tax expense.
- (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.

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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

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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. Our net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2012 decreased by 2.1% from the three months ended December 31, 2011 primarily due to lower demand for certain consumer electronics products such as digital televisions in Display Solutions segment. Our net sales for the three months ended June 30, 2012 increased by 14.5% from the three months ended March 31, 2012, primarily due to increased market demand for Semiconductor Manufacturing Services and Power Solutions products. Our net sales for the three months ended September 30, 2012 increased by 9.5% from the three months ended June 30, 2012, primarily due to increased market demand for Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Our net sales for the three months ended December 31, 2012 decreased by 1.7% from the three months ended September 30, 2012, primarily due to decreased market demand for Semiconductor Manufacturing Services and Power Solutions products as a result of our customers' efforts to reduce their inventory levels.

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. Gross margin decreased to 28.2% in the three months ended March 31, 2012 from 28.5% in the three months ended December 31, 2011. The decrease was primarily due to decreased sales volume in Display Solutions. Gross margin increased to 31.0% in the three months ended June 30, 2012 from 28.2% in the three months ended March 31, 2012. The increase was primarily due to increased sales volume in Semiconductor Manufacturing Services and Power Solutions. Gross margin increased to 34.5% in the three months ended September 30, 2012 from 31.0% in the three months ended June 30, 2012. The increase was primarily due to increased sales volume in Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Gross margin decreased to 34.1% in the three months ended December 31, 2012 from 34.5% in the three months ended September 30, 2012. The decrease was primarily due to decreased sales volume resulting from our customers' efforts to reduce their inventory levels.

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. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2012 increased compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012 primarily due to an increase in outside service fees related to secondary offering expense. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2012 increased compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012 primarily due to an increase in tax and dues related to value added tax return revisions. Selling, general and administrative expenses remained relatively constant over the quarters ended December 31, 2012 and September 30, 2012, except for tax and dues related to value added tax return revisions in September 2012.

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. Research and development expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2012 increased compared to the three months ended December 31, 2011 primarily due to an increase in material costs. Research and development expenses remained relatively constant over the four quarters beginning from January 1, 2012.

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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.

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 31, 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. Interest expenses remained constant over the four quarters beginning from January 1, 2012.

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 between Korean won and the U.S. dollar. During the three months ended September 30, 2011 and the three months ended June 30, 2012, foreign currency losses were recognized due to the depreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar. During the three months ended March 31, 2011, the three months ended June 30, 2011, the three months ended December 31, 2011, the three months ended March 31, 2012, the three months ended September 30, 2012, and the three months ended December 31, 2012, foreign currency gains have been recognized due to the appreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar.

Others for the eight 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 the year ended December 31, 2011 and income tax benefits for the year ended December 31, 2012 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 expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2011 decreased compared to the three months ended June 30, 2011 primarily due to a decrease in withholding taxes paid on intercompany interest payments. Income tax expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2012 increased compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012 primarily due to an increase in current income taxes incurred in various jurisdictions. Income tax expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2012 decreased compared to the three months ended September 30, 2012 primarily due to the release of a deferred tax assets valuation allowance of MagnaChip Korea.

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. 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.

As of December 31, 2012, our cash and cash equivalents balance was \$182.2 million, a \$20.1 million increase, compared to \$162.1 million as of December 31, 2011. The increase resulted from \$121.1 million of cash inflow provided by operating activities, which was offset by \$63.5 million of cash outflow used in investing

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activities including \$8.6 million related to the acquisition of Dawin Electronics and \$30.1 million of cash outflow used in financing activities including our repurchase of \$28.1 million of our common stock. 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.

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 was scheduled to end on October 27, 2012 unless earlier terminated by our board. On August 13, 2012, we announced that our board of directors extended our existing stock repurchase program through October 27, 2013, and increased the total amount of common stock we may repurchase by an additional \$25 million, subject to applicable legal and contractual restrictions, for a maximum aggregate repurchase amount under the program of up to \$60 million. 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 \$121.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$104.5 million of cash provided by operating activities in the year ended December 31, 2011. The net operating cash inflow for the year ended December 31, 2012 reflects our net income of \$193.3 million and non-cash adjustments of \$(7.9) million, which mainly consisted of gain on foreign currency translation, depreciation and amortization and accrued severance benefits and an increase in net operating assets of \$64.3 million.

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.

Our working capital balance as of December 31, 2012 was \$308.4 million compared to \$235.4 million as of December 31, 2011. The \$73.0 million increase was primarily attributable to a \$20.1 million increase in cash and cash equivalents, a \$26.5 million increase in inventories and a \$17.4 million increase in accounts receivable, which were partially offset by a \$11.8 million increase in accrued expense.

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.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash flows used in investing activities totaled \$63.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$57.2 million of cash generated by investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2011. The

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increase was primarily due to \$8.6 million related to the acquisition of Dawin Electronics and a \$13.5 million increase in capital expenditures, which were partially offset by a \$14.0 million change in restricted cash.

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.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash outflow used in financing activities totaled \$30.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$59.1 million of cash outflow provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2011. The financing cash outflow for the year ended December 31, 2012 mainly consists of the repurchase of \$28.1 million of our outstanding common stock and \$3.0 million repayment of capital lease obligations. We repurchased 2,432,477 shares of common stock at a cost of \$28.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012.

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 a 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. We repurchased 1,531,540 shares of common stock at a cost of \$11.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2011.

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, 2012, capital expenditures were \$62.4 million, a \$13.5 million, or 27.7%, increase from \$48.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2011. 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, 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.

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.

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Contractual Obligations

The following summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2012:

	Total	2013	Payments Due by Period				2017	Thereafter
			2014	2015	2016			
			(In millions)					
Senior notes(1)	\$ 321.4	\$ 21.4	\$ 21.4	\$ 21.4	\$ 21.4	\$ 21.4	\$ 214.4	
Operating lease(2)	50.1	6.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	35.0	
Others(3)	20.6	8.1	6.3	4.2	2.0			

- (1) Interest payments as well as \$203.7 million aggregate principal amount outstanding as of December 31, 2012 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 1,071.1.
- (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 \$3.8 million as of December 31, 2012. 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, 2012 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 experience, knowledge of current conditions and other assumptions and information that we believe to be

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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.

Business Combination

Adopting revised accounting guidance for business combinations, we (i) apply the expanded definition of business and business combination as prescribed by the revised guidance; (ii) recognize assets acquired, liabilities assumed (including goodwill) measured at fair value at the acquisition date; (iii) recognize acquisition-related expenses in earnings; and (iv) capitalize technology and customer relationship at fair value as intangible assets.

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. 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.

Sales of Accounts Receivable

We entered into a factoring arrangement with a financial institution under which we transfer certain receivables. We accounts for transfers of financial assets under ASC 860, Transfers and Servicing, as either sales or financings. Transfers of financial assets that result in sales accounting are those in which (1) the transfer legally isolates the transferred assets from the transferor, (2) the transferee has the right to pledge or exchange the transferred assets and no condition both constraints the transferee's right to pledge or exchange the assets and provides more than a trivial benefit to the transferor, and (3) the transferor does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets. If the transfer does not meet these criteria, the transfer is accounted for as a financing. Financial assets that are treated as sales are removed from our accounts with any realized gain (loss) reflected in earning during the period of sale.

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

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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 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

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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 four to ten years.

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 two subsidiaries, it is not probable that a majority of the deferred tax assets will be realizable. The valuation allowance at these subsidiaries was not established since it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets at these subsidiaries will be realizable based on the current prospects for their 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.

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Accounting for Stock-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.

Prior to our initial public offering, 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.

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 June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, *Comprehensive Income: Presentation of Comprehensive Income* (ASU 2011-05) which amends current comprehensive income guidance. ASU 2011-05 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). ASU 2011-05 does not change the items that must be reported in OCI.

However, in December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-12, *Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05* (ASU 2011-12), which deferred the guidance on whether to

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require entities to present reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component in both the statement where net income is presented and the statement where other comprehensive income is presented for both interim and annual financial statements. ASU 2011-12 reinstated the requirements for the presentation of reclassifications that were in place prior to the issuance of ASU 2011-05 and did not change the effective date for ASU 2011-05. For public entities, the amendments in ASU 2011-05 and ASU 2011-12 are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011, and should be applied retrospectively. The adoption of ASU 2011-12 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-08, *Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (Topic 350)-Testing Goodwill for Impairment* (ASU 2011-08). ASU 2011-08 gives the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine if it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, an entity determines it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step impairment test is unnecessary. However, if an entity concludes otherwise, then it is required to perform the first step of the two-step impairment test by calculating the fair value of the reporting unit. Under the amendments in ASU 2011-08, an entity has the option to bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting unit in any period and proceed directly to performing the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test. An entity may resume performing the qualitative assessment in any subsequent period. The amendments in ASU 2011-08 are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted. We adopted the applicable requirements of ASU 2011-08 in fiscal 2012.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-11, *Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities* (ASU 2011-11) which requires an entity to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements to ensure that the users of our financial statements can understand the effect that offsetting has on our financial position. ASU 2011-11 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Retrospective application is required for all comparative periods presented. The adoption of ASU 2011-11 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-02, *Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment* (ASU 2012-02). Under ASU 2012-02, testing the decline in the realizable value (impairment) of indefinite-lived intangible assets other than goodwill has been simplified. ASU 2012-02 allows us the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative impairment test. Electing to perform a qualitative assessment is no longer required to calculate the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset unless we determine, based on a qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that the asset is impaired. ASU 2012-02 is effective for impairment tests for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. The adoption of ASU 2012-02 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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

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balance at December 31, 2012 for our Korean subsidiary, a 10% devaluation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar would have resulted in a decrease of \$6.8 million in our U.S. dollar financial instruments and cash balances. Based on the Japanese yen cash balance at December 31, 2012, a 10% devaluation of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar would have resulted in a decrease of \$0.1 million in our U.S. dollar cash balance.

Interest Rate Exposures

As of December 31, 2012, \$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, 2012, we estimate that the fair value of this fixed rate note would decrease by \$8.4 million and we would have additional interest expense costs over the market rate of \$1.2 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, 2012, we estimate that the fair value of this fixed rate note would increase by \$8.8 million and we would have a reduction in interest expense costs over the market rate of \$1.3 million (on a 360-day basis).

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation and its subsidiaries (the Company) at December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012, 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, 2012, 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 audits which were integrated audits in 2012 and 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

February 22, 2013

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

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(In thousands of US dollars, except share data)	
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 182,238	\$ 162,111
Restricted cash	133	6,830
Accounts receivable, net	143,331	125,922
Inventories, net	89,363	62,836
Other receivables	1,429	256
Prepaid expenses	7,884	6,032
Current deferred income tax assets	22,768	3,406
Other current assets	9,680	12,503
Total current assets	456,826	379,896
Property, plant and equipment, net	238,256	182,663
Intangible assets, net	15,260	16,787
Long-term prepaid expenses	18,048	4,790
Deferred income tax assets	46,710	3,537
Other non-current assets	14,866	15,002
Total assets	\$ 789,966	\$ 602,675
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 79,236	\$ 77,848
Other accounts payable	15,600	13,452
Accrued expenses	43,486	31,723
Current portion of capital lease obligation		2,852
Derivative liabilities		9,757
Other current liabilities	9,973	2,007
Total current liabilities	148,295	137,639
Long-term borrowings, net	201,653	201,389
Accrued severance benefits, net	112,446	90,755
Other non-current liabilities	17,263	6,222
Total liabilities	479,657	436,005
Commitments and contingencies (Note 21)		
Stockholders equity		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 150,000,000 shares authorized, 39,599,374 shares issued and 35,635,357 outstanding at December 31, 2012 and 39,439,115 shares issued and 37,907,575 outstanding at December 31, 2011	396	394
Additional paid-in capital	101,885	98,929
Retained earnings	287,251	93,950

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Treasury stock, 3,964,017 and 1,531,540 shares at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively	(39,918)	(11,793)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(39,305)	(14,810)
Total stockholders' equity	310,309	166,670
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 789,966	\$ 602,675

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

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

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010
(In thousands of US dollars, except share data)			
Net sales	\$ 819,592	\$ 772,831	\$ 770,405
Cost of sales	556,091	538,515	526,847
Gross profit	263,501	234,316	243,558
Selling, general and administrative expenses	78,971	68,367	66,640
Research and development expenses	78,723	76,767	83,524
Restructuring and impairment charges		4,096	2,003
Special expense for IPO incentive		12,146	
Operating income	105,807	72,940	91,391
Other income (expenses)			
Interest expense, net	(22,600)	(24,984)	(22,899)
Foreign currency gain (loss), net	55,961	(11,633)	14,724
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes		(5,459)	
Others	2,119	(1,052)	(706)
	35,480	(43,128)	(8,881)
Income before income taxes	141,287	29,812	82,510
Income tax expenses (benefits)	(52,014)	8,019	8,390
Net income	\$ 193,301	\$ 21,793	\$ 74,120
Earnings per common share			
Basic	\$ 5.29	\$ 0.56	\$ 1.96
Diluted	\$ 5.16	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.89
Weighted average number of shares			
Basic	36,567,684	38,775,642	37,836,256
Diluted	37,496,965	39,774,898	39,144,287

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

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

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010
	(In thousands of US dollars)		
Net income	\$ 193,301	\$ 21,793	\$ 74,120
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(15)	(103)	78
Derivative adjustments	9,845	(16,537)	8,767
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(34,325)	7,105	(7,938)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 168,806	\$ 12,258	\$ 75,027

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

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MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Common	Accumulated	
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In	earnings	Stock	Other	Total
			Capital	(accumulated	Held in	Comprehensive	
				deficit)	Treasury	Income (loss)	
	(In thousands of US dollars, except share data)						
Balance at January 1, 2010	38,385,544	\$ 384	\$ 223,451	\$ (1,963)	\$	\$ (6,182)	\$ 215,690
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
Reclassification to net income from accumulated other comprehensive loss related to hedge derivatives						4,785	4,785
Foreign currency translation adjustments.						(7,938)	(7,938)
Unrealized gains on investments						78	78
Total comprehensive income							75,027
Balance at December 31, 2010	38,401,989	\$ 384	\$ 95,585	\$ 72,157	\$	\$ (5,275)	\$ 162,851
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)	\$ 166,670
Stock-based compensation			1,996				1,996
Issuance of new stock	4,499		46				46
Exercise of stock options	155,708	2	914				916
Exercise of warrants	52						
Acquisition of treasury stock	(2,432,477)				(28,125)		(28,125)
Comprehensive income:							
Net income				193,301			193,301
Fair valuation of derivatives						4,788	4,788
Reclassification to net income from accumulated other comprehensive loss related to hedge derivatives						5,057	5,057
Foreign currency translation adjustments.						(34,325)	(34,325)
Unrealized loss on investments						(15)	(15)

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Total comprehensive income								168,806
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Balance at December 31, 2012	35,635,357	\$ 396	\$ 101,885	\$ 287,251	\$ (39,918)	\$ (39,305)	\$ 310,309
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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, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010
(In thousands of US dollars)			
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$ 193,301	\$ 21,793	\$ 74,120
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	32,390	51,224	58,395
Provision for severance benefits	20,937	14,698	19,684
Amortization of debt issuance costs and original issue discount	1,009	970	925
(Gain) loss on foreign currency translation, net	(63,567)	15,140	(17,084)
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	(172)	(122)	39
Loss on disposal of intangible assets, net	27	25	13
Restructuring and impairment charges		2,499	2,003
Stock-based compensation	1,996	2,085	5,239
Cash used for reorganization items			1,573
Loss on early extinguishment of senior notes		5,459	
Other	(470)	1,682	4,177
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Accounts receivable	(7,534)	(6,234)	(41,370)
Inventories	(19,066)	4,274	(3,172)
Other receivables	(458)	2,657	297
Other current assets	10,944	(5,081)	2,997
Deferred tax assets	(62,743)	1,412	1,543
Accounts payable	(1,838)	18,084	(5,049)
Other accounts payable	(9,185)	(6,891)	8,483
Accrued expenses	24,412	(5,577)	3,992
Other current liabilities	11,857	(3,050)	962
Payment of severance benefits	(6,997)	(10,478)	(6,673)
Other	(3,740)	(38)	(3,129)
Net cash provided by operating activities before reorganization items	121,103	104,531	107,965
Cash used for reorganization items			(1,573)
Net cash provided by operating activities	121,103	104,531	106,392
Cash flows from investing activities			
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	6,783	(7,199)	
Proceeds from disposal of plant, property and equipment	937	219	10
Purchase of plant, property and equipment	(61,522)	(48,173)	(43,616)
Payment for intellectual property registration	(882)	(696)	(553)
Payment for purchase of Dawin, net of cash required	(8,642)		
Decrease in short-term financial instruments	173		329
Collection of guarantee deposits	81	1,544	1,198
Payment of guarantee deposits	(320)	(2,482)	(1,090)
Other	(136)	(371)	(6)
Net cash used in investing activities	(63,528)	(57,158)	(43,728)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	962	9,336	
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes			246,685
Debt issuance costs paid			(8,313)

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Repayment of long-term borrowings			(61,750)
Repurchase of senior notes		(50,307)	
Repayment of obligations under capital lease	(2,968)	(6,312)	(3,476)
Distribution to stockholders			(130,689)
Acquisition of treasury stock	(28,125)	(11,793)	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(30,131)	(59,076)	42,457
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(7,317)	1,642	2,126
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	20,127	(10,061)	107,247
Cash and cash equivalents			
Beginning of the period	162,111	172,172	64,925
End of the period	\$ 182,238	\$ 162,111	\$ 172,172
Supplemental cash flow information			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 21,955	\$ 24,722	\$ 17,070
Cash paid (refunded) for income taxes	\$ (609)	\$ 1,954	\$ 773
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

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MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE 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. 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 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.

3. 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).

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.

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MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA)

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 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' 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.

Sales of Accounts Receivable

The Company accounts for transfers of financial assets under ASC 860, Transfers and Servicing, as either sales or financings. Transfers of financial assets that result in sales accounting are those in which (1) the transfer legally isolates the transferred assets from the transferor, (2) the transferee has the right to pledge or exchange the transferred assets and no condition both constraints the transferee's right to pledge or exchange the assets and provides more than a trivial benefit to the transferor, and (3) the transferor does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets. If the transfer does not meet these criteria, the transfer is accounted for as a financing. Financial assets that are treated as sales are removed from our accounts with any realized gain (loss) reflected in earnings during the period of sale.

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

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.

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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.

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.

Goodwill and Acquired Intangible Assets

The Company records goodwill when the purchase price of an acquisition exceeds the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets as of the date of acquisition, assigning the goodwill to the Company's applicable reporting units based on the relative expected fair value provided by the acquisition. The Company performs a quarterly review of goodwill for indicators of impairment. During the fourth quarter of each year, the Company performs an impairment assessment for each reporting unit, and impairment tests using a fair value approach when necessary.

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

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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, 2012, 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.

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 or upon delivery of the product at the customer's location, depending on the terms of the arrangements. The Company's revenue recognition policy is consistent across its product lines, marketing venues, and geographic areas.

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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 \$3,057 thousand, \$2,408 thousand, and \$1,594 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2012, the year ended December 31, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010, 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 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 \$142 thousand, \$148 thousand and \$106 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2012, the year ended December 31, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010, respectively.

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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.

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 royalties are 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, which comprised 67.5%, 78.6% and 77.5% of total running royalty expenses in the year ended December 31, 2012, the year ended December 31, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company follows the provisions of ASC 718, Compensation-Stock Compensation (ASC 718). Under ASC 718, stock-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. The expected term of each

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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.

Earnings per Share

In accordance with ASC 260, *Earnings Per Share* (ASC 260), the Company computes basic earnings per share by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the dilution of potential common stock outstanding during the period. In determining the hypothetical shares repurchased, the Company uses the average share 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 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* 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

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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 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.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-02, Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment (ASU 2012-02). Under the ASU 2012-02, testing the decline in the realizable value (impairment) of indefinite-lived intangible assets other than goodwill has been simplified. ASU 2012-02 allows the Company the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative impairment test. The Company electing to perform a qualitative assessment is no longer required to calculate the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset unless the Company determines, based on a qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that the asset is impaired. ASU 2012-02 is effective for impairment tests for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. The Company adopted ASU 2012-02 from the year ended December 31, 2012, and the adoption does not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-11, Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities (ASU 2011-11) which requires an entity to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements to ensure that the users of the Company's financial statements can understand the effect that offsetting has on the Company's financial position. ASU 2011-11 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Retrospective application is required for all comparative periods presented. The adoption of ASU 2011-11 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-08, *Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (Topic 350)-Testing Goodwill for Impairment* (ASU 2011-08). ASU 2011-08 gives the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine if it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, an entity determines it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step impairment test is unnecessary. However, if an entity concludes otherwise, then it is required to perform the first step of the two-step impairment test by calculating the fair value of the reporting unit. Under the amendments in ASU 2011-08, an entity has the option to bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting unit in any period and proceed directly to performing the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test. An entity may resume performing the qualitative assessment in any subsequent period. The amendments in ASU 2011-08 are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted. The company adopted the applicable requirements of ASU 2011-08 in fiscal 2012.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, *Comprehensive Income: Presentation of Comprehensive Income* (ASU 2011-05) which amends current comprehensive income guidance. ASU 2011-05 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). ASU 2011-05 does not change the items that must be reported in OCI.

However, in December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-12, *Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05* (ASU 2011-12), which deferred the guidance on whether to require entities to present reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component in both the statement where net income is presented and the statement where other comprehensive income is presented for both interim and annual financial statements. ASU 2011-12 reinstated the requirements for the presentation of reclassifications that were in place prior to the issuance of ASU 2011-05 and did not change the effective date for ASU 2011-05. For public entities, the amendments in ASU 2011-05 and ASU 2011-12 are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011, and should be applied retrospectively. The Company adopted ASU 2011-05 and now presents consolidated statements of comprehensive income in a separate statement following the consolidated statements of operations.

4. Completion of Acquisition

On March 2, 2012, the Company's Korean subsidiary, MagnaChip Semiconductor, Ltd., completed the acquisition of Dawin Electronics, a privately-held semiconductor company that designs and manufactures IGBT, Fast Recovery Diode and MOSFET modules.

The acquisition was accounted for as a business purchase pursuant to Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 805, *Business Combinations* (ASC 805). As required by ASC 805-20, the Company allocated the purchase price to assets and liabilities based on their estimated fair value at the effective date of acquisition, March 2, 2012. The total consideration paid for the acquisition, amounted to \$9,291 thousand. As a result of the acquisition, the Company expects to build up IGBT and FRD business position and improve IGBT module cost structure using Dawin's developed technology and engineering know-how. The Company expects that the acquisition will be synergistic to its Power Solutions business and be accretive to its revenue which was reflected as goodwill in the amount of \$3,163 thousand at the completion of the acquisition. The Company did not have any goodwill impairment during 2012.

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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 measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2012 and the basis for that measurement:

	Carrying Value December 31, 2012	Fair Value Measurement December 31, 2012	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)	\$ 601	\$ 601	\$ 601	\$	\$
Derivative assets (other current assets)	514	514		514	

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	

As of December 31, 2012, the total carrying value and estimated fair value of the senior notes which are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis were \$201,653 thousand and \$229,152 thousand, respectively. The estimated fair value is based on Level 2 inputs.

As of December 31, 2011, the total carrying value and estimated fair value of the senior notes which are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis were \$201,389 thousand and \$214,894 thousand, respectively. The estimated fair value is based on Level 2 inputs.

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Accounts receivable as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Accounts receivable	\$ 145,499	\$ 118,793
Notes receivable	1,251	9,603
Less:		
Allowances for doubtful accounts	(529)	(462)
Cash return reserve	(408)	(481)
Low yield compensation reserve	(2,482)	(1,531)
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 143,331	\$ 125,922

Changes in allowance for doubtful accounts for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Beginning balance	\$ (462)	\$ (609)
Bad debt expense	(30)	146
Write off		
Translation adjustments	(37)	1
Ending balance	\$ (529)	\$ (462)

Changes in cash return reserve for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Beginning balance	\$ (481)	\$ (322)
Addition to reserve	(444)	(2,750)
Payment made	552	2,587
Translation adjustments	(35)	4
Ending balance	\$ (408)	\$ (481)

Changes in low yield compensation reserve for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Beginning balance	\$ (1,531)	\$ (2,134)
Addition to reserve	(2,333)	(861)
Payment made	1,519	1,468
Translation adjustments	(137)	(4)
Ending balance	\$ (2,482)	\$ (1,531)

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The Company has entered into an agreement to sell selected trade accounts receivable to a financial institution. After the sale, the Company does not retain any interests in the receivables and the applicable financial institution collects these accounts receivable directly from the customer. The proceeds from the sales of these accounts receivable totaled \$29,347 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2012 and these sales resulted in a pre-tax loss of \$57 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2012, which is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated Statements of Operations. Net proceeds of these accounts receivable sale program are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows as part of operating cash flows.

7. Inventories

Inventories as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 consist of the following:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Merchandise	\$ 7	\$
Finished goods	16,215	7,140
Semi-finished goods and work-in-process	66,050	46,562
Raw materials	11,426	9,933
Materials in-transit	2,177	1,471
Less: inventory reserve	(6,512)	(2,270)
Inventories, net	\$ 89,363	\$ 62,836

Changes in inventory reserve for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Beginning balance	\$ (2,270)	\$ (7,040)
Change in reserve	(6,575)	2,997
Write off	2,529	1,709
Translation adjustments	(196)	64
Ending balance	\$ (6,512)	\$ (2,270)

8. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Buildings and related structures	\$ 79,822	\$ 73,021

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Machinery and equipment	221,927	151,100
Vehicles and others	17,143	11,998
Equipment under capital lease	12,181	11,160
	331,073	247,279
Less: accumulated depreciation	(106,271)	(78,130)
accumulated depreciation on equipment under capital lease	(3,697)	(2,414)
Land	17,151	15,928
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 238,256	\$ 182,663

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Aggregate depreciation expenses totaled \$23,348 thousand and \$41,812 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

9. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets at December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Technology	\$ 25,011	\$ 21,126
Customer relationships	29,010	26,777
Intellectual property assets	7,145	5,868
Less: accumulated amortization	(49,266)	(36,984)
Goodwill	3,360	
 Intangible assets, net	 \$ 15,260	 \$ 16,787

Aggregate amortization expenses for intangible assets totaled \$9,042 thousand and \$9,412 for the year ended December 31, 2012, and 2011, respectively. The estimated aggregate amortization expense of intangible assets for the next five years is \$7,298 thousand in 2013, \$1,679 thousand in 2014, \$392 thousand in 2015, \$392 thousand in 2016 and \$392 thousand in 2017.

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 projects.

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 Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment were reclassified into technology in 2010 and \$1,572 thousand in the Semiconductor Manufacturing Services 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 in 2011.

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 \$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.

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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, 2012 are as follows:

Date of transaction	Type of derivative	Total notional amount	Month of settlement
March 23, 2012	Zero cost collar	\$ 54,000	January to March 2013
May 18, 2012	Zero cost collar	\$ 54,000	April to June 2013
December 14, 2012	Zero cost collar	\$ 54,000	July to September 2013
December 27, 2012	Zero cost collar	\$ 54,000	October to December 2013

The option, forward and zero cost collar contracts qualify as cash flow hedges under 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 forward and zero cost collar contracts recorded as assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are as follows:

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:		December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Asset Derivatives:			
Zero cost collars	Other current assets	\$ 514	\$
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.

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The following table summarizes the impact of derivative instruments on the consolidated statement of operations for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011:

Derivatives in ASC 815	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)		Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Statement of Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Statement of Income (Effective Portion)		Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Statement of Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Statement of Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)	
	2012	2011		2012	2011		2012	2011
Cash Flow Hedging Relationships								
Options	\$	\$ (85)	Net sales	\$	\$ (829)	Other income (expenses) Others	\$	\$ (18)
Forward	3,080	(3,061)	Net sales	(3,528)	10,771	Other income (expenses) Others	1,636	(277)
Zero cost collars	1,708	(1,895)	Net sales	(1,529)	1,554	Other income (expenses) Others	478	(764)
Total	\$ 4,788	\$ (5,041)		\$ (5,057)	\$ 11,496		\$ 2,114	\$ (1,059)

The estimated net income as of December 31, 2012 that is expected to be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into earnings within the next twelve months is \$420 thousand.

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

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(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 two financial institutions, the counterparties to the option, forward and zero cost collar contracts, for any exposure in excess of \$5 million for each financial institution. As of December 31, 2011, the Company has transferred \$6,830 thousand of cash collateral to a counterparty for the purpose of credit support. This cash collateral is changed depending on derivative market exposures. The counterparty 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. No cash collateral was required as of December 31, 2012.

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

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Beginning balance	\$ 550	\$ 266
Addition to warranty reserve	4,217	1,172
Payments made	(2,765)	(879)
Translation adjustments	127	(9)
Ending balance	\$ 2,129	\$ 550

12. Long-term Borrowings

Long-term borrowings as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are as follows:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
10.5% senior notes due April 2018	203,691	203,691
Discount on 10.5% senior notes due April 2018	(2,038)	(2,302)
Long-term borrowings, net of unamortized discount	\$ 201,653	\$ 201,389

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. 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.

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 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

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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;

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MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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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 MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation (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, 2012, 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.

13. 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, 2012, 98% of all employees of the Company were eligible for severance benefits.

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

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Beginning balance	\$ 91,882	\$ 88,973
Provisions	20,937	14,698
Severance payments	(6,997)	(10,478)
Translation adjustments	7,802	(1,311)
	113,624	91,882
Less: cumulative contributions to the National Pension Fund	(395)	(403)
Group severance insurance plan	(783)	(724)
	\$ 112,446	\$ 90,755

The severance benefits are funded approximately 1.04% and 1.23% as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 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.

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

	Severance Benefit
2013	\$
2014	355
2015	367
2016	1,316
2017	1,761
2018 - 2022	18,066

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.

14. 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.

15. Common Stock

Common stock par value \$0.01 per share, was authorized in the amount of 150,000 thousand shares, of which 39,599 thousand shares were issued and 35,635 thousand shares were issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2012.

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Changes in common stock for each period are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2012		Year ended December 31, 2011	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Common stock at the beginning of the period	37,907,575	\$ 394	38,401,989	\$ 384
Forfeiture of restricted stock bonuses			(3,465)	
Issuance of common stock	4,499		950,586	10
Exercise of stock options	155,708	2	90,005	
Exercise of warrants	52			
Acquisitions of treasury stock	(2,432,477)		(1,531,540)	
Total common stock outstanding at the end of the period	35,635,357	\$ 396	37,907,575	\$ 394

On October 7, 2011, the Board of Directors of the Company approved a stock repurchase program under which the Company may repurchase up to \$35 million of its common stock. The stock repurchase program began on October 27, 2011 and was scheduled to end on October 27, 2012. On August 13, 2012, the Company announced that its board of directors extended the existing stock repurchase program through October 27, 2013, and increased the total amount of common stock the Company may purchase by an additional \$25 million, subject to applicable legal and contractual restrictions, for a maximum aggregate repurchase amount under the program of up to \$60 million. 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. The Company purchased 2,432 thousand shares of common stock on the open market at a cost of \$28,125 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 1,532 thousand shares of common stock at a cost of \$11,793 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2011. The Company accounted for the treasury stock using the cost method, which treats it as a temporary reduction in stockholders' equity. As a result, the stockholders' equity has decreased by \$28,125 thousand and \$11,793 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

16. Equity Incentive Plans

The 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, 2012, an aggregate maximum of 4,508 thousand shares were authorized and 286 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 stock options vest over three years following grant, with 34% of the common stock vesting and becoming exercisable on the first year of grant date and 8% or 9% of the common stock subject to the options vesting on completion of each three-month period thereafter.

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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 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.

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The following summarizes stock option and restricted stock bonus activities for the year ended December 31, 2012, the year ended December 31, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010 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	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Stock Options	Aggregate Intrinsic Value of Stock Options	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life of Stock Options
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
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2010		1,868,665	6.32	13,528	9.0 years
Exercisable at December 31, 2010		629,935	5.88	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
Outstanding at January 1, 2012		2,008,960	6.79	2,773	8.1 years
Granted		1,319,500	8.29		
Forfeited		(95,271)	11.07		
Exercised		(155,708)	5.88		
Outstanding at December 31, 2012		3,077,481	7.35	26,385	7.9 years
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2012		3,020,787	7.32	25,981	7.9 years
Exercisable at December 31, 2012		1,713,426	6.51	16,119	7.0 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.

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Total compensation expenses recorded for the stock options pursuant to ASC 718 were \$1,996 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2012 and for the restricted stock bonuses and stock options were \$882 thousand and \$1,203 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2011 and \$2,923 thousand and \$2,316 thousand for the

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year ended December 31, 2010, respectively. As of December 31, 2012, there was \$1,248 thousand of total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average future periods of 0.8 year. Total fair values of restricted stock bonuses released from restriction were \$1,818 thousand and \$2,157 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Total fair value of options vested were \$1,319 thousand, \$1,674 thousand and \$811 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

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, 2012, the year ended December 31, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010 and assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option-pricing model on a weighted average basis:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Grant-date fair value of option	\$ 2.34	\$ 3.27	\$ 6.65
Expected term	2.9 Years	2.9 Years	2.9 Years
Risk-free interest rate	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%
Expected volatility	42.9%	41.8%	54.4%
Expected dividends			

The number and weighted average grant-date fair value of the unvested stock options are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012		Year Ended December 31, 2011		Year Ended December 31, 2010	
	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	774,742	\$ 2.43	1,327,825	\$ 2.37	1,920,625	\$ 1.76
Granted options during the period	1,319,500	2.34	181,125	3.27	114,250	6.65
Vested options during the period	(611,327)	2.16	(647,306)	2.60	(629,935)	1.30
Forfeited options during the period	(66,677)	3.87	(27,488)	2.85	(77,115)	1.76
Exercised options during the period	(52,183)	1.85	(59,414)	1.97		
Unvested options at the end of the period	1,364,055	\$ 2.44	774,742	\$ 2.43	1,327,825	\$ 2.37

17. Restructuring and Impairment Charges*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.

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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

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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.

18. Foreign Currency Gain (Loss), Net

Net foreign currency gain or loss includes non-cash translation gain or loss associated with intercompany balances.

19. Income Taxes

The Company's income tax expenses (benefits) 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 (benefit) are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Income (loss) before income taxes			
Domestic	\$ (2,598)	\$ (8,283)	\$ (439)
Foreign	143,885	38,095	82,949
	\$ 141,287	\$ 29,812	\$ 82,510
Current income taxes expense			
Domestic	\$ 6,350	\$ 54	\$ 92
Foreign	4,146	6,036	6,555
Uncertain tax position liability (domestic)	14	41	121
Uncertain tax position liability (foreign)	175	507	251
	10,685	6,638	7,019
Deferred income taxes expense (benefit)			
Domestic			
Foreign	(62,699)	1,381	1,371
	(62,699)	1,381	1,371

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Total income tax expenses (benefits)	\$ (52,014)	\$ 8,019	\$ 8,390
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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 35.0%. 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 2012, 2011 and 2010.

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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, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Provision computed at statutory rate	\$ 49,450	\$ 10,434	\$
Permanent differences			
Derivative assets adjustment	3,364	(6,334)	2,025
TPEC and hybrid interest income	2,398	(1,460)	
Thin capitalization	97	3,422	2,742
Foreign exchange rate adjustment	(5,585)	(185)	(2,683)
Change in statutory tax rate	115	(11,966)	654
Difference in foreign tax rates	(14,581)	(1,397)	11,673
Change in valuation allowance	(84,430)	15,322	(10,823)
Uncertain tax positions liability	189	548	372
Others	(3,031)	(365)	4,430
Income tax expenses (benefits)	\$ (52,014)	\$ 8,019	\$ 8,390

A summary of the composition of net deferred income tax assets (liabilities) at December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Deferred tax assets		
Inventories	\$ 1,812	\$ 244
Derivative liabilities		2,361
Accrued expenses	1,972	1,345
Product warranties	515	116
Other reserves	700	504
Accumulated severance benefits	22,938	18,101
Property, plant and equipment	12,736	13,704
NOL carry-forwards	72,823	113,431
Tax credit	40,200	36,508
Royalty income	3,118	3,452
Foreign currency translation loss	13,499	26,720
Others	1,254	3,285
Total deferred tax assets	171,567	219,771
Less: valuation allowance	(99,915)	(209,295)
	71,652	10,476
Deferred tax liabilities		

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Derivative assets	124	
Intangible assets	1,712	3,331
Others	338	203
Total deferred tax liabilities	2,174	3,534
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 69,478	\$ 6,942
Reported as		
Current deferred income tax assets	\$ 22,768	\$ 3,406
Long-term deferred income tax assets	\$ 46,710	\$ 3,536

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Changes in valuation allowance for deferred tax assets for the year ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Beginning balance	\$ 209,295	\$ 219,045	\$ 225,704
Recognized into income	(84,715)	(7,925)	(13,773)
Current increase	285	23,247	2,950
NOL and tax credit expiration	(27,339)	(23,490)	
Translation adjustment	2,389	(1,582)	4,164
Ending balance	\$ 99,915	\$ 209,295	\$ 219,045

Utilization of loss carry-forwards

The evaluation of the recoverability of the deferred tax asset and the need for a valuation allowance requires the Company to weigh all positive and negative evidence to reach a conclusion that it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. The weight given to the evidence is commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. The more negative evidence that exists, the more positive evidence is necessary and the more difficult it is to support a conclusion that a valuation allowance is not needed.

During 2012, the Company experienced significant favorable developments including emergence from cumulative losses in recent years and a return to sustainable operating profits within its primary operations. This, together with the emergence from Chapter 11 in 2009 and projections of sufficient future taxable income, represent significant positive evidence. As of December 31, 2012, the cumulative positive evidence outweighed the historical negative evidence regarding the likelihood that the deferred tax asset for the Company's consolidated income tax group will be realized. Based on this assessment, the Company concluded that that \$64,749 thousand of the deferred tax asset valuation allowance for the Company's consolidated income tax should be released in 2012.

At December 31, 2012, the Company had approximately \$278,998 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 2013 to 2019. The Company utilized net operating loss amounting \$82,505 thousand, \$32,748 thousand and \$61,251 thousand, respectively, in 2012, 2011 and 2010. The Company also has Korean and Dutch tax credit carry-forwards of approximately \$10,522 thousand and \$29,669 thousand, respectively, as of December 31, 2012. The Korean tax credits expire at various dates starting from 2013 to 2017, and the Dutch tax credits are carried forward to be used for an indefinite period of time.

At December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, The Company had net deferred tax assets of \$69,478 thousand and \$6,942 thousand, respectively, related to foreign subsidiaries, state and local tax jurisdictions, and certain domestic subsidiaries that file separate tax returns. At December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company had deferred tax asset valuation allowances of \$99,915 thousand and \$209,295 thousand, respectively, related to foreign subsidiaries, state and local tax jurisdictions, and certain domestic subsidiaries that file separate tax returns. The Company maintained these valuation allowances following its conclusion that it could not demonstrate that it was more likely than not that the related deferred tax assets will be realized.

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA)****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, 2012 and 2011, the Company recorded \$3,820 thousand and \$3,472 thousand of liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company incurred \$55 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 \$139 thousand, \$78 thousand, \$179 thousand of interest and penalties as income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2012, the year ended December 31, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010, respectively. Total interest and penalties accrued as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 were \$544 thousand and \$396 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, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Unrecognized tax benefits, balance at the beginning	\$ 9,280	\$ 8,589	\$ 2,979
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	1,175	1,944	1,862
Additions for tax positions of prior years	42		4,275
Lapse of statute of limitations	(481)	(1,228)	(592)
Translation adjustment	428	(25)	65
Unrecognized tax benefits, balance at the ending	\$ 10,444	\$ 9,280	\$ 8,589

20. Geographic and Segment Information

The following is a summary of net sales by the reportable segments:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Net Sales			
Display Solutions	\$ 302,230	\$ 338,995	\$ 305,884
Semiconductor Manufacturing Services	389,813	338,268	405,197
Power Solutions	124,750	92,547	57,273
All other	2,799	3,021	2,051
Total segment net sales	\$ 819,592	\$ 772,831	\$ 770,405

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The following is a summary of net sales by region, based on the location of the customer:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Korea	\$ 379,432	\$ 397,301	\$ 379,057
Asia Pacific	244,261	218,190	222,060
Japan	27,423	58,242	57,431
North America	126,044	81,737	95,166
Europe	39,272	14,045	14,946
Africa	3,160	3,316	1,745
	\$ 819,592	\$ 772,831	\$ 770,405

Over 99% of the Company's property, plant and equipment are located in Korea as of December 31, 2012.

Net sales from the Company's top ten largest customers accounted for 63%, 63% and 63% for the year ended December 31, 2012, the year ended December 31, 2011, the year ended December 31, 2010, respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, the year ended December 31, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010, we had one customer which represented 11.40%, 14.95% and 16.44% of the Company's net sales, respectively.

21. Commitments and Contingencies***Operating Agreements with SK Hynix***

In connection with the acquisition of the non-memory semiconductor business from SK Hynix on October 4, 2004 (the "Original Acquisition"), the Company entered into several agreements with SK Hynix, including a non-exclusive cross license that provides the Company with access to certain of SK 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 SK Hynix. The obligation to provide certain of these services lasts indefinitely.

Upon the closing of the Original Acquisition, the Company's Korean subsidiary and SK Hynix also entered into lease agreements under which the Company's Korean subsidiary leases space from SK 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 SK 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.

Operating Leases

The Company leases land, office space and equipment under various operating lease agreements that expire through 2034. Rental expenses were approximately \$8,879 thousand, \$8,148 thousand and \$7,824 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2012, the year ended December 31, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010, respectively.

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As of December 31, 2012, the minimum aggregate rental payments due under non-cancelable lease contracts are as follows:

2013	\$ 6,167
2014	2,322
2015	2,235
2016	2,212
2017	2,209
2018 and thereafter	35,017
	\$ 50,162

22. Related Party Transactions***Stockholders***

Funds affiliated with Avenue Capital Management II, L.P. owned 37.1% of the Company's common stock issued and outstanding at December 31, 2012.

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, 2012.

Loans to employees

Loans to employees as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Short-term loans	\$ 408	\$ 20
Long-term loans	144	396
Total	\$ 552	\$ 416

23. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Accumulated other comprehensive loss consists of the following at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively:

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	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ (41,454)	\$ (7,129)
Derivative adjustments	2,074	(7,771)
Unrealized gain on investments	75	90
 Total	 \$ (39,305)	 \$ (14,810)

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The following table illustrates the computation of basic and diluted earnings per common share:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Net income	\$ 193,301	\$ 21,793	\$ 74,120
Weighted average common stock outstanding			
Basic	36,567,684	38,775,642	37,836,256
Diluted	37,496,965	39,774,898	39,144,287
Earnings per share			
Basic	\$ 5.29	\$ 0.56	\$ 1.96
Diluted	\$ 5.16	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.89

The following outstanding instruments were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share, as they would have an anti-dilutive effect on the calculation:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010
Options	281,125	215,750	114,250
Warrants	1,874,977	1,875,017	1,875,017

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The following tables present selected unaudited Consolidated Statements of Operations for each quarter of the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

	Fiscal Year 2012			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Net sales	\$ 177,002	\$ 202,634	\$ 221,872	\$ 218,084
Gross profit	49,915	62,858	76,440	74,288
Net income	\$ 15,263	\$ 4,340	\$ 48,412	\$ 125,286
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.12	\$ 1.34	\$ 3.50
Diluted	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.12	\$ 1.30	\$ 3.38
Weighted average common stock outstanding:				
Basic	37,524,127	36,713,569	36,199,655	35,845,367
Diluted	38,298,336	37,566,699	37,324,787	37,074,657

	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

26. Condensed Consolidating Financial Information

The Company's \$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 subject to release under certain customary circumstances, including (1) the sale or other disposition of the capital stock of a Guarantor, or all or substantially all of its assets, to a third party, so long as the proceeds of such sale are used in accordance with the Asset Sale and other covenants of the Indenture; (2) the declaration of such Guarantor as an Unrestricted Subsidiary under the Indenture; and (3) upon legal defeasance, covenant defeasance or in accordance with the satisfaction and discharge provisions of the Indenture.

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 the Company's net sales and assets.

Below are condensed consolidating balance sheets as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, condensed consolidating statements of comprehensive income and of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2012, the year ended December 31, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010 of

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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.

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	MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation (Parent)	Co-Issuers	Non- Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,193	\$ 10,539	\$ 168,176	\$ 1,330	\$	\$ 182,238
Restricted cash			133			133
Accounts receivable, net			143,514	23,143	(23,326)	143,331
Inventories, net			89,363			89,363
Other receivables	363	42,276	3,288	183	(44,681)	1,429
Prepaid expenses	36		10,544	201	(2,897)	7,884
Current deferred income tax assets			20,177	2,591		22,768
Other current assets	84,045	243,989	8,918	199,034	(526,306)	9,680
Total current assets	86,637	296,804	444,113	226,482	(597,210)	456,826
Property, plant and equipment, net			238,157	99		238,256
Intangible assets, net			15,138	122		15,260
Long-term prepaid expenses			21,382		(3,334)	18,048
Deferred income tax assets			44,927	1,783		46,710
Investment in subsidiaries	(422,475)	(513,236)		(317,612)	1,253,323	
Long-term intercompany loan	697,125	776,369		621,992	(2,095,486)	
Other non-current assets		5,760	8,818	288		14,866
Total Assets	\$ 361,287	\$ 565,697	\$ 772,535	\$ 533,154	\$ (1,442,707)	\$ 789,966
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity						
Current liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$	\$	\$ 101,877	\$ 360	\$ (23,001)	\$ 79,236
Other accounts payable	44,438		15,490	679	(45,007)	15,600
Accrued expenses	308	89,095	235,921	244,467	(526,305)	43,486
Other current liabilities	6,232		3,507	3,131	(2,897)	9,973
Total current liabilities	50,978	89,095	356,795	248,637	(597,210)	148,295
Long-term borrowings		898,778	606,000	792,361	(2,095,486)	201,653
Accrued severance benefits, net			112,210	236		112,446
Other non-current liabilities			15,071	5,525	(3,333)	17,263
Total liabilities	50,978	987,873	1,090,076	1,046,759	(2,696,029)	479,657

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Commitments and contingencies						
Stockholders' equity						
Common stock	396	136,229	39,005	51,976	(227,210)	396
Additional paid-in capital	101,885	(731,240)	(534,819)	(729,213)	1,995,272	101,885
Retained earnings	287,251	212,140	217,341	203,133	(632,614)	287,251
Treasury stock	(39,918)					(39,918)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(39,305)	(39,305)	(39,068)	(39,501)	117,874	(39,305)
Total stockholders' equity	310,309	(422,176)	(317,541)	(513,605)	1,253,322	310,309
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 361,287	\$ 565,697	\$ 772,535	\$ 533,154	\$ (1,442,707)	\$ 789,966

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	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

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	MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation (Parent)	Co-Issuers	Non- Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales	\$	\$	\$ 819,931	\$ 20,100	\$ (20,439)	\$ 819,592
Cost of sales			556,086	1,419	(1,414)	556,091
Gross profit			263,845	18,681	(19,025)	263,501
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,319	143	78,050	12,363	(14,904)	78,971
Research and development expenses			81,435	1,409	(4,121)	78,723
Operating income (loss)	(3,319)	(143)	104,360	4,909		105,807
Other income (expenses)	25,408	11,231	14,058	(15,217)		35,480
Income (loss) before income taxes, equity in earnings of related equity investment	22,089	11,088	118,418	(10,308)		141,287
Income tax expenses (benefits)	6,233	(170)	(64,559)	6,482		(52,014)
Income (loss) before equity in earnings of related investment	15,856	11,258	182,977	(16,790)		193,301
Equity in earnings of related investment	177,445	165,898		182,977	(526,320)	
Net income	\$ 193,301	\$ 177,156	\$ 182,977	\$ 166,187	\$ (526,320)	\$ 193,301
Comprehensive income	\$ 168,806	\$ 152,661	\$ 162,565	\$ 141,533	\$ (456,759)	\$ 168,806

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	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
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 12,258	\$ (9,599)	\$ (6,482)	\$ (15,095)	\$ 31,176	\$ 12,258

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA)****Condensed Consolidating Statement of Comprehensive Income****For the year ended December 31, 2010**

	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
Comprehensive income	\$ 75,027	\$ 38,593	\$ 40,262	\$ 46,217	\$ (125,072)	\$ 75,027

Table of Contents**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****(TABULAR DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA)****Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows****For the year ended December 31, 2012**

	MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation (Parent)	Co-Issuers	Non- Guarantors	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash flow from operating activities						
Net income	\$ 193,301	\$ 177,156	\$ 182,977	\$ 166,187	\$ (526,320)	\$ 193,301
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities						
Depreciation and amortization			32,207	183		32,390
Provision for severance benefits			20,823	114		20,937
Amortization of debt issuance costs and original issue discount		1,009				1,009
(Gain) loss on foreign currency translation, net	(276)	(3,162)	(61,838)	1,709		(63,567)
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net			(189)	17		(172)
Loss on disposal of intangible assets, net			27			27
Stock-based compensation			2,075	(79)		1,996
Equity in earnings of related investment	(177,445)	(165,898)		(182,977)	526,320	
Other			(506)	36		(470)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities						
Accounts receivable			(7,098)	(1,115)	679	(7,534)
Inventories			(19,066)			(19,066)
Other receivables	415	(30,483)	4,236	211	25,163	(458)
Other current assets	(25,134)	(55,970)	10,494	(37,853)	119,407	10,944
Deferred tax assets			(64,748)	2,005		(62,743)
Accounts payable			(909)	(482)	(447)	(1,838)
Other accounts payable	30,778	(1)	(8,897)	(5,577)	(25,488)	(9,185)
Accrued expenses	(193)	25,785	62,013	56,120	(119,313)	24,412
Other current liabilities	6,233		1,495	4,129		11,857
Payment of severance benefits			(6,997)			(6,997)
Other			4,020	(8,127)	367	(3,740)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	27,679	(51,564)	150,119	(5,499)	368	121,103
Cash flows from investing activities						
Decrease in restricted cash			6,783			6,783
Proceeds from disposal of plant, property and equipment			937			937
Purchases of plant, property and equipment			(61,454)	(68)		(61,522)
Payment for intellectual property registration			(882)			(882)
Payment for purchase of Dawin, net of cash acquired			(8,642)			(8,642)
Decrease in short-term financial instruments			173			173
Collection of guarantee deposits			51	30		81
Payment of guarantee deposits			(318)	(2)		(320)
Other		36,984	(123)	36,368	(73,365)	(136)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		36,984	(63,475)	36,328	(73,365)	(63,528)

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Cash flow from financing activities					
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	962				962
Repayment of long-term intercompany borrowings		(37,375)	(36,983)	74,358	
Repayment of obligations under capital lease		(2,968)			(2,968)
Acquisition of treasury stock	(28,125)				(28,125)
Net cash used in financing activities	(27,163)	(40,343)	(36,983)	74,358	(30,131)
Effect of exchanges rate on cash and cash equivalents		(5,243)	(713)	(1,361)	(7,317)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	516	(14,580)	41,058	(6,867)	20,127
Cash and cash equivalents					
Beginning of the year	1,677	25,119	127,118	8,197	162,111
End of the year	\$ 2,193	\$ 10,539	\$ 168,176	\$ 1,330	\$ 182,238

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	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						
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 loans		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 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

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	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						