

DIODES INC /DEL/
Form 10-K
March 02, 2015

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014

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: 002-25577

DIODES INCORPORATED

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	95-2039518
(State or other jurisdiction	(I.R.S. Employer
of incorporation or organization)	Identification No.)
4949 Hedgcoxe Road, Suite 200	
Plano, Texas	75024
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

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Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (972) 987-3900

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 \$0.66 2/3	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (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

The aggregate market value of the 38,712,421 shares of Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based on the closing price of \$28.96 per share of the Common Stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on June 30, 2014, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$1,121,111,712.

The number of shares of the registrant's Common Stock outstanding as of February 24, 2015 was 47,644,240.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement to be filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") pursuant to Regulation 14A in connection with the 2015 annual meeting of stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report. The proxy statement will be filed with the SEC not later than 120 days after the registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

GENERAL

We are a leading global manufacturer and supplier of high-quality, application-specific standard products within the broad discrete, logic and analog semiconductor markets, serving the consumer electronics, computing, communications, industrial and automotive markets. Our primary focus is on low pin count semiconductor devices with one or more active and/or passive components. Our products include diodes, rectifiers, transistors, MOSFETs, protection devices, functional specific arrays, single gate, dual gate and standard logic, amplifiers and comparators, Hall-effect and temperature sensors, power management devices, including LED drivers, AC-DC and DC-DC switching, linear voltage regulators, and voltage references along with special function devices, such as USB power switches, load switches, voltage supervisors, and motor controllers. Our products are sold primarily throughout Asia, North America and Europe.

We design, manufacture and market these semiconductors for diverse end-use applications. Semiconductors, which provide electronic signal amplification and switching functions, are basic building-blocks that are incorporated into almost every electronic device. We believe that our focus on application-specific standard products utilizing innovative, highly efficient packaging and cost-effective process technologies, coupled with our collaborative, customer-focused product development, gives us a meaningful competitive advantage relative to other semiconductor companies.

Our product portfolio addresses the design needs of advanced electronic equipment, including high-volume consumer electronic devices such as digital media players, smartphones, tablets, notebook computers, flat-panel displays, mobile handsets, digital cameras and set-top boxes. We believe that we have particular strength in designing innovative, highly power efficient semiconductors in miniature packaging for applications with a critical need to minimize product size while maximizing power density and overall performance, and at a lower cost than alternative solutions. Our product line includes over 10,000 products, and we shipped approximately 44 billion units, 41 billion units, and 32 billion units in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. From 2009 to 2014, our net sales grew from \$434 million to \$891 million, representing a compound annual growth rate of greater than 15%.

We serve approximately 250 direct customers worldwide, which consist of original equipment manufacturers (“OEM”) and electronic manufacturing services (“EMS”) providers. Additionally, we have approximately 150 distributor customers worldwide, through which we indirectly serve over 50,000 customers.

We were incorporated in 1959 in California and reincorporated in Delaware in 1968. Our headquarters, logistics center, and sales office are located in Plano, Texas. Our design, marketing and engineering centers are located in Plano; San Jose, California; Taipei, Taiwan; Manchester, United Kingdom (“U.K.”) and Neuhaus, Germany. We have two wafer fabrication facilities in Shanghai, China, one in Kansas City, Missouri and one in Manchester. We also have two assembly and test facilities located in Shanghai and assembly and test facilities located in Chengdu, China, as well as assembly and test facilities located in Neuhaus and in Taipei. Additional engineering, sales, warehouse and logistics offices are located in Taipei; Hsinchu, Taiwan; Hong Kong; Manchester; Shanghai; Shenzhen, China; Seongnam-si, South Korea and Munich, Germany, with support offices located throughout the world.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Looking forward, we remain focused on achieving our goal of \$1 billion in annual revenue with model gross margins of 35%. Acquisitions remain a key part of our growth strategy to reach our revenue goal. We have a solid pipeline of designs and expanded customer relationships across all regions and product lines. The success of our business depends, among other factors, on the strength of the global economy and the stability of the financial markets, our customers' demand for our products, the ability of our customers to meet their payment obligations, the likelihood of customers not canceling or deferring existing orders, and strength of end-user consumers' demand for items containing our products in the end-markets we serve. We believe the long-term outlook for our business remains generally favorable despite the uncertainties in the global economy as we continue to execute on the strategy that has proven successful for us over the years. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Business Outlook" in Part II, Item 7 and "Risk Factors – The success of our business depends on the strength of the global economy and the stability of the financial markets, and any weaknesses in these areas may have a material adverse effect on our net sales, operating results and financial condition." in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report for additional information.

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SEGMENT INFORMATION AND ENTERPRISE-WIDE DISCLOSURES

For financial reporting purposes, we operate in a single segment, standard semiconductor products, through our various design, manufacturing and distribution facilities. We sell product primarily through our operations in Asia, North America and Europe. We aggregate our products in a single segment because the products have similar economic characteristics, are similar in production process and manufacturing flow, and share the same customers and target end-equipment markets. See Note 15 of “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” of this Annual Report for addition information.

OUR INDUSTRY

Semiconductors are critical components used in the manufacture of a broad range of electronic products and systems. Since the invention of the transistor in 1948, continuous improvements in semiconductor processes and design technologies have led to smaller, more complex and more reliable devices at a lower cost per function. The availability of low-cost semiconductors, together with increased customer demand for sophisticated electronic systems, has led to the proliferation of semiconductors in diverse end-use applications.

OUR COMPETITIVE STRENGTHS

We believe our competitive strengths include the following:

Flexible, scalable and cost-effective manufacturing – Our manufacturing operations are a core element of our success, and we have designed our manufacturing base to allow us to respond quickly to changes in demand trends in the end-markets we serve. For example, we have structured our assembly and test facilities to enable us to rapidly and efficiently add capacity and adjust product mix to meet shifts in customer demand and overall market trends. As a result, we have historically operated our Shanghai manufacturing facilities at near full capacity, while at the same time expanding that capacity to meet our growth objectives. In 2011, we established an additional manufacturing facility for semiconductor assembly and test in Chengdu, China, which is expected to be fully production capable during the second half of 2015. Additionally, the Shanghai and Chengdu locations of our manufacturing operations provide us with access to a workforce at a relatively low overall cost base while enabling us to better serve our leading customers, many of which are located in Asia. In 2012, we acquired approximately 51% of the outstanding common stock of Eris Technology Corporation (“Eris”), primarily to obtain its automatic manufacturing capabilities in assembly and test for various diode products. In 2013, we acquired BCD, which has in-house manufacturing capabilities in China, as well as a cost-effective development team that can be deployed across multiple product families. See “Risk Factors—During times of difficult market conditions, our fixed costs combined with lower net sales and lower profit margins may have a negative impact on our business, operating results and financial condition.” in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report for additional information.

Integrated packaging expertise – Our expertise in designing and manufacturing innovative and proprietary packaging solutions enables us to package a variety of different device functions into an assortment of packages ranging from miniature chip-scale packaging to packages that integrate multiple separate discrete and/or analog chips into a single semiconductor product called an array. Our ability to design and manufacture multi-chip semiconductor solutions as well as advanced integrated devices provides our customers with products of equivalent functionality with fewer individual parts, and at lower overall cost, than alternative products. This combination of integration, functionality and miniaturization makes our products well suited for high-volume consumer electronic devices such as LED televisions, LCD panels, set-top boxes and consumer portables such as smartphones, tablets and notebooks.

Broad customer base and diverse end-markets – Our customers are comprised of leading OEMs as well as major EMS providers. Overall, we serve approximately 250 direct customers worldwide and over 50,000 additional customers

through our distributors. Our products are ultimately used in end-products in a number of markets served by our broad customer base, which we believe makes us less susceptible to market fluctuations driven by either specific customers or specific end-user applications.

Customer focused product development – Effective collaboration with our customers and a commitment to customer service are essential elements of our business. We believe focusing on dependable delivery and support tailored to specific end-user applications has fostered deep customer relationships and created a key competitive advantage for us in the highly fragmented discrete, logic and analog semiconductor marketplace. We believe our close relationships with our customers have provided us with keener insight into our customers’ product needs. This results in a stronger demand for our product designs and often provides us with insight into additional opportunities for new design wins in our customers’ products. See “Risk Factors - We are and will continue to be under continuous pressure from our customers and competitors to reduce the price of our products, which could adversely affect our growth and profit margins” in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report for additional information.

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Management experience – The members of our executive team average over 30 years of industry experience, and the length of their service has created significant institutional insight into our markets, our customers and our operations. See “Risk Factors—We may fail to attract or retain the qualified technical, sales, marketing, finance and management personnel required to operate our business successfully, which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.” in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report for additional information.

OUR STRATEGY

Our strategy is to continue to enhance our position as a leading global designer, manufacturer and supplier of high-quality application-specific standard semiconductor products, utilizing our innovative and cost-effective assembly and test (packaging) technology and leveraging our process expertise and design excellence to achieve above-market profitable growth.

The principal elements of our strategy include the following:

Continue to rapidly introduce innovative discrete, logic and analog semiconductor products – We intend to maintain our rapid pace of new product introductions, especially for high-volume, high-growth applications with short design cycles, such as LCD and LED televisions and panels, set-top boxes, portables such as smartphones, tablets and notebooks along with other consumer electronics and computing devices, as well as added emphasis on products for the LED lighting market and the industrial and automotive markets. During 2014, we continued to achieve many significant new design wins at OEMs. Although a design win from a customer does not necessarily guarantee future sales to that customer, we believe that continued introduction of new and well-defined product solutions is critically important in maintaining and extending our market share in the highly competitive semiconductor marketplace. See “Risk Factors – Obsolete inventories as a result of changes in demand for our products and change in life cycles of our products could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.” in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report for additional information.

Expand our available market opportunities – We believe we have many paths to increasing our addressable market opportunity. From a product perspective, we intend to continue expanding our product portfolio by developing derivative and enhanced performance devices that target adjacent markets and end-equipment. We will continue to cultivate new and emerging customers within our targeted markets, further increasing our already broad customer base. As we focus on new customers, we try to expand our product portfolio penetration within these new, as well as existing, customers. As we expand our extensive range of high power efficiency and small form factor packages, we plan to introduce new and existing product functions in these new packages to allow an even greater market range.

Maintain intense customer focus – We intend to continue to strengthen and deepen our customer relationships. We believe that continued focus on customer service is important and will help to increase our net sales, operating performance and market share. To accomplish this, we intend to continue to closely collaborate with our customers to design products that meet their specific needs. A critical element of this strategy is to further reduce our design cycle time in order to quickly provide our customers with innovative products. Additionally, to support our customer-focused strategy, we continue to expand our sales force and field application engineers, particularly in Asia and Europe, during periods of growth. See “Risk Factors – We are and will continue to be under continuous pressure from our customers and competitors to reduce the price of our products, which could adversely affect our growth and profit margins.” in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report for additional information.

Enhance cost competitiveness – A key element of our success is our overall low-cost manufacturing base. While we believe that our Shanghai manufacturing facilities are among the most efficient in the industry, we will continue to refine our proprietary manufacturing processes and technology to achieve additional cost efficiencies. In 2011, we expanded our capacity further by establishing an additional manufacturing facility for semiconductor assembly and

test in Chengdu, China. Historically, we attempt to operate our Shanghai facilities at near full utilization rates in order to achieve meaningful economies of scale.

Pursue selective strategic acquisitions – As part of our strategy to expand our semiconductor product offerings and to maximize our market opportunities, we may acquire technologies, product lines or companies in order to enhance our product portfolio and accelerate our new product offerings. During 2011, we acquired approximately 30% of the outstanding common stock of Eris, and during 2012, we increased our ownership in Eris to approximately 51%. The product offering of Eris includes Schottky Diodes, TVS Diodes, Zener Diodes, Bridge Diodes, rectifiers and the relevant devices. Also in 2012, we completed the acquisition of Power Analog Microelectronics, Inc. (“PAM”), a provider of advanced analog and high-voltage power ICs, whose product portfolio includes Class D audio amplifiers, DC-DC converters and LED backlighting drivers. In 2013, we acquired BCD which, with its established manufacturing and sales presence in Asia and a particularly strong local market position in China, offers us an even greater penetration of the consumer electronics, computing and communications markets. See “Risk Factors – Part of our growth strategy involves identifying and acquiring companies with complementary product lines or customers. We may be unable to identify suitable acquisition candidates or consummate desired acquisitions and, if we do make any acquisitions, we may be unable to successfully integrate any acquired companies with our

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operations, which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition” in Part I, Item 1A and Note 17 of “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” of this Annual Report for additional information.

OUR PRODUCTS

Our product portfolio includes over 10,000 products that are designed for use in high-volume consumer electronic devices such as LCD and LED televisions and LCD panels, set-top boxes, consumer portables such as smartphones, tablets and notebooks. Our focus is on low pin count semiconductor devices with one or more active and/or passive components. We target and serve end-equipment markets that we believe have larger volumes than other end-market segments served by the overall semiconductor industry.

Our broad product line includes:

- Discrete semiconductor products, including: performance Schottky rectifiers; performance Schottky diodes; Zener diodes and performance Zener diodes, including tight tolerance and low operating current types; standard, fast, super-fast and ultra-fast recovery rectifiers; bridge rectifiers; switching diodes; small signal bipolar transistors; prebiased transistors; MOSFETs; thyristor surge protection devices; and transient voltage suppressors;
- Analog products, including: power management devices such as AC-DC and DC-DC converters, USB power switches, low dropout and linear voltage regulators; standard linear devices such as operational amplifiers and comparators, current monitors, voltage references, and reset generators; LED lighting drivers; audio amplifiers; and sensor products including Hall-effect sensors and motor drivers;
- Standard logic products including low-voltage complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor (“CMOS”) and advanced high-speed CMOS devices; ultra-low power CMOS logic; and analog switches;;
- Multichip products and co-packaged discrete, analog and mixed-signal silicon in miniature packages; and
- Silicon and silicon epitaxial wafers used in manufacturing these products.

The following table lists the end-markets, some of the applications in which our products are used, and the percentage of net sales for each end-market for the last three years:

End-Markets	2014	2013	2012	End product applications
Consumer Electronics	34%	33%	33%	Digital audio players and cameras, set-top boxes, LCD and LED TV’s, game consoles, portable GPS, fitness and health monitors, action cameras, smart watches
Computing	20%	24%	28%	Notebooks, tablets, LCD monitors, printers, solid state and hard disk drive, servers, mass storage, cloud
Industrial	20%	19%	19%	Lighting, power supplies, DC-DC conversion, security systems, motor controls, DC fans, proximity sensors, solenoid and relay driving, solar panel, HAVC/LED lighting, retrofit bulb
Communications	22%	21%	16%	Mobile handsets, smartphones, IP in gateways, routers, switches, hubs, fiber optics
Automotive	4%	3%	4%	Comfort controls, lighting, audio/video, GPS navigation, satellite radios, electronics

PRODUCT PACKAGING

Our device packaging technology includes a wide variety of innovative surface-mounted packages. Our focus on the development of smaller, more thermally efficient, and increasingly integrated packaging, is a critical component of

our product development. We provide a comprehensive offering of miniature high power density packaging, enabling us to fit our components into smaller and more efficient packages, while maintaining the same device functionality and power handling capabilities. Smaller packaging provides a reduction in the height, weight and board space required for our components; as such, our products are well suited for battery-powered, hand-held and wireless consumer electronic applications and high-volume consumer electronic devices such as LCD and LED televisions and LCD panels, set-top boxes and consumer portables such as smartphones, tablets and notebooks.

CUSTOMERS

We serve approximately 250 direct customers worldwide, including major OEMs and EMS companies. Additionally, we have approximately 150 distributor customers worldwide, through which we indirectly serve over 50,000 customers. Our customers include:

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(i) leading OEMs in a broad range of industries, such as: Continental AG, Delta Electronics, Honeywell, Osram, Phillips, Arris, Emerson, Hella, LG Electronics, Lenovo, Quanta Computer, Seagate, Sagem Communication, and Samsung Electronics; (ii) leading EMS providers, such as: Celestica, Flextronics, Hon Hai Precision Industry, Inventec, Jabil Circuit, and Sanmina-SCI, who build end-market products incorporating our semiconductors for companies such as: Google, GoPro, Cisco, Dell, EMC, Intel, Microsoft, Thompson, and Roche Diagnostics; and (iii) leading distributors such as: Arrow, Avnet, Future Electronics, Rutronic, Yosun Industrial, DigiKey, and Zenitron.

For the years 2014, 2013 and 2012, our OEM and EMS customers together accounted for 33%, 35% and 47%, respectively, of our net sales. The decrease in 2014 and 2013 is due primarily to the fact that the majority of BCD net sales are to distributors. No customer accounted for 10% or more of our net sales in 2014, 2013 or 2012. In addition, for information concerning our business with related parties, see “Business - Certain relationships and related party transactions.”

We believe that our close relationships with our customers have provided us with deeper insight into our customers’ product needs. In addition to seeking to expand relationships with our existing customers, our strategy is to pursue new customers and diversify our customer base by focusing on leading global consumer electronics companies and their EMS providers and distributors. See “Risk Factors – Our customers require our products to undergo a lengthy and expensive qualification process without any assurance of product sales, which could adversely affect our net sales, operating results and financial condition.” in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report for additional information.

We generally warrant that products sold to our customers will, at the time of shipment, be free from defects in workmanship and materials and conform to our approved specifications. Subject to certain exceptions, our standard warranty extends for a period of one year from the date of shipment. Warranty expense has not been significant. Generally, our customers may cancel orders on short notice without incurring a penalty. See “Risk Factors – Our customer orders are subject to cancellation or modification usually with no penalty. High volumes of order cancellation or reduction in quantities ordered could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition” in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report for additional information.

Many of our customers are based in Asia or have manufacturing facilities in Asia. Net sales by country consist of sales to customers in that country based on the country to which products are shipped. Historically, we reported net sales “billed to” customers located in the various countries. In 2013, we changed to net sales “shipped to” customer locations as we believe this better represents where our customers’ business activities occur. For the year ended December 31, 2014, approximately 62%, 9%, 7%, 7%, 6%, 3% and 6% of our net sales were derived from China, United States (“U.S.”), Korea, Germany, Singapore, Taiwan, and all other markets, respectively, compared to 63%, 9%, 8%, 6%, 5%, 4% and 5% in 2013, respectively.

SALES AND MARKETING

We market and sell our products worldwide through a combination of direct sales and marketing personnel, independent sales representatives and distributors. We have direct sales personnel in the U.S., the U.K, France, Germany, Korea, Taiwan and China. We also have independent sales representatives in the U.S., Asia, and Europe. In addition, we have distributors in the U.S., Asia, and Europe.

As of December 31, 2014, our direct global sales and marketing organization consisted of approximately 300 employees operating out of 15 offices. We have sales and marketing offices or representatives in Taipei, Taiwan; Shanghai and Shenzhen, China; Gyeonggi, South Korea; and Munich, Germany; and we have regional sales offices in the U.S. As of December 31, 2014, we also had approximately 17 independent sales representative firms marketing our products.

Our marketing group focuses on our product strategy, product development roadmap, new product introduction process, demand assessment and competitive analysis. Our marketing programs include participation in industry tradeshows, technical conferences and technology seminars, sales training and public relations. The marketing group works closely with our sales and research and development teams to align our product development roadmap. The marketing group coordinates its efforts with our product development, operations and sales groups, as well as with our customers, sales representatives and distributors. We support our customers through our global field application engineering and customer support organizations.

Our website, www.diodes.com, features an extensive online product catalog with advanced search capabilities. This, coupled with a comprehensive competitor cross-reference search, facilitates quick and thorough product selection. Our website also provides easy access to our worldwide sales contacts and customer support, as well as incorporates a distributor-inventory check to provide component inventory availability.

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MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS AND FACILITIES

We operate two assembly and test facilities located in Shanghai, China, one in Neuhaus, Germany, one in Taipei, Taiwan and will have our newly completed assembly and test facility in Chengdu fully production capable in the second half of 2015. We have two wafer fabrication facilities located in Shanghai, one in Kansas City, Missouri and one in Manchester, U.K. Our wafer fabrication facilities in Shanghai include two 150mm wafer fabrication centers, our Kansas City facility fabricates 125mm and 150mm wafers, and our Manchester facility fabricates 150mm wafers.

In 2010, we announced an investment agreement with the Management Committee of the Chengdu Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone (the “CDHT”). Under this agreement, we formed a joint venture with a Chinese partner, Chengdu Ya Guang Electronic Company Limited (“Ya Guang”), to establish a semiconductor assembly and test manufacturing facility in Chengdu, China. We currently own 95% of the joint venture. The CDHT granted the joint venture a 50-year land lease, provides temporary facilities for up to three years at a subsidized rent while the manufacturing facility is constructed and provides corporate and employee tax incentives, tax refunds, subsidies and other financial support. This is a long-term, multi-year project that will provide us additional capacity as needed. As of December 31, 2014, we have invested approximately \$65 million, primarily for infrastructure, buildings and equipment related capital expenditures.

For the years ending December 31, 2014 and 2013, our total capital expenditures were approximately \$59 million and \$44 million, respectively, including \$47 million and \$32 million, respectively, in China.

Our manufacturing processes use many raw materials, including silicon wafers, aluminum and copper lead frames, gold and copper wire and other metals, molding compounds and various chemicals and gases. We are continuously evaluating our raw material costs in order to reduce our consumption while protecting and maintaining product performance. We have no material agreements with any of our suppliers that impose minimum or continuing supply obligations. From time to time, suppliers may extend lead-times, limit supplies or increase prices due to capacity constraints or other factors. Although we believe that supplies of the raw materials we use are currently and will continue to be available, shortages could occur in various essential materials due to interruption of supply or increased demand in the industry. See “Risk Factors – We depend on third-party suppliers for timely deliveries of raw materials, parts and equipment, as well as finished products from other manufacturers, and our reputation with customers, operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected if we are unable to obtain adequate supplies in a timely manner.” in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report for additional information.

Our corporate headquarters are located in a facility we own in Plano, Texas. We also lease or own properties around the world for use as sales and administrative offices, research and development centers, manufacturing facilities, warehouses and logistics centers. The size and/or location of these properties can change from time to time based on our business requirements. See “Properties” in Part I, Item 2 of this Annual Report for additional information.

BACKLOG

The amount of backlog to be shipped during any period is dependent upon various factors, and orders are subject to cancellation or modification, usually with no penalty to the customer. Orders are generally booked from one month to greater than twelve months in advance of delivery. The rate of booking of new orders can vary significantly from month to month. We, and the industry as a whole, continue to experience a trend towards shorter customer-requested lead-times, and we expect this trend to continue. The amount of backlog at any date depends upon various factors, including the timing of the receipt of orders, fluctuations in orders of existing product lines, and the introduction of any new lines. Accordingly, we believe that the amount of our backlog at any date is not an accurate measure of our future sales. We strive to maintain proper inventory levels to support our customers’ just-in-time order expectations.

PATENTS, TRADEMARKS AND LICENSES

Historically, patents and trademarks have not been material to our operations, but we expect them to become more important, particularly as they relate to our miniature and power efficient packaging technologies.

Our initial product patent portfolio was primarily composed of discrete technologies. In the late 1990s, our engineers began to research and develop innovative packaging technologies, which produced several important breakthroughs and patents, such as the PowerDI® series of packaging technology to foster our growth in the semiconductor industry.

We acquired Anachip Corp., a fabless semiconductor company, in 2006, which initiated our presence in the analog product market with a portfolio of standard linear and low dropout regulator products, among others.

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Through our acquisition of the assets of APD Semiconductor, Inc. in 2006, we acquired the SBR® patents and trademark. SBR® is a state-of-the-art integrated circuit wafer processing technology, which is able to integrate and improve the benefits of the two existing rectifier technologies into a single device. The creation of a finite conduction cellular IC, combined with inherent design uniformity, has allowed manufacturing costs to be kept competitive with the existing power device technology, and thus has produced a breakthrough in rectifier technology.

PowerDI and SBR are registered trademarks of Diodes Incorporated

In 2008, we acquired Zetex, which subsequently increased our available discrete and analog technologies with patents and trademarks for bipolar transistors and power management products such as LED drivers. LED drivers support a wide range of applications for automotive, safety and security, architecture, and portable lighting and are highly efficient and cost effective.

In 2012, we acquired PAM, a provider of advanced analog and high-voltage power ICs. PAM's product portfolio includes Class D audio amplifiers, DC-DC converters and LED backlighting drivers, which has strengthened our position as a global provider of high-quality and high-efficiency, space-saving analog products by expanding our product portfolio with innovative "filter-less" digital audio amplifiers, application-specific power management ICs, as well as high-performance LED drivers and DC-DC converters.

In 2013, we acquired BCD, a leading supplier of standard linear and power management devices. BCD has a product portfolio that includes AC/DC and DC/DC solutions for chargers and power adapters. BCD's established presence in Asia, with a particularly strong local market position in China, offers us even greater participation into the consumer electronics, computing and communications end-markets. See Note 17 of "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" of this Annual Report for additional information on the BCD acquisition.

Currently, our licensing of patents to other companies is not material. We do, however, license certain product technology from other companies, but we do not consider licensed technology royalties to be material. We believe the duration and other terms of the licenses are appropriate for our current needs. See "Risk Factors – We may be subject to claims of infringement of third-party intellectual property rights or demands that we license third-party technology, which could result in significant expense, reduction in our intellectual property rights and a negative impact on our business, operating results and financial condition." in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report for additional information.

COMPETITION

Numerous semiconductor manufacturers and distributors serve the discrete, logic and analog semiconductor components market, making competition intense. Some of our larger competitors include Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation, Infineon Technologies A.G., NXP Semiconductors N.V., ON Semiconductor Corporation, Rohm Electronics USA, LLC, Toshiba Corporation and Vishay Intertechnology, Inc., many of which have greater financial, marketing, distribution, brand name recognition, research and development, manufacturing and other resources. Accordingly, we from time to time may reposition product lines or decrease prices, which may affect our sales of, and profit margins on, such product lines. The price, features, availability and quality of the products, and our ability to design products and deliver customer service in keeping with the customers' needs, determine the competitiveness of our products. We believe that our product focus, packaging expertise and our flexibility and ability to quickly adapt to customer needs affords us competitive advantages. See "Risk Factors – The semiconductor business is highly competitive, and increased competition may harm our business, operating results and financial condition." in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report for additional information.

ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Our engineering and research and development groups consist of applications, circuit design, and product development engineers who assist in determining the direction of our future product lines. One of their key functions is to work closely with market-leading customers to further refine, expand and improve our product portfolio within our target product types and packages. In addition, customer requirements and acceptance of new package types are assessed and new, higher-density and more energy-efficient packages are developed to satisfy customers' needs.

Product development engineers work directly with our semiconductor circuit design and layout engineers to develop and design products that match our customers' requirements. We have the capability to capture the customers' electrical and packaging requirements and translate those requirements into product specifications which can then be designed and manufactured to support customers' end-system applications.

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, our investment in research and development activities was approximately \$52 million, \$48 million and \$34 million, respectively, or approximately 6%, 6% and 5%, as a percentage of net sales, respectively.

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EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2014, we employed a total of 6,794 employees (including approximately 1,400 temporary labor and/or independent contractors). 5,984 of our employees were in Asia, 359 were in the U.S. and 451 were in Europe. None of our employees in Asia or the U.S. are subject to a collective bargaining agreement, but a majority of our employees in Europe is covered by local labor agreements. We consider our relations with our employees to be satisfactory. See “Risk Factors – We may fail to attract or retain the qualified technical, sales, marketing, finance and management personnel required to operate our business successfully, which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.” in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report for additional information.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

We are subject to a variety of U.S. federal, state, local and foreign governmental laws, rules and regulations related to the use, storage, handling, discharge or disposal of certain toxic, volatile or otherwise hazardous chemicals used in our manufacturing process in China, the U.S. and the U.K. where our wafer fabrication facilities are located, and in China, Taiwan and Germany where our assembly and test facilities are located. Any of these regulations could require us to acquire equipment or to incur substantial other costs to comply with environmental regulations or remediate problems. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, our capital expenditures for environmental controls have not been material. As of December 31, 2014, there were no known environmental claims or recorded liabilities. See “Risk Factors – We are subject to many environmental laws and regulations that could result in significant expenses and could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.” in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report for additional information.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

We conduct business with two related companies: Lite-On Semiconductor Corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates (collectively, “LSC”), and Nuvoton Technology Corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates (collectively, “Nuvoton”). LSC owned approximately 17% of our outstanding Common Stock as of December 31, 2014. We conduct business with a significant company, Keylink International (B.V.I.) Inc. and its subsidiaries and affiliates (collectively, “Keylink”). Keylink is our 5% joint venture partner in our two Shanghai assembly and test facilities. In addition, Ya Guang is our 5% joint venture partner in our two Chengdu assembly and test facilities; however, we have no material transactions with Ya Guang.

Raymond Soong, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, is also the Chairman of LSC and the Chairman of Lite-On Technology Corporation (“LTC”), a significant shareholder of LSC. C.H. Chen, our former President and Chief Executive Officer and currently the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, is also Vice Chairman of LSC and a board member of LTC. Dr. Keh-Shew Lu, a member of our Board of Directors and our President and Chief Executive Officer, is also a board member of Nuvoton. In addition, L.P. Hsu, a member of our Board of Directors, is also a consultant to LTC and a supervisor of the board of Nuvoton.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors reviews all related party transactions for potential conflict of interest situations on an ongoing basis. We believe that all related party transactions are on terms no less favorable to us than would be obtained from unaffiliated third parties. For more information concerning our relationships with LSC, Keylink and Nuvoton, see “Risk Factors – One of our external suppliers is also a related party. The loss of this supplier could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.” in Part I, Item 1A and Note 14 of “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” of this Annual Report for additional information.

SEASONALITY

Historically, our net sales have been affected by the cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry. In addition, our net sales have been subject to some seasonal variation with weaker net sales in the first and fourth calendar quarters. See Note 18 (unaudited) of “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” of this Annual Report for additional information on our quarterly results.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Our website address is <http://www.diodes.com>. We make available, free of charge through our website, our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”).

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Our filings may also be read and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street NE, Room 1580 Washington, DC 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a website (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file with the SEC.

Our website also provides investors access to financial and corporate governance information including our corporate governance guidelines, Code of Business Conduct, whistleblower hotline, and press releases. The contents of our website are not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Cautionary Statement for Purposes of the "Safe Harbor" Provision of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995

Many of the statements, included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, contain forward-looking statements and information relating to our company. We generally identify forward-looking statements by the use of terminology such as "may," "will," "could," "should," "potential," "continue," "expect," "intend," "plan," "estimate," "anticipate," "believe" or similar phrases or the negatives of such terms. We base these statements on our beliefs as well as assumptions we made using information currently available to us. Such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including those identified in "Risk Factors," as well as other matters not yet known to us or not currently considered material by us. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. Given these risks and uncertainties, prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements do not guarantee future performance and should not be considered as statements of fact.

You should not unduly rely on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Unless required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect new information or future events or otherwise. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the "Act") provides certain "safe harbor" provisions for forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements, made on this Annual Report on Form 10-K, are made pursuant to the Act.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Investing in our Common Stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the following risks and other information in this report before you decide to buy our Common Stock. Our business, financial condition or operating results may suffer if any of the following risks are realized. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us may also adversely affect our business, financial condition or operating results. If any of these risks or uncertainties occurs, the trading price of our Common Stock could decline and you could lose part or all of your investment.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

The success of our business depends on the strength of the global economy and the stability of the financial markets, and any weaknesses in these areas may have a material adverse effect on our net sales, operating results and financial condition.

Weaknesses in the global economy and financial markets can lead to lower consumer discretionary spending and demand for items that incorporate our products in the consumer electronics, computing, industrial, communications

and the automotive sectors. A decline in end-user demand can affect our customers' demand for our products, the ability of our customers to meet their payment obligations and the likelihood of customers canceling or deferring existing orders. Our net sales, operating results and financial condition could be negatively affected by such actions.

During times of difficult market conditions, our fixed costs combined with lower net sales and lower profit margins may have a negative impact on our business, operating results and financial condition.

The semiconductor industry is characterized by high fixed costs. Notwithstanding our utilization of third-party manufacturing capacity, most of our production requirements are met by our own manufacturing facilities. In difficult economic environments, we could be faced with a decline in the utilization rates of our manufacturing facilities due to decreases in product demand. During such periods, our manufacturing facilities do not operate at full capacity and the costs associated with this excess capacity are expensed immediately and not capitalized into inventory. When our utilization rates decline to abnormally low production levels, we generally experience lower gross margins. The market conditions in the future may adversely affect our utilization rates and consequently our future gross margins, and this, in turn, could have a material negative impact on our business, operating results and financial condition.

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Downturns in the highly cyclical semiconductor industry and/or changes in end-market demand could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

The semiconductor industry is highly cyclical, and periodically experiences significant economic downturns characterized by diminished product demand, production overcapacity and excess inventory, which can result in rapid erosion in average selling prices. From time to time, the semiconductor industry experiences order cancellations and reduced demand for products, resulting in significant net sales declines, due to excess inventories at end-equipment manufacturers and general economic conditions, especially in the technology sector. The market for semiconductors may experience renewed, and possibly more severe and prolonged downturns, which may harm our operating results and financial condition.

In addition, we operate in a few narrow markets of the broader semiconductor market and, as a result, cyclical fluctuations may affect these segments to a greater extent than they affect the broader semiconductor market. This may cause us to experience greater fluctuations in our operating results and financial condition than compared to some of our broad line semiconductor competitors. In addition, we may experience significant changes in our profitability as a result of variations in sales, changes in product mix, changes in end-user markets and the costs associated with the introduction of new products. The markets for our products depend on continued demand in the consumer electronics, computing, communications, industrial and automotive sectors. These end-user markets also tend to be cyclical and may also experience changes in demand that could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

The semiconductor business is highly competitive, and increased competition may harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

The semiconductor industry in which we operate is highly competitive. We expect intensified competition from existing competitors and new entrants. Competition is based on price, product performance, product availability, quality, reliability and customer service. We compete in various markets with companies of various sizes, many of which are larger and have greater resources or capabilities as it relates to financial, marketing, distribution, brand name recognition, research and development, manufacturing and other resources than we have. As a result, they may be better able to develop new products, market their products, pursue acquisition candidates and withstand adverse economic or market conditions. Most of our current major competitors are broad line semiconductor manufacturers who often have a wider range of product types and technologies than we do. In addition, companies not currently in direct competition with us may introduce competing products in the future. Some of our current major competitors are Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation, Infineon Technologies A.G., NXP Semiconductors N.V., ON Semiconductor Corporation, Rohm Electronics USA, LLC, Toshiba Corporation and Vishay Intertechnology, Inc. We may not be able to compete successfully in the future, and competitive pressures may harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

One of our external suppliers is also a related party. The loss of this supplier could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

In 2014, 2013 and 2012, LSC, our largest stockholder, accounted for approximately 3%, 4%, and 4%, respectively, of our silicon wafer supply, and 2%, 3% and 3%, respectively, of our finished goods supply. The loss of LSC as a supplier could materially harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Delays in initiation of production at facilities due to implementing new production techniques or resolving problems associated with technical equipment malfunctions could adversely affect our manufacturing efficiencies, operating results and financial condition.

Our manufacturing efficiency has been and will be an important factor in our future profitability, and we may not be able to maintain or increase our manufacturing efficiency. Our manufacturing and testing processes are complex, require advanced and costly equipment and are continually being modified in our efforts to improve product performance and cost. Difficulties in the manufacturing process can lower yields. Technical or other problems could lead to production delays, order cancellations and lost net sales. In addition, any problems in achieving acceptable yields, construction delays, or other problems in upgrading or expanding existing facilities, building new facilities, bringing new manufacturing capacity to full production or changing our process technologies, could also result in capacity constraints, production delays and a loss of future net sales and customers. Our operating results also could be adversely affected by any increase in fixed costs and operating expenses related to increases in production capacity if net sales do not increase proportionately, or in the event of a decline in demand for our products.

Our wafer fabrication facilities are located in Shanghai, China, Kansas City, Missouri, and Manchester, U.K., while our manufacturing facilities in Shanghai, Taipei, Taiwan, Chengdu, China and Neuhaus, Germany, perform assembly and test functions. Any disruption of operations at these facilities could have a material adverse effect on our manufacturing efficiencies, operating results and financial condition.

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We are and will continue to be under continuous pressure from our customers and competitors to reduce the price of our products, which could adversely affect our growth and profit margins.

Prices for our products tend to decrease over their life cycle. There is substantial and continuing pressure from customers to reduce the total cost of purchasing our products. To remain competitive and retain our customers and gain new ones, we must continue to reduce our costs through product and manufacturing improvements. We must also strive to minimize our customers' shipping and inventory financing costs and to meet their other goals for rationalization of supply and production. Historically, we experience a decrease in average selling prices ("ASP") for our products of 10% in 2012 and 5% in 2013. Although our ASP's were flat in 2014, at times, we may be required to sell our products at ASP below our manufacturing costs or purchase prices in order to remain competitive. Our net sales growth and profit margins will suffer if we cannot effectively continue to reduce our costs and keep our product prices competitive.

Our customers require our products to undergo a lengthy and expensive qualification process without any assurance of product sales and may demand to audit our operations from time to time. A failure to qualify a product or a negative audit finding could adversely affect our net sales, operating results and financial condition.

Prior to purchasing our products, our customers may require our products to undergo an extensive qualification process, which involves rigorous reliability testing. This qualification process may continue for six months or longer. However, qualification of a product by a customer does not ensure any sales of the product to that customer. In addition, we are focusing more on the automotive and industrial markets. These markets, automotive in particular, require higher quality standards. Although we are working to ensure our organization and products meet the more rigorous quality standards, there can be no assurances we will succeed. Even after successful qualification and sales of a product to a customer, a subsequent revision to the product, changes in the product's manufacturing process or the selection of a new supplier by us may require a re-qualification process, which may result in delayed net sales and excess or obsolete inventory. After our products are qualified, it can take an additional six months or more before the customer commences volume production of components or devices that incorporate our products. Despite these uncertainties, we devote substantial resources, including design, engineering, sales, marketing and management efforts, toward qualifying our products with customers in anticipation of sales. If we are unsuccessful or delayed in qualifying any of our products with a customer, such failure or delay would preclude or delay sales of such product to the customer, which may adversely affect our net sales, operating results and financial condition.

In addition, from time to time, our customers may demand an audit of our records, product manufacturing, qualification, and packaging processes, business practices and other related items to verify that we have complied with our business obligations, standard processes and procedures, product specifications and certain governing laws and regulations related to our business practices, and in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions of mutual business agreements. If the audit shows any deficiency in any of the aforementioned categories, our customers may require us to implement extensive protocols to remedy the deficiency, assess us significant penalties, refuse shipments of our products, return existing inventory, cancel orders, and/or terminate our business relationship, each of which will adversely affect our net sales, operating results and financial condition.

Our customer orders are subject to cancellation or modification usually with no penalty. High volumes of order cancellation or reduction in quantities ordered could adversely affect our net sales, operating results and financial condition.

All of our customer orders are subject to cancellation or modification, usually with no penalty to the customer. Orders are generally made on a purchase order basis, rather than pursuant to long-term supply contracts, and are booked from immediate delivery to twelve months or more in advance of delivery. The rate of booking new orders can vary significantly from month to month. We, and the semiconductor industry as a whole, are experiencing a trend towards

shorter customer-requested lead-times, which is the amount of time between the date a customer places an order and the date the customer requires shipment. Furthermore, our industry is subject to rapid changes in customer outlook and periods of excess inventory due to changes in demand in the end-markets our industry serves. As a result, many of our purchase orders are revised, and may be cancelled, with little or no penalty and with little or no notice. However, we must still commit production and other resources to fulfilling these purchase orders even though they may ultimately be cancelled. If a significant number of purchase orders are cancelled or product quantities ordered are reduced, and we are unable to timely generate replacement orders, we may build up excess inventory and our net sales, operating results and financial condition may suffer.

Production at our manufacturing facilities could be disrupted for a variety of reasons, including natural disasters and other extraordinary events, which could prevent us from producing enough of our products to maintain our sales and satisfy our customers' demands and could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

A disruption in production at our manufacturing facilities could have a material adverse effect on our business. Disruptions could occur for many reasons, including fire, floods, hurricanes, typhoons, droughts, tsunamis, volcanoes, earthquakes, disease or other similar natural disasters, unplanned maintenance or other manufacturing problems, labor shortages, power outages or shortages,

telecommunications failures, strikes, transportation interruption, government regulation, terrorism or other extraordinary events. Such disruptions may cause direct injury or damage to our employees and property and related internal controls with significant indirect consequences. Alternative facilities with sufficient capacity or capabilities may not be available, may cost substantially more or may take a significant time to start production, each of which could negatively affect our business and financial performance. If one of our key manufacturing facilities is unable to produce our products for an extended period of time, our sales may be reduced by the shortfall caused by the disruption, and we may not be able to meet our customers' needs, which could cause them to seek other suppliers. Such disruptions could have an adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

New technologies could result in the development of new products by our competitors and a decrease in demand for our products, and we may not be able to develop new products to satisfy changes in demand, which would adversely affect our net sales, market share, operating results and financial condition.

Our product range and new product development program are focused on low pin count semiconductor devices with one or more active and/or passive components. Our failure to develop new technologies, or anticipate or react to changes in existing technologies, either within or outside of the semiconductor market, could materially delay development of new products, which could result in a decrease in our net sales and a loss of market share to our competitors. The semiconductor industry is characterized by rapidly changing technologies and industry standards, together with frequent new product introductions. This includes the development of new types of technology or the improvement of existing technologies, such as analog and digital technologies that compete with, or seek to replace, discrete semiconductor technology. Our financial performance depends on our ability to design, develop, manufacture, assemble, test, market and support new products and product enhancements on a timely and cost-effective basis. New products often command higher prices and, as a result, higher profit margins. We may not successfully identify new product opportunities or develop and bring new products to market or succeed in selling them into new customer applications in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Products or technologies developed by other companies may render our products or technologies obsolete or noncompetitive, and since we operate primarily in a narrower segment of the broader semiconductor industry, this may have a greater effect on us than it would if we were a broad-line semiconductor supplier with a wider range of product types and technologies. Many of our competitors are larger and more established international companies with greater engineering and research and development resources than us. Our failure to identify or capitalize on any fundamental shifts in technologies in our product markets, relative to our competitors, could harm our business, have a material adverse effect on our competitive position within our industry and harm our relationships with our customers. In addition, to remain competitive, we must continue to reduce package sizes, improve manufacturing costs and expand our sales. We may not be able to accomplish these goals, which would adversely affect our net sales, market share, operating results and financial condition.

We may be adversely affected by any disruption in our information technology systems, which could adversely affect our cash flows, operating results and financial condition.

Our operations are dependent upon our information technology systems, which encompass all of our major business functions. We rely upon such information technology systems to manage and replenish inventory, to fill and ship customer orders on a timely basis, to coordinate our sales activities across all of our products and services and to coordinate our administrative activities. A substantial disruption in our information technology systems for any prolonged time period (arising from, for example, system capacity limits from unexpected increases in our volume of business, outages or delays in our service) could result in delays in receiving inventory and supplies or filling customer orders and adversely affect our customer service and relationships. Our systems might be damaged or interrupted by natural or man-made events or by computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins and similar disruptions affecting the global Internet. There can be no assurance that such delays, problems, or costs will not have a

material adverse effect on our cash flows, operating results and financial condition.

As our operations grow in both size and scope, we will continuously need to improve and upgrade our systems and infrastructure while maintaining the reliability and integrity of our systems and infrastructure. The expansion of our systems and infrastructure will require us to commit substantial financial, operational and technical resources before the volume of our business increases, with no assurance that the volume of business will increase. In particular, we have upgraded our financial reporting system and are currently seeking to upgrade other information technology systems. These and any other upgrades to our systems and information technology, or new technology, now and in the future, will require that our management and resources be diverted from our core business to assist in compliance with those requirements. There can be no assurance that the time and resources our management will need to devote to these upgrades, service outages or delays due to the installation of any new or upgraded technology (and customer issues therewith), or the impact on the reliability of our data from any new or upgraded technology will not have a material adverse effect on our cash flows, operating results and financial condition.

A significant portion of our operations operate on a single Enterprise Resource Planning (“ERP”) platform. To manage our international operations efficiently and effectively, we rely heavily on our ERP system, internal electronic information and

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communications systems and on systems or support services from third parties. Any of these systems are subject to electrical or telecommunications outages, computer hacking or other general system failure. It is also possible that future acquisitions will operate on different ERP systems and that we could face difficulties in integrating operational and accounting functions of new acquisitions. Difficulties in upgrading or expanding our ERP system or system-wide or local failures that affect our information processing could adversely affect our cash flows, operating results and financial condition.

We may be subject to claims of infringement of third-party intellectual property rights or demands that we license third-party technology, which could result in significant expense, reduction in our intellectual property rights and a negative impact on our business, operating results and financial condition.

The semiconductor industry is characterized by vigorous protection and pursuit of intellectual property rights. From time to time, third parties have asserted, and may in the future assert, patent, copyright, trademark and other intellectual property rights to technology that is important to our business and have demanded, and may in the future demand, that we license their patents and technology. Any litigation to determine the validity of allegations that our products infringe or may infringe these rights, including claims arising through our contractual indemnification of our customers, or claims challenging the validity of our patents, regardless of its merit or resolution, could be costly and divert the efforts and attention of our management and technical personnel. We may not prevail in litigation given the complex technical issues and inherent uncertainties in intellectual property litigation. If litigation results in an adverse ruling, we could be required to:

- pay substantial damages for past, present and future use of the infringing technology;
- cease manufacture, use or sale of infringing products;
- discontinue the use of infringing technology;
- expend significant resources to develop non-infringing technology;
- pay substantial damages to our customers or end-users to discontinue use or replace infringing technology with non-infringing technology;
- license technology from the third party claiming infringement, which license may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all; or
- relinquish intellectual property rights associated with one or more of our patent claims, if such claims are held invalid or otherwise unenforceable.

We depend on third-party suppliers for timely deliveries of raw materials, manufacturing services, product and process development, parts and equipment, as well as finished products from other manufacturers, and our reputation with customers, operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected if we are unable to obtain adequate supplies in a timely manner.

Our manufacturing operations depend upon obtaining adequate supplies of raw materials, manufacturing services, product and process development, parts and equipment on a timely basis from third parties. In some instances, a supplier may be our sole-source supplier. Our operating results could be adversely affected if we are unable to obtain adequate supplies of raw materials, manufacturing services, product and process development, parts and equipment in a timely manner or if the costs charged to us were to increase significantly. Our business could also be adversely affected if there is a significant degradation in the quality of raw materials used in our products, or if the raw materials give rise to compatibility or performance issues in our products, any of which could lead to an increase in customer returns or product warranty claims. Although we maintain rigorous quality control systems, errors or defects may arise from a supplied raw material and be beyond our detection or control. In addition, we may be subject to quality claims from customers who purchased goods from companies before we acquired those companies. Any interruption in, or change in quality of, the supply of raw materials, manufacturing services, product and process development, parts or

equipment needed to manufacture our products could adversely affect our reputation with customers, operating results and financial condition.

In addition, we sell finished products from other manufacturers. Our business could also be adversely affected if there is a significant degradation in the quality of the finished products we sell. From time to time, various suppliers may extend lead-times, limit supplies or increase prices due to capacity constraints or other factors. We have no long-term purchase contracts with any of these manufacturers and, therefore, have no contractual assurances of continued supply, pricing or access to finished products that we sell, and any such manufacturer could discontinue supplying to us at any time. Additionally, some of our suppliers of finished products or wafers compete directly with us and may, in the future, choose not to supply products to us.

If we do not succeed in continuing to vertically integrate our business, we will not realize the cost and other efficiencies we anticipate, which could adversely affect our ability to compete, our operating results and financial condition.

We are continuing to vertically integrate our business. Key elements of this strategy include continuing to expand the reach of our sales organization, expand our manufacturing capacity, expand our wafer foundry and research and development capability and

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expand our marketing, product development, package development and assembly and test operations in company-owned facilities or through the acquisition of established contractors. There are certain risks associated with our vertical integration strategy, including:

- difficulties associated with owning a manufacturing business, including, but not limited to, the maintenance and management of manufacturing facilities, equipment, employees and inventories and limitations on the flexibility of controlling overhead;
- difficulties in continuing expansion of our operations in Asia and Europe, because of the distance from our United States (“U.S.”) headquarters and differing regulatory and cultural environments;
- the need for skills and techniques that are outside our traditional core expertise;
- less flexibility in shifting manufacturing or supply sources from one region to another;
- even when independent suppliers offer lower prices, we may continue to source wafers from our captive manufacturing facilities, which may result in us having higher costs than our competitors;
- difficulties developing and implementing a successful research and development team; and
- difficulties developing, protecting, and gaining market acceptance of, our proprietary technology.

The risks of becoming a fully integrated manufacturer are amplified in an industry-wide slowdown because of the fixed costs associated with manufacturing facilities. In addition, we may not realize the cost, operating and other efficiencies that we expect from continued vertical integration. If we fail to successfully vertically integrate our business, our ability to compete, profit margins, operating results and financial condition may suffer.

Part of our growth strategy involves identifying and acquiring companies. We may be unable to identify suitable acquisition candidates or consummate desired acquisitions and, if we do make any acquisitions, we may be unable to successfully integrate any acquired companies with our operations, which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

A significant part of our growth strategy involves acquiring companies. For example, (i) in 2000, we acquired FabTech, Inc., a wafer fabrication company, in order to have our own wafer manufacturing capabilities, (ii) in 2006, we acquired Anachip Corp. as an entry into the analog market, (iii) in 2006, we acquired the net operating assets of APD Semiconductor, Inc., (iv) in 2008, we acquired Zetex plc., (v) in 2012, we acquired over 50% of the outstanding common stock of Eris Technology Corporation, (vi) also in 2012, we acquired Power Analog Microelectronics, Inc., and (vii) in 2013, we acquired BCD Semiconductor Manufacturing Limited. In addition, from time to time, we may be in various stages of discussions with potential acquisition targets as we intend to continue to expand and diversify our operations by making further acquisitions. However, we may be unsuccessful in identifying suitable acquisition candidates, or we may be unable to consummate a desired acquisition. To the extent we do make acquisitions, if we are unsuccessful in integrating these companies or their operations or product lines with our operations, or if integration is more difficult than anticipated, we may experience disruptions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, we may not realize all of the benefits we anticipate from any such acquisitions. Some of the risks that may affect our ability to integrate or realize any anticipated benefits from acquisitions that we may make include those associated with:

- unexpected losses of key employees or customers of the acquired company;
- bringing the acquired company’s standards, processes, procedures and controls into conformance with our operations;
- coordinating our new product and process development;
- hiring additional management and other critical personnel;
- increasing the scope, geographic diversity and complexity of our operations;
- difficulties in consolidating facilities and transferring processes and know-how;
- difficulties in reducing costs of the acquired entity’s business;

- diversion of management's attention from the management of our business; and
- adverse effects on existing business relationships with customers.

We are subject to litigation risks, including securities class action litigation, which may be costly to defend and the outcome of which is uncertain and could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

All industries, including the semiconductor industry, are subject to legal claims, with and without merit, including securities class action litigation 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 either routine matters that arise in the normal course of business or immaterial for our aggregate business operations. These routine matters typically fall into broad categories such as those involving suppliers and customers, employment and labor, and intellectual property. We believe it is unlikely that the final outcome of these legal claims will have a material adverse effect on our financial position, operating results or cash flows. However, defense and settlement costs can be substantial, even with respect to claims that we believe have no merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, the resolution of any particular legal claim or proceeding could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

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As mentioned above, from time to time, we have been, or may in the future be, involved in securities litigation or litigation arising from our acquisitions. We can provide no assurance as to the outcome of any such litigation matter in which we are a party. These types of matters are costly to defend and even if resolved in our favor, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flow. Such litigation could also substantially divert the attention of our management and our resources in general. Uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of securities or other litigation could harm our ability to obtain credit and financing for our operations and to compete in the marketplace. Because the price of our Common Stock has been, and may continue to be, volatile, we can provide no assurance that securities litigation will not be filed against us in the future. In addition, we can provide no assurance that our past or future acquisitions will not subject us to additional litigation. See Part I, Item 3 “Legal Proceedings” of this Annual Report for more information on our legal proceedings.

We are subject to many environmental laws and regulations that could result in significant expenses and could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

We are subject to a variety of U.S. federal, state, local and foreign governmental laws, rules and regulations related to the use, storage, handling, discharge or disposal of certain toxic, volatile or otherwise hazardous chemicals used in manufacturing our products throughout the world. Some of these regulations in the U.S. include the Federal Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and similar state statutes and regulations. Any of these regulations could require us to acquire equipment or to incur substantial other expenses to comply with environmental regulations. If we were to incur such additional expenses, our product costs could significantly increase, materially affecting our business, financial condition and operating results. Any failure to comply with present or future environmental laws, rules and regulations could result in fines, suspension of production or cessation of operations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. Our operations affected by such requirements include, among others: the disposal of wastewater containing residues from our manufacturing operations through publicly operated treatment works or sewer systems, and which may be subject to volume and chemical discharge limits and may also require discharge permits; and the use, storage and disposal of materials that may be classified as toxic or hazardous. Any of these may result in, or may have resulted in, environmental conditions for which we could be liable.

Some environmental laws impose liability, sometimes without fault, for investigating or cleaning up contamination on, or emanating from, our currently or formerly owned, leased or operated properties, as well as for damages to property or natural resources and for personal injury arising out of such contamination. Such liability may also be joint and several, meaning that we could be held responsible for more than our share of the liability involved, or even the entire liability. In addition, the presence of environmental contamination could also interfere with ongoing operations or adversely affect our ability to sell or lease our properties. Environmental requirements may also limit our ability to identify suitable sites for new or expanded plants. Discovery of contamination for which we are responsible, the enactment of new laws and regulations, or changes in how existing requirements are enforced, could require us to incur additional costs for compliance or subject us to unexpected financial liabilities.

Our products may be found to be defective and, as a result, warranty claims and product liability claims may be asserted against us, which may harm our business, reputation with our customers, operating results and financial condition.

Our products are typically sold at prices that are an insignificant portion of the overall value of the equipment or other goods in which they are incorporated. For example, our products that are incorporated into a television may be sold for several cents, whereas the television maker might sell the television for several hundred dollars. Although we maintain rigorous quality control systems, we receive warranty claims and product liability claims for some of these products that are defective, or that do not perform to published specifications. Since a defect or failure in our products

could give rise to failures in the end-products that incorporate them (and consequential claims for damages against our customers from their customers), we may face claims for damages that are disproportionate to the net sales and profits we receive from the products involved. In addition, our ability to reduce such liabilities may be limited by the laws or the customary business practices of the countries where we do business. Even in cases where we do not believe we have legal liability for such claims, we may choose to pay for them to retain a customer's business or goodwill or to settle claims to avoid protracted litigation. Our operating results and business could be adversely affected as a result of a significant quality or performance issue in our products, if we are required or choose to pay for the damages that result. Although we currently have liability insurance, we may not have sufficient insurance coverage, and we may not have sufficient resources, to satisfy all possible warranty claims and product liability claims. In addition, any perception that our products are defective would likely result in reduced sales of our products, loss of customers and harm to our business, reputation, operating results and financial condition.

We may fail to attract or retain the qualified technical, sales, marketing, finance and management/executive personnel required to operate our business successfully, which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our future success depends, in part, upon our ability to attract and retain highly qualified technical, sales, marketing, finance and managerial personnel. Personnel with the necessary expertise are scarce and competition for personnel with these skills is intense. We may not be able to retain existing key technical, sales, marketing, finance and managerial employees or be successful in attracting,

assimilating or retaining other highly qualified technical, sales, marketing, finance and managerial/executive personnel in the future. For example, we have faced, and continue to face, intense competition for qualified technical and other personnel in China, where our assembly and test facilities are located. A number of U.S. and multi-national corporations, both in the semiconductor industry and in other industries, have recently established and are continuing to establish factories and plants in China, and the competition for qualified personnel has increased significantly as a result. If we are unable to retain existing key employees or are unsuccessful in attracting new highly qualified employees, our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

We may not be able to achieve future growth, and any such growth may place a strain on our management and on our systems and resources, which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our ability to successfully grow our business requires effective planning and management. Our past growth, and our targeted future growth, may place a significant strain on our management and on our systems and resources, including our financial and managerial controls, reporting systems and procedures. In addition, we will need to continue to train and manage our workforce worldwide. If we are unable to effectively plan and manage our growth effectively, our business and prospects will be harmed and we will not be able to maintain our profitable growth, which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Obsolete inventories as a result of changes in demand for our products and change in life cycles of our products could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

The life cycles of some of our products depend heavily upon the life cycles of the end-products into which our products are designed. End-market products with short life cycles require us to manage closely our production and inventory levels. Inventory may also become obsolete because of adverse changes in end-market demand. We may in the future be adversely affected by obsolete or excess inventories, which may result from unanticipated changes in the estimated total demand for our products or the estimated life cycles of the end-products into which our products are designed. In addition, some customers restrict how far back the date of manufacture for our products can be and certain customers may stop ordering products from us and go out of business due to adverse economic conditions; therefore, some of our product inventory may become obsolete and, thus, adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

If OEMs do not design our products into their applications, our net sales may be adversely affected.

We expect an increasingly significant portion of net sales will come from products we design specifically for our customers. However, we may be unable to achieve these design wins. In addition, a design win from a customer does not guarantee future sales to that customer. Without design wins from OEMs, we would only be able to sell our products to these OEMs as a second source, which usually means we are only able to sell a limited amount of product to them. Once an OEM designs another supplier's semiconductors into one of its product platforms, it is more difficult for us to achieve future design wins with that OEM's product platform because changing suppliers involves significant cost, time, effort and risk to an OEM. Achieving a design win with a customer does not ensure that we will receive significant net sales from that customer, and we may be unable to convert design wins into actual sales. Even after a design win, the customer is not obligated to purchase our products and can choose at any time to stop using our products, if, for example, its own products are not commercially successful.

We are subject to interest rate risk that could have an adverse effect on our cost of working capital and interest expenses, which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

We have credit facilities with financial institutions in the U.S., Asia and Europe, as well as other debt instruments, with interest rates equal to LIBOR or similar indices plus a negotiated margin. Our largest credit facility is our \$300

million revolving senior credit facility, which had \$139 million outstanding as of December 31, 2014. A rise in interest rates could have an adverse impact upon our cost of working capital and our interest expense. As of December 31, 2014, an increase of 1% in interest rates on our credit facilities would increase our annual interest rate expense by approximately \$1 million.

We may have a significant amount of debt with various financial institutions worldwide. Any indebtedness could adversely affect our business, operating results, financial condition and our ability to meet our payment obligations under such debt.

We may have a significant amount of debt and substantial debt service requirements on our borrowings, including our credit facilities with various financial institutions worldwide. During 2013, we obtained a five-year \$300 million revolving senior credit facility with Bank of America, N.A., which had \$139 million outstanding as of December 31, 2014. In addition, as of December 31, 2014, we had an aggregate outstanding debt of \$1 million on our lines of credit, which an additional \$3 million was used for import and export guarantees under our credit facilities with various financial institutions worldwide. As of December 31, 2014 an aggregate

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amount of \$89 million was available for future borrowings under our lines of credit and \$161 million under our revolving senior credit facility. We are permitted under the terms of our debt agreements under various credit facilities to incur substantial additional debt.

A significant amount of debt could have significant consequences on our future operations, including:

- making it more difficult for us to meet our payment and other obligations under our outstanding debt;
 - resulting in an event of default if we fail to comply with the financial and other restrictive covenants contained in our debt agreements, which event of default could result in all of our debt becoming immediately due and payable and, in the case of an event of default under our secured debt could permit the lenders to foreclose on our assets securing that debt;
 - reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes, and limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for these purposes;
 - subjecting us to the risk of increased sensitivity to interest rate increases on our indebtedness with variable interest rates;
 - limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, and increasing our vulnerability to, changes in our business, the industry in which we operate and the general economy; and
 - placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt or are less leveraged.
- Any of the above-listed factors could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and our ability to meet our payment obligations under our debt.

Restrictions in our credit facilities may limit our business and financial activities, including our ability to obtain additional capital in the future.

During 2013, we entered into a Credit Agreement with Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent for the lenders under the credit agreement, which provides for a five-year \$300 million revolving senior credit facility (the “Credit Agreement”), which includes \$10 million swing line sublimit, a \$10 million letter of credit sublimit, and \$20 million alternative currency sublimit. In addition, we may from time to time request increases in the aggregate commitment under the Credit Agreement of up to \$200 million, subject to the lenders electing to increase their commitments or by means of the addition of new lenders.

The Credit Agreement contains covenants imposing various restrictions on our business and financial activities. These restrictions may affect our ability to operate our business and undertake certain financial activities and may limit our ability to take advantage of potential business or financial opportunities as they arise. The restrictions these covenants place on us include limitations on our ability to incur liens, incur indebtedness, make investments, dissolve or merge or consolidate with or into another entity, dispose of certain property, make restricted payments, issue or sell equity interests, engage in other different material lines of business, conduct related party transactions, enter into certain burdensome contractual obligations and use proceeds from any credit facility to purchase or carry margin stock or to extend credit to others for the same purpose. The Credit Agreement also requires us to meet certain financial ratios, including a fixed charge coverage ratio and a consolidated leverage ratio.

Our ability to comply with the Credit Agreement may be affected by events beyond our control, including prevailing economic, financial and industry conditions, and are subject to the risks stated in this section of the Annual Report. The breach of any of these covenants or restrictions could result in a default under the Credit Agreement. An event of default under the Credit Agreement would permit Bank of America, N.A. to declare all amounts owed under such Credit Agreement to be immediately due and payable in full. Acceleration of our indebtedness may cause us to be unable to make interest payments for the credit facilities and repay the principal amount of the credit facilities. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Debt instruments” in Part II, Item 7 of this Annual Report for additional information.

Our business benefits from certain Chinese government incentives. Expiration of, or changes to, these incentives could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

The Chinese government has provided various incentives to technology companies, including our manufacturing facilities located in Shanghai and Chengdu, China, in order to encourage development of the high-tech industry. These incentives include reduced tax rates and other measures. As a result, we are entitled to a preferential enterprise income tax rate of 15% so long as our manufacturing facilities continue to maintain their High and New Technology Enterprise (“HNTE”) status. One of our Shanghai manufacturing facilities was approved for HNTE status for the tax years 2011-2013. For 2014 and future years, this facility no longer qualifies for HNTE status and therefore all of its income will be taxed at the statutory tax rate of 25%. Our other Shanghai manufacturing facility has been approved for HNTE status for the tax years 2012-2014. In addition, one of our wafer fabrication facilities located in Shanghai has been approved for HNTE status for the tax years 2011-2013. We expect this facility to be approved for HNTE status for tax years 2014-2016. HNTE qualification includes metrics based on China research and development

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expenditures as well as research and development headcount and overall college-degreed headcount. Any prior years that have already been approved are subject to audit requirements. If we were to no longer meet the HNTE requirements, our statutory tax rate for our approved Shanghai assembly and test facility and wafer fabrication facility would increase to 25% for any period in which an audit shows we were not compliant, which could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

During 2012, the China government began an audit of our largest Chinese subsidiary for our 2009-2011 HNTE status as part of an overall evaluation of the reduced tax rates provided to many high tech companies. In April 2013, we were notified by the China government that they had completed their tax audit and had concluded that we owed approximately \$5 million of additional tax related to tax year 2011. This tax was paid in 2013.

In connection with our joint venture in Chengdu, China, we have qualified for tax incentives offered in the Go West Initiative (“Go West”), where companies are entitled to a preferential income tax rate of 15% for doing business in western China. If we were to no longer meet the Go West requirements, our statutory tax rate for this joint venture would increase to 25%, which could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

The impact of our HNTE and Go West status, collectively called tax holidays, decreased our tax expense by approximately \$2 million, \$2 million and \$6 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The benefit of the tax holidays on both basic and diluted earnings per share for both the fiscal years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 was approximately \$0.05. The benefit of the tax holidays on basic and diluted earnings per share for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 was approximately \$0.14 and \$0.13, respectively.

We operate a global business through numerous foreign subsidiaries, and there is a risk that tax authorities will challenge our transfer pricing methodologies and/or legal entity structures, which could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

We conduct operations worldwide through our foreign subsidiaries, and are therefore subject to complex transfer pricing regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate. Transfer pricing regulations generally require that, for tax purposes, transactions between related parties be priced on a basis that would be comparable to an arm’s length transaction between unrelated parties. There is uncertainty and inherent subjectivity in complying with these rules. To the extent that any foreign tax authorities disagree with our transfer pricing policies, we could become subject to significant tax liabilities and penalties. Based on our current knowledge and probability assessment of potential outcomes, we believe that we have provided for all tax exposures. However, the ultimate outcome of a tax examination could differ materially from our provisions and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

Our legal organizational structure could result in unanticipated unfavorable tax or other consequences which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operational results. In some countries, we maintain multiple entities for tax or other purposes. Changes in tax laws, regulations, future jurisdictional profitability of us and our subsidiaries, and related regulatory interpretations in the countries in which we operate may impact the taxes we pay or tax provision we record, which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results. In addition, any challenges to how our entities are structured or realigned or their business purpose by taxing authorities could result in us becoming subject to significant tax liabilities and penalties which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

The value of our benefit plan assets and liabilities is based on estimates and assumptions, which may prove inaccurate and the actual amount of expenses recorded in the consolidated financial statements could differ materially from the assumptions used.

Certain of our employees in the U.K. participate in a company-sponsored defined benefit plan, which is closed to new entrants and is frozen with respect to future benefit accruals. The retirement benefit is based on the final average compensation and service of each eligible employee. In accounting for these plans, we are required to make actuarial assumptions that are used to calculate the earning value of the related assets, where applicable, and liabilities and the amount of expenses to be recorded in our consolidated financial statements. Assumptions include, but are not limited to, the expected return on plan assets, discount rates, and mortality rates. While we believe the underlying assumptions under the projected unit credit method are appropriate, the carrying value of the related assets and liabilities and the actual amount of expenses recorded in the consolidated financial statements could differ materially from the assumptions used.

Changes in actuarial assumptions for our defined benefit plan could increase the volatility of the plan's asset value, require us to increase cash contributions to the plan and have a negative impact on our cash flows, operating results and financial condition.

The assets of our defined benefit pension plan (the "plan") in the U.K. provide pensions to employees and former employees. The plan's assets consist primarily of high-quality, corporate bonds and stocks traded on the London Stock Exchange and are

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determined, from time to time, based on their fair market value. The plan's obligation to pay pensions is estimated by using actuarial assumptions. To the extent that the plan's assets are not sufficient to meet the estimated amount of the plan's obligations, further funding of the plan will be required by the plan's sponsoring employers, Diodes Zetex Limited and Diodes Zetex Semiconductors Limited, over an agreed upon deficit recovery period.

As of December 31, 2014, the benefit obligation of the plan was approximately \$160 million and the total assets in such plan were approximately \$123 million. Therefore, the plan was underfunded by approximately \$37 million. The difference between plan obligations and assets, or the funded status of the plan, is a significant factor in determining the net periodic benefit costs of the plan and the ongoing funding requirements of the plan.

Any fluctuations in the U.K. equity markets and bond markets or changes in several key actuarial assumptions, including, but not limited to, changes in discount rate, estimated return on the plan and mortality rates, can (i) affect the level of plan funding; (ii) cause volatility in the net periodic pension cost; and (iii) increase our future funding requirements. In the event that actual results differ from the actuarial assumptions or actuarial assumptions are changed, the funding status of the plan may change. Any deficiency in the funding of the plan could result in additional charges to equity and an increase in future plan expense and cash contribution. A significant increase in our funding requirements could have a negative impact on our cash flows, operating results and financial condition.

In 2012, we adopted a payment plan with the trustees of the defined benefit plan, in which we will pay approximately British Pound ("GBP") 2 million (approximately \$3 million based on a USD:GBP exchange rate of 1.6:1) every year from 2012 through 2019. We are currently in negotiations with the trustees related to a new payment plan. If we fail to reach an agreement with the trustees, as we are required to do every three years, the Pension Regulator in the U.K. could impose contributions on Diodes Zetex Limited or Diodes Zetex Semiconductors Limited, or in limited circumstances could require financial support to be provided to the plan from entities connected or associated with Diodes Zetex Limited or Diodes Zetex Semiconductors Limited. Furthermore, Diodes Zetex Limited and Diodes Semiconductors Limited remain ultimately liable to fully fund the plan regardless of any failure to agree upon future contributions in respect of a particular actuarial valuation, i.e., if either the plan or those companies were wound up, a debt equal to each company's share of the entire outstanding deficit at that time (calculated on a statutory conservative basis) would be owed by the relevant company. This could have a material adverse effect on our cash flows, operating results and financial condition.

Certain of our customers and suppliers require us to comply with their codes of conduct, which may include certain restrictions that may substantially increase our cost of doing business as well as have an adverse effect on our operating efficiencies, operating results and financial condition.

Certain of our customers and suppliers require us to agree to comply with the Electronic Industry Code of Conduct ("EICC") or their own codes of conduct, which may include detailed provisions on labor, human rights, health and safety, environment, corporate ethics and management systems. Certain of these provisions are not requirements under the laws of the countries in which we operate and may be burdensome to comply with on a regular basis. Moreover, new provisions may be added or material changes may be made to any these codes of conduct, and we may have to promptly implement such new provisions or changes, which may substantially further increase the cost of our business, be burdensome to implement and adversely affect our operational efficiencies and operating results. If we violate any such codes of conduct, we may lose further business with the customer or supplier and, in addition, we may be subject to fines from the customer or supplier. While we believe that we are currently in compliance with our customers and suppliers' codes of conduct, there can be no assurance that, from time to time, if any one of our customers and suppliers audits our compliance with such code of conduct, we would be found to be in full compliance. A loss of business from these customers or suppliers could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Compliance with government regulations and customer demands regarding the use of “conflict minerals” may result in increased costs and may have a negative impact on our business, operating results and financial condition.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 imposes new disclosure requirements regarding the use of certain minerals, which are mined from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries, known as conflict minerals. When these new requirements are fully implemented, they could affect the pricing, sourcing and availability of minerals used in the manufacture of semiconductor devices (including our products). We are incurring additional costs associated with complying with the disclosure requirements, such as costs related to determining the source of any conflict minerals used in our products. Our supply chain is complex, and we may be unable to verify the origins for all metals used in our products. Customers may demand that the products they purchase be free of conflict minerals. Therefore, we may encounter challenges with our customers and stockholders if we are unable to certify that our products are conflict free. The implementation of this requirement could affect the sourcing and availability of products we purchase from suppliers. This may reduce the number of suppliers that may be able to provide conflict-free products, and may affect our ability to obtain products in sufficient quantities to meet customer demand or at competitive prices.

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There are risks associated with previous and future acquisitions. We may ultimately not be successful in overcoming these risks or any other problems encountered in connection with acquisitions.

The risks commonly encountered in acquisitions of companies include, among other things, higher than anticipated acquisition costs and expenses, the difficulty and expense in integrating the operations and personnel of the companies, the difficulty of bringing standards, procedures and controls into conformance with our operations, the ability to coordinate our new products and process development, the ability to hire additional management and other critical personnel, the ability to increase the scope, geographic diversity and complexity of our operations, difficulties in consolidating facilities and transferring processes and know-how, difficulties in reducing costs, prolonged diversion of our management's attention from the management of our business, the ability to clearly define our present and future strategies, the loss of key employees and customers as a result of changes in management and any geographic distances may make integration slower and more challenging. We may ultimately not be successful in overcoming these risks or any other problems encountered in connection with acquisitions.

In addition, any acquisition may cause large one-time expenses as well as create goodwill and other intangible assets that may result in significant asset impairment charges in the future.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls or discover material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to report our financial results accurately or detect fraud, which could harm our business and the trading price of our Common Stock.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and are important in our effort to prevent financial fraud. We are required to periodically evaluate the effectiveness of the design and operation of our internal controls. These evaluations may result in the conclusion that enhancements, modifications or changes to our internal controls are necessary or desirable. While management evaluates the effectiveness of our internal controls on a regular basis, these controls may not always be effective. There are inherent limitations on the effectiveness of internal controls, including collusion, management override, and failure of human judgment. Because of this, control procedures are designed to reduce rather than eliminate business risks. If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls or if management or our independent registered public accounting firm were to discover material weaknesses in our internal controls, we may be unable to produce reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, which could harm our financial condition and operating results, and could result in a loss of investor confidence and a decline in our stock price.

Terrorist attacks, or threats or occurrences of other terrorist activities, whether in the United States or internationally, may affect the markets in which our Common Stock trades, the markets in which we operate and our operating results and financial condition.

Terrorist attacks, or threats or occurrences of other terrorist or related activities, whether in the United States or internationally, may affect the markets in which our Common Stock trades, the markets in which we operate and our profitability. Future terrorist or related activities could affect our domestic and international sales, disrupt our supply chains and impair our ability to produce and deliver our products. Such activities could affect our physical facilities or those of our suppliers or customers. Such terrorist attacks could cause seaports or airports, to or through which we ship, to be shut down, thereby preventing the delivery of raw materials and finished goods to or from our manufacturing facilities in China, Taiwan and Germany and our wafer fabrication facilities in China, the U.S. and the U.K., or to our regional sales offices. Due to the broad and uncertain effects that terrorist attacks have had on financial and economic markets generally, we cannot provide any estimate of how these activities might negatively affect our future operating results and financial condition.

System security risks, data protection breaches, cyber-attacks and other related cybersecurity issues could disrupt our internal operations, and any such disruption could reduce our expected net sales, increase our expenses, damage our reputation and adversely affect our stock price.

Experienced computer programmers and hackers may be able to penetrate our security controls and misappropriate or compromise our confidential information or that of third parties, create system disruptions or cause shutdowns. Computer programmers and hackers also may be able to develop and deploy viruses, worms and other malicious software programs that attack our websites, products or otherwise exploit any security vulnerabilities of our websites and products. The costs to us to eliminate or alleviate cyber or other security problems, bugs, viruses, worms, malicious software programs and security vulnerabilities could be significant, and our efforts to address these problems may not be successful and could result in interruptions, delays, cessation of service and loss of existing or potential customers that may impede our sales, manufacturing, distribution or other critical functions.

We manage and store various proprietary information and sensitive or confidential data relating to our business and third party business. Breaches of our security measures or the accidental loss, inadvertent disclosure or unapproved dissemination of proprietary information or sensitive or confidential data about us or our partners or customers, including the potential loss or disclosure of such

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information or data as a result of fraud, trickery or other forms of deception, could expose us, our partners and customers or the individuals affected to a risk of loss or misuse of this information, result in litigation and potential liability for us, damage our brand and reputation or otherwise harm our business. In addition, the cost and operational consequences of implementing further data protection measures could be significant. Delayed sales, significant costs or lost customers resulting from these system security risks, data protection breaches, cyber-attacks and other related cyber-security issues could adversely affect our operating results, stock price and reputation.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

Our international operations subject us to risks that could adversely affect our operations.

We expect net sales from foreign markets to continue to represent a significant portion of our total net sales. In addition, the majority of our manufacturing facilities are located in China. In 2014, 2013 and 2012, our Asian and European subsidiaries represented approximately 90%, 91% and 90%, respectively, of our net sales. There are risks inherent in doing business internationally, and any or all of the following factors could cause harm to our business:

- changes in, or impositions of, legislative or regulatory requirements, including income tax and/or value added tax laws in the U.S. and in the countries in which we manufacture or sell our products;
- compliance with trade or other laws in a variety of jurisdictions;
- trade restrictions, transportation delays, work stoppages, and economic and political instability;
- changes in import/export regulations, tariffs and freight rates;
- difficulties in collecting receivables and enforcing contracts;
- currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- restrictions on the transfer of funds from foreign subsidiaries to the U.S.;
- the possibility of international conflict, particularly between or among China, the U.K., Germany, Taiwan and the U.S.;
- legal, regulatory, political and cultural differences among the countries in which we do business;
- longer customer payment terms; and
- changes in U.S. or foreign tax regulations.

We have significant operations and assets in China, the U.K., Germany, Hong Kong and Taiwan and, as a result, will be subject to risks inherent in doing business in those jurisdictions, which may adversely affect our financial performance and operating results.

We have a significant portion of our assets in mainland China, U.K., Germany, Hong Kong and Taiwan. Our ability to operate in these countries may be adversely affected by changes in those jurisdictions' laws and regulations, including those relating to taxation, including, but not limited to income tax and value added tax, import and export tariffs, environmental regulations, land use rights, property and other matters. In addition, our operating results and financial performance are subject to the economic and political situations. We believe that our operations are in compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements. However, the central or local governments of these jurisdictions may impose new, stricter regulations or interpretations of existing regulations that would require additional expenditures and efforts on our part to ensure our compliance with such regulations or interpretations.

Changes in the political environment or government policies in those jurisdictions could result in revisions to laws or regulations or their interpretation and enforcement, increased taxation, restrictions on imports, import duties or currency revaluations. In addition, a significant destabilization of relations between or among China, the U.K., Germany, Hong Kong, Taiwan and the U.S. could result in restrictions or prohibitions on our operations or the sale of

our products or the forfeiture of our assets in these jurisdictions. There can be no certainty as to the application of the laws and regulations of these jurisdictions in particular instances. Enforcement of existing laws or agreements may be sporadic and implementation and interpretation of laws inconsistent. Moreover, there is a high degree of fragmentation among regulatory authorities, resulting in uncertainties as to which authorities have jurisdiction over particular parties or transactions. The possibility of political conflict between these countries or with the U.S. could have an adverse impact upon our ability to transact business in these jurisdictions and to generate profits.

A slowdown in the Chinese economy could limit the growth in demand for electronic devices containing our products, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and prospects.

We believe that an increase in demand in China for electronic devices that include our products will be an important factor in our future growth. Although the Chinese economy has grown significantly in recent years, there can be no assurance that such growth will continue. Any weakness in the Chinese economy could result in a decrease in demand for electronic devices containing our products and, thereby, materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and prospects.

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Economic regulation in China could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and prospects.

We have a significant portion of our manufacturing capacity in mainland China. In addition, in 2014 approximately 62% of our total sales were shipped to customers in China. In recent years, the Chinese economy has experienced periods of rapid expansion and wide fluctuations in the rate of inflation. In response to these factors, the Chinese government has, from time to time, adopted measures to regulate growth and contain inflation, including measures designed to restrict credit or control prices. Such actions in the future could increase the cost of doing business in China or decrease the demand for our products in China and, thereby, have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and prospects.

We could be adversely affected by violations of the United States' Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the U.K.'s Bribery Act 2010 and similar worldwide anti-bribery laws.

The United States' Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA"), the United Kingdom's Bribery Act 2010 (the "U.K. Bribery Act") and similar anti-bribery laws in other jurisdictions generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to government officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Our policies mandate compliance with these anti-bribery laws. We operate in many parts of the world that may have experienced governmental corruption to some degree and, in certain circumstances, strict compliance with anti-bribery laws may conflict with local customs and practices. We train our staff concerning FCPA, the U.K. Bribery Act and related anti-bribery laws. We have established procedures and controls to monitor internal and external compliance. There can be no assurance that our internal controls and procedures always will protect us from reckless or criminal acts committed by our employees or agents. If we are found to be liable for FCPA, the U.K. Bribery Act and other anti-bribery law violations (either due to our own acts or inadvertence, or due to the acts or inadvertence of others), we could incur criminal or civil penalties or other sanctions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results.

We are subject to foreign currency risk as a result of our international operations.

We face exposure to adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates, principally the Chinese Yuan, the Taiwanese dollar, the Euro and the British Pound Sterling and, to a lesser extent, the Japanese Yen and the Hong Kong dollar. Our income and expenses are based on a mix of currencies and a decline in one currency relative to the other currencies could adversely affect our operating results. Furthermore, our operating results are reported in U.S. dollars, which is our reporting currency. In the event the U.S. dollar weakens against a foreign currency, we will experience a currency transaction loss, which could adversely affect our operating results. Also, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may have an adverse impact and be increasingly influential to our overall sales, profits and operating results as amounts that are measured in foreign currency are translated back to U.S. dollars for reporting purposes. Our foreign currency risk may change over time as the level of activity in foreign markets grows and could have an adverse impact upon our financial results, especially if the portion of our sales attributable to Europe increases. We do not usually employ hedging techniques designed to mitigate foreign currency exposures and, therefore, we could experience currency losses as these currencies fluctuate against the U.S. dollar.

China is experiencing rapid social, political and economic change, which has increased labor costs and other related costs that could make doing business in China less advantageous than in prior years. Increased labor costs in China could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Historically, labor in China has been readily available at a lower cost compared to other countries, and any increase in labor cost in China has been consistent with the projected annual increase in the inflation index and the amount of past labor cost increases. However, because China is experiencing rapid social, political and economic change, there can be no assurance that labor will continue to be available in China at costs consistent with historical levels. Any future

increase in labor cost in China is likely to be higher than historical and projected amounts and may occur multiple times in any given year. As a result of experiencing such rapid social, political and economic change, China is also likely to enact new, and/or revise its existing, labor laws and regulations on employee compensation and benefits. These changes in Chinese labor laws and regulations will likely to have an adverse effect on product manufacturing costs in China. Furthermore, if China workers go on strike to demand higher wages, our operations could be disrupted. Many of our suppliers are currently dealing with labor shortages in China, which may result in future supply delays and disruptions and may drive a substantial increase in their labor costs that is likely to be shared by us in the form of price increases to us. New or revised government labor laws or regulations, strikes or labor shortages could cause our product costs to rise and/or could cause manufacturing partners on whom we rely to exit the business. These events could have a material adverse impact on our product availability and quality, which would affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

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We may not continue to receive preferential tax treatment in Asia, thereby increasing our income tax expense and reducing our net income.

As an incentive for establishing our manufacturing subsidiaries in China, we receive preferential tax treatment. Governmental changes in foreign tax law may cause us not to be able to continue receiving these preferential tax treatments in the future, which may cause an increase in our income tax expense, thereby reducing our net income.

The distribution of any earnings of our foreign subsidiaries to the United States may be subject to United States income taxes, thus reducing our net income.

We intend to permanently reinvest overseas all earnings from foreign subsidiaries, except to the extent such undistributed earnings have previously been subject to US tax. As of December 31, 2014, we had undistributed earnings from non-U.S. operations of approximately \$408 million (including approximately \$36 million of restricted earnings, which are not available for dividends). Undistributed earnings of our China subsidiaries comprise \$341 million of this total. Additional U.S. federal and state income taxes of approximately \$109 million would be required should such earnings be repatriated to the U.S. as dividends.

In the future, if we plan to distribute earnings of our foreign subsidiaries to the U.S, we may be required to pay U.S. income taxes on these earnings to the extent we have not previously recorded deferred U.S. taxes on such earnings. Any such taxes would reduce our net income in the period in which these earnings are distributed.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMMON STOCK

Variations in our quarterly operating results may cause our stock price to be volatile.

We have experienced substantial variations in net sales, gross profit margin and operating results from quarter to quarter. We believe that the factors that influence this variability of quarterly results include:

- strength of the global economy and the stability of the financial markets;
- general economic conditions in the countries where we sell our products;
- seasonality and variability in the computing and communications market and our other end-markets;
- the timing of our and our competitors' new product introductions;
- product obsolescence;
- the scheduling, rescheduling and cancellation of large orders by our customers;
- the cyclical nature of the demand for our customers' products;
- our ability to develop new process technologies and achieve volume production at our fabrication facilities;
- changes in manufacturing yields;
- adverse movements in exchange rates, interest rates or tax rates; and
- the availability of adequate supply commitments from our outside suppliers or subcontractors.

Accordingly, a comparison of our operating results from period to period is not necessarily meaningful to investors and our operating results for any period do not necessarily indicate future performance. Variations in our quarterly results may trigger volatile changes in our stock price.

General or industry specific market conditions or stock market performance or domestic or international macroeconomic and geopolitical factors unrelated to our performance also may affect the price of our stock. For these reasons, investors should not rely on recent or historical trends to predict future stock prices, financial condition, operating results or cash flows. In addition, as discussed in Part I, Item 3 "Legal Proceedings" of this Annual Report, we

are involved in several lawsuits. Additional volatility in the price of our securities could result in the filing of additional litigation, which could result in substantial costs and the diversion of management time and resources.

We may enter into future acquisitions and take certain actions in connection with such acquisitions that could adversely affect the price of our Common Stock.

As part of our growth strategy, we expect to review acquisition prospects that would implement our vertical integration strategy or offer other growth opportunities. From time to time, we may be in various stages of discussions and we may acquire businesses, products or technologies in the future. In the event of future acquisitions, we could:

- use a significant portion of our available cash;
 - issue equity securities, which would dilute current stockholders' percentage ownership;
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- incur substantial debt;
- incur or assume contingent liabilities, known or unknown;
- incur amortization expenses related to intangibles;
- incur large, immediate accounting write-offs; and
- create goodwill and other intangible assets that may require impairment charges in the future.

Such actions by us could harm our operating results and adversely affect the price of our Common Stock.

Our directors, executive officers and significant stockholders hold a substantial portion of our Common Stock, which may lead to conflicts with other stockholders over corporate transactions and other corporate matters.

Our directors, executive officers and our affiliate, LSC, beneficially own approximately 26% of our outstanding Common Stock, including options to purchase shares of our Common Stock that are exercisable within 60 days of December 31, 2014. These stockholders, acting together, will be able to influence significantly all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and significant corporate transactions such as mergers or other business combinations. This control may delay, deter or prevent a third party from acquiring or merging with us, which could adversely affect the market price of our Common Stock.

LSC, our largest stockholder, owns approximately 17% (approximately 8.1 million shares) of our Common Stock. Some of our directors and executive officers may have potential conflicts of interest because of their positions with LSC or their ownership of LSC common stock.

Raymond Soong, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, is the Chairman of LSC, and is the Chairman of Lite-On Technology Corporation ("LTC"), a significant shareholder of LSC. C.H. Chen, our former President and Chief Executive Officer and currently the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, is also Vice Chairman of LSC and a board member of LTC. Dr. Keh-Shew Lu, a member of our Board of Directors and our President and Chief Executive Officer, is a board member of LTC and a board member of Nuvoton. L.P. Hsu, a member of the Board of Directors since 2007, serves as a consultant to LTC and a supervisor of the board of Nuvoton. Several of our directors and executive officers may own LSC common stock and/or hold options to purchase LSC common stock. Service on our Board of Directors and as a director or officer of LSC, or ownership of LSC common stock by our directors and executive officers, could create, or appear to create, actual or potential conflicts of interest when directors and officers are faced with decisions that could have different implications for LSC and us. For example, potential conflicts could arise in connection with decisions involving the Common Stock owned by LSC, or under the other agreements we may enter into with LSC. In 2014, 2013 and 2012, LSC accounted for approximately 3%, 4%, and 4%, respectively, of our silicon wafer supply, and 2%, 3% and 3%, respectively, of our finished goods supply.

We may have difficulty resolving any potential conflicts of interest with LSC, and even if we do, the resolution may be less favorable than if we were dealing with an unrelated third party.

We were formed in 1959, and our early corporate records are incomplete. As a result, we may have difficulty in assessing and defending against claims relating to rights to our Common Stock purporting to arise during periods for which our records are incomplete.

We were formed in 1959 under the laws of California and reincorporated in Delaware in 1968. We have had several transfer agents since being formed. In addition, our early corporate records, including our stock ledger, are incomplete. As a result, we may have difficulty in assessing and defending against claims relating to rights to our Common Stock purporting to arise during periods for which our records are incomplete.

Non-cash tender offers, debt equity swaps or equity exchanges to consummate our business activities are likely to have the effect of diluting the ownership interest of existing stockholders, including qualified stockholders who receive shares of our Common Stock in such business activities.

We, from time to time, may utilize non-cash tender offers, debt equity swaps or equity exchanges in accordance with the guidance and rules promulgated by the SEC to consummate our business activities. Such means to consummate our business activities will likely involve issuance of our Common Stock in large quantities and will subsequently dilute the ownership interest of existing stockholders, including stockholders who previously received shares of our Common Stock in such transactions. Any sales in the public market of the newly issued Common Stock could adversely affect prevailing market prices of our Common Stock. In addition, utilizing non-cash tender offers, debt equity swaps or equity exchanges may encourage short selling because such utilization could depress the price of our Common Stock.

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Anti-takeover effects of certain provisions of Delaware law and our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws, may hinder a take-over attempt.

Some provisions of Delaware law, our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may be deemed to have an anti-takeover effect and may delay or prevent a tender offer or takeover attempt, including those attempts that might result in a premium over the market price for the shares held by stockholders.

Section 203 of Delaware General Corporation Law may deter a take-over attempt.

Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law prohibits transactions between a Delaware corporation and an “interested stockholder,” which is defined as a person who, together with any affiliates or associates, beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, 15.0% or more of the outstanding voting shares of a Delaware corporation. This provision prohibits certain business combinations between an interested stockholder and a Delaware corporation for a period of three years after the date the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder, unless:

- (i) either the business combination or the transaction which resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder is approved by the corporation’s board of directors prior to the date the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder;
- (ii) the interested stockholder acquired at least 85.0% of the voting stock of the corporation (other than stock held by directors who are also officers or by certain employee stock plans) in the transaction in which the stockholder became an interested stockholder; or
- (iii) the business combination is approved by a majority of the board of directors and by the affirmative vote of 66 2/3% of the outstanding voting stock that is not owned by the interested stockholder.

For this purpose, business combinations include mergers, consolidations, sales or other dispositions of assets having an aggregate value in excess of 10.0% of the aggregate market value of the consolidated assets or outstanding stock of the corporation, and certain transactions that would increase the interested stockholder’s proportionate share ownership in the corporation.

Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaw Provisions may deter a take-over attempt.

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may have the effect of making it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of us. In particular, our certificate of incorporation authorizes our Board of Directors to issue, without further action by the stockholders, up to 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock with rights and preferences, including voting rights, designated from time to time by the Board of Directors. The existence of authorized but unissued shares of preferred stock enables our Board of Directors to render it more difficult or to discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a merger, tender offer, proxy contest or otherwise.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None

Item 2. Properties.

Our primary physical properties at December 31, 2014 were as follows:

Primary use	Location	Lease Expiration	Year Purchased	Sq. Ft.
Headquarters/R&D center	Plano, Texas		2010	42,000
Manufacturing facility/R&D/Logistics	Chengdu, China	May-61		32 acres
Manufacturing facility	Chengdu, China	Jun-16		40,000
Manufacturing facility	Chengdu, China	Jun-15		25,000
Logistics center	Shanghai, China	Dec-15		5,800
Manufacturing facility/R&D/Logistics	Shanghai, China	Feb-17		723,000
Manufacturing facility/R&D/Logistics	Shanghai, China	Feb-56		567,000
Manufacturing facility/R&D/Logistics	Shanghai, China	Mar-17		230,000
Manufacturing facility/R&D/Logistics	Shanghai, China	Dec-20		60,000
R&D center/Administrative	Shanghai, China	May-15		1,600
Regional sales office	Shanghai, China		2013	10,000
Regional sales office	Shanghai, China		2010	7,000
Regional sales office	Shanghai, China		2014	1,200
Regional sales office	Shenzhen, China	Jan-19		5,000
Administrative office	Xiamen, China	Mar-15		< 1,000
Administrative/Logistics	Manchester, England		2004	81,000
Manufacturing facility/R&D center	Manchester, England		1998	75,000
Regional sales office	Munich, Germany	Jul-16		6,000
Manufacturing facility/R&D center	Neuhaus, Germany		1996	53,000
Regional sales office	Gyunggi-Do, South Korea	Oct-16		< 1,000
Regional sales office	Seongnam-si, South Korea	May-16		2,000
R&D center	Hsinchu, Taiwan	Nov-15		26,000
Regional sales office	Kaohsiung City, Taiwan	Apr-15		< 1,000
Manufacturing facility	Taipei, Taiwan	Nov-15		62,000
R&D center/Logistics/Administrative	Taipei, Taiwan	Dec-15		50,000
Regional Sales/Administrative office	Taipei, Taiwan		2000-2008	11,000
Sales/Administrative/Logistics	Taipei, Taiwan		2006	35,500
Sales/Administrative/Logistics	Taipei, Taiwan		2014	11,000
Regional sales office	Amherst, New Hampshire	Monthly		< 1,000
Manufacturing facility/R&D center	Lee's Summit, Missouri	Dec-17		70,000
Land (future headquarters site)	Plano, Texas		2008	16 acres
Regional sales office/R&D center	San Jose, California	Jul-15		4,000
Regional sales/Administrative office	Westlake Village, California	May-16		1,500

We believe our current facilities are adequate for the foreseeable future.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

From time to time, we are involved in various legal proceedings that arise in the normal course of business. While we intend to defend any lawsuit vigorously, we presently believe that the ultimate outcome of any current pending legal

proceeding will not have any material adverse effect on our financial position, cash flows or operating results. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and unfavorable rulings could occur. An unfavorable ruling could include monetary damages, which could impact on our business and operating results for the period in which the ruling occurs or future periods. See Note 16 of the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements for detailed information regarding the status of our lawsuits.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.
Not Applicable.

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 traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market ("NasdaqGS") under the symbol "DIOD." In July 2000, November 2003, December 2005 and July 2007, we effected 50% stock dividends in the form of three-for-two stock splits. The following table shows the range of high and low closing sales prices per share for our Common Stock for each fiscal quarter from January 1, 2013 as reported by NasdaqGS.

Calendar Quarter Ended	Closing Sales Price of Common Stock	
	High	Low
First quarter 2015 (through February 20, 2015)	\$28.78	\$25.83
Fourth quarter 2014	27.74	20.00
Third quarter 2014	30.05	23.92
Second quarter 2014	30.30	25.80
First quarter 2014	26.12	22.12
Fourth quarter 2013	25.31	19.41
Third quarter 2013	28.02	24.10
Second quarter 2013	26.04	18.31
First quarter 2013	21.51	17.58

Holders and Recent Stock Price

On February 20, 2015, the closing sales price of our Common Stock as reported by NasdaqGS was \$28.15, and there were approximately 347 holders of record of our Common Stock.

Dividends

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our Common Stock, and currently do not intend to pay dividends in the foreseeable future as we intend to retain any earnings for use in our business. Our Credit Agreement with Bank of America N.A. permits us to pay dividends up to \$1.5 million per fiscal year to our stockholders so long as we have not defaulted and are in continuing operation at the time of such dividend. The payment of dividends is within the discretion of our Board of Directors, and will depend upon, among other things, our earnings, financial condition, capital requirements, and general business conditions.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The information regarding our equity compensation plans required to be disclosed by Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K is incorporated by reference from our 2015 definitive proxy statement into Item 12 of Part III of this Annual report.

Performance Graph

Set forth below is a line graph comparing the yearly percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return of our Common Stock against the cumulative total return of the Nasdaq Composite and the Nasdaq Industrial Index for the five calendar years ending December 31, 2014. The graph is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

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The graph shall not be deemed incorporated by reference by any general statement incorporating by reference this Annual Report into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates this information by reference, and shall not otherwise be deemed filed under such Acts.

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN SUMMARY

December 2014

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Diodes Incorporated	Return %		32.24	-21.08	-18.54	35.79	17.02
	Cum \$	100.00	132.24	104.36	85.01	115.43	135.08
NASDAQ Industrials Index	Return %		38.40	0.31	21.52	44.54	2.98
	Cum \$	100.00	138.40	138.83	168.70	243.84	251.12
NASDAQ Composite-Total Returns	Return %		18.02	-0.83	17.45	40.12	14.75
	Cum \$	100.00	118.02	117.04	137.47	192.62	221.02

Source: Data provided by Zacks Investment Research, Inc., copyright 2014. Used with permission. All rights reserved.

The graph assumes \$100 invested on December 31, 2009 in our Common Stock, the stock of the companies in the Nasdaq Composite Index and the stock of companies in the Nasdaq Industrial Index, and that all dividends received within a quarter, if any, were reinvested in that quarter.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We did not repurchase shares of our Common Stock in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The following selected consolidated financial data for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2014 through 2010 is qualified in its entirety by, and should be read in conjunction with, the other information and consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, appearing elsewhere herein. Certain immaterial amounts as presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to 2014 financial statement presentation.

(In thousands, except per share data)	Years ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Statement of Income Data					
Net sales	\$890,651	\$826,846	\$633,806	\$635,251	\$612,886
Gross profit	277,279	237,836	161,586	193,697	224,869
Selling, general and administrative	133,701	132,106	101,363	89,974	88,784
Research and development	52,136	48,302	33,761	27,231	26,584
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets	7,914	8,078	5,122	4,503	4,425
Impairment of goodwill	-	5,318	-	-	-
Restructuring	-	1,535	-	-	-
Loss (gain) on sale of assets	(983)	216	(3,556)	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	144
Total operating expenses	192,768	195,555	136,690	121,708	119,937
Income from operations	84,511	42,281	24,896	71,989	104,932
Interest income	1,470	1,274	778	1,024	2,842
Interest expense	(4,332)	(5,580)	(876)	(3,139)	(5,229)
Amortization of debt discount	-	-	-	(6,032)	(7,656)
Gain (loss) on securities carried at fair value	1,364	601	7,100	(1,039)	-
Other income (expense)	2,979	9	(1,091)	861	3,214
Income before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	85,992	38,585	30,807	63,664	98,103
Income tax provision	20,359	14,481	4,825	10,157	17,839
Net income	65,633	24,104	25,982	53,507	80,264
Less: net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(1,955)	2,428	(1,830)	(2,770)	(3,531)
Net income attributable to common stockholders	63,678	26,532	24,152	50,737	76,733
Earnings per share attributable to common stockholders:					
Basic	\$1.35	\$0.57	\$0.53	\$1.12	\$1.74
Diluted	\$1.31	\$0.56	\$0.51	\$1.09	\$1.68
Number of shares used in computation:					
Basic	47,184	46,363	45,780	45,202	44,146
Diluted	48,594	47,658	46,899	46,713	45,546
Balance Sheet Data					
As of December 31,					
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total assets	\$1,179,157	\$1,162,258	\$920,063	\$793,064	\$846,550
Working capital	537,534	493,169	377,892	317,087	289,387
Long-term debt, net of current portion	140,787	182,799	44,131	2,857	3,393
Total Diodes Incorporated stockholders' equity	768,275	702,742	677,185	633,760	541,444

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

The following section discusses management's view of the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of Diodes Incorporated and its subsidiaries (collectively, "the Company," "our Company," "we," "our," "ours," or "us") and should be read together with the consolidated financial statements and the notes to consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements and information relating to our Company. We generally identify forward-looking statements by the use of terminology such as "may," "will," "could," "should," "potential," "continue," "expect," "intend," "plan," "estimate," "anticipate," "believe," "project," or similar phrases or the negatives of such phrases. We base these statements on our beliefs as well as assumptions we made using information currently available to us. Such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including those identified in Part I, Item 1A. "Risk Factors," as well as other matters not yet known to us or not currently considered material by us. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should

underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. Given these risks and uncertainties, prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements do not guarantee future performance and should not be considered as statements of fact.

You should not unduly rely on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Unless required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect new information or future events or otherwise. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the “Act”) provides certain “safe harbor” provisions for forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements made in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are made pursuant to the Act.

Summary of the Year Ended December 31, 2014

- Net sales for 2014 increased approximately 8% to a record \$891 million, compared to \$827 million in 2013;
- Gross profit for 2014 was \$277 million, or 31.1% of net sales, an increase of 17% from the \$238 million, or 28.8% of net sales, in 2013. BCD’s margins improved from 2013 to 2014 but still negatively impacted our total gross margin by approximately 160 basis points, as compared to approximately 120 basis points in 2013;
- Selling, general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of net sales, decreased 100 basis points to 15.0% for 2014 compared to 16.0% for 2013;
- Net income attributable to common stockholders for 2014 was \$64 million, or \$1.31 per diluted share, an increase of 140% from the \$27 million, or \$0.56 per diluted share, in 2013; and
- Cash flow from operations for 2014 was \$134 million, an increase of 22% from the \$110 million generated in 2013.

Business Acquisitions

In the first quarter of 2013, we completed the acquisition of BCD for an aggregate consideration of approximately \$155 million, excluding acquisition costs, fees and expenses, plus a \$5 million employee retention plan. The acquisition was funded by borrowings on our bank credit facilities. BCD’s financial results have been included in the consolidated financial statements from March 1, 2013.

Business Outlook

Looking forward, we remain focused on achieving our goal of \$1 billion in annual net sales with model gross margins of 35%. Acquisitions remain a key part of our growth strategy to reach our net sales goal. We have a solid pipeline of designs and expanded customer relationships across all regions and product lines. The success of our business depends, among other factors, on the strength of the global economy and the stability of the financial markets, our customers’ demand for our products, the ability of our customers to meet their payment obligations, the likelihood of customers not canceling or deferring existing orders, and end-user consumers’ demand for items containing our products in the end-markets we serve. We believe the long-term outlook for our business remains generally favorable despite the uncertainties in the global economy as we continue to execute on the strategy that has proven successful for us over the years. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Business Outlook” in Part II, Item 7 and “Risk Factors – The success of our business depends on the strength of the global economy and the stability of the financial markets, and any weaknesses in these areas may have a material adverse effect on our net sales, operating results and financial condition.” in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report for additional information.

Factors Relevant to Our Results of Operations

In 2014, the following factors affected, and, we believe, will continue to affect, our results of operations:

- We continue to experience pressure from our customers to reduce the selling price for our products, and we expect future improvements in net income to result primarily from increases in sales volume and improvements in product mix, as well as manufacturing cost reductions in order to offset any reduction in average selling prices of our products.
- For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, our original equipment manufacturer (“OEM”) and electronic manufacturing services (“EMS”) customers together accounted for 35%, 35% and 47% of net sales, respectively, while our global network of distributors accounted for 65%, 65% and 53% of net sales, respectively. The percentage of net sales to our global network of distributors has increased primarily because the majority of BCD net sales are to distributors.

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- Our gross profit margin was 31.1% in 2014, compared to 28.8% in 2013 and 25.5% in 2012. Our gross profit margin increased in 2014 due primarily to lower gold prices, improved product mix, copper wire conversion and cost reduction efforts. Future gross profit margins will depend primarily on market prices, our product mix, manufacturing cost savings, and the demand for our products.
- For 2014, the percentage of our net sales derived from our Asian subsidiaries was 80%, compared to 82% in 2013 and 79% in 2012. Europe accounted for approximately 10%, 9% and 11% of our net sales in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. In addition, North America accounted for approximately 10%, 9% and 10% of our net sales in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.
- For 2014, our capital expenditures were approximately 7% of net sales, which is lower than our previous 10% to 12% of net sales model. For 2015, capital expenditures may be on the higher end of our reduced 5% to 9% of net sales model due to the delay of the receipt of some assembly and test equipment into 2015.
- During 2014, we invested approximately \$46 million in our manufacturing and wafer fabrication facilities in China, and we expect to continue to invest in our facilities, although the amount to be invested will depend on product demand and new product developments.
- Our investment in research and development for 2014 increased to approximately \$52 million, or 5.9% of net sales, compared to \$48 million, or 5.8% of net sales, in 2013. We expect research and development costs to continue to increase as we look to invest in developing new products.

Description of Sales and Expenses

Net sales

The principal factors that have affected or could affect our net sales from period to period are:

- The condition of the economy in general and of the semiconductor industry in particular,
- Our customers' adjustments in their order levels,
- Changes in our pricing policies or the pricing policies of our competitors or suppliers,
- The addition or termination of key supplier relationships,
- The rate of introduction and acceptance by our customers of new products,
- Our ability to compete effectively with our current and future competitors,
- Our ability to enter into and renew key corporate and strategic relationships with our customers, vendors and strategic alliances,
- Changes in foreign currency exchange rates,
- A major disruption of our information technology infrastructure,
- Unforeseen catastrophic events, such as armed conflict, terrorism, fires, typhoons and earthquakes, and
- Any other disruptions, such as labor shortages, unplanned maintenance or other manufacturing problems.

Cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold includes manufacturing costs for our semiconductors and our wafers. These costs include raw materials used in our manufacturing processes as well as labor costs and overhead expenses. Cost of goods sold is also impacted by yield improvements, capacity utilization and manufacturing efficiencies. In addition, cost of goods sold includes the cost of products that we purchase from other manufacturers and sell to our customers. Cost of goods sold is also affected by inventory obsolescence if our inventory management is not efficient.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses relate primarily to compensation and associated expenses for personnel in general management, sales and marketing, information technology, engineering, human resources, procurement, planning and finance, and sales commissions, as well as outside legal, investor relations, accounting, consulting and other operating expenses.

Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses consist of compensation and associated costs of employees engaged in research and development projects, as well as materials and equipment used for these projects. Research and development expenses are primarily associated with our wafer facilities in China, Kansas City, Missouri and Manchester, United Kingdom (“U.K.”) and our manufacturing facilities in China, as well as with our engineers in the U.S. and Taiwan. All research and development expenses are expensed as incurred.

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Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets

Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets consists of assets such as developed technologies and customer relationships.

Impairment of goodwill

Impairment of goodwill consists of the impairment amount recognized as a result of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeding its implied fair value.

Restructuring

Restructuring consists of charges to reduce our cost structure to enhance operating effectiveness and improve profitability.

Gain on sale of assets

Gain on sale of assets consists of the sale of certain assets such as intangibles or buildings.

Interest income / expense

Interest income consists of interest earned on our cash and investment balances. Interest expense consists of interest payable on our outstanding credit facilities and other debt instruments.

Gain (loss) on securities carried at fair value

From time to time we may hold investments in the form of common stock or some other similar equivalent and have elected fair value accounting treatment.

Income tax provision

Our global presence requires us to pay income taxes in a number of jurisdictions. See Note 11 of "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" for additional information.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest

This represents the minority investors' share of our subsidiaries' earnings.

Net income attributable to common stockholders

Net income attributable to common stockholders is net income less net income attributable to noncontrolling interest.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the percentage that certain items in the statement of income bear to net sales and the percentage dollar increase (decrease) of such items from period to period.

	Percent of Net Sales			Percentage Dollar Increase (Decrease)	
	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013	2012	'13 to '14	'12 to '13
Net sales	100 %	100 %	100 %	8 %	31 %
Cost of goods sold	(68.9)	(71.2)	(74.5)	4	25
Gross profit	31.1	28.8	25.5	17	47
Operating expenses	(21.6)	(23.0)	(21.0)	(1)	43
Income from operations	9.5	6.0	4.0	100	70
Interest income	0.2	0.0	0.0	15	64
Interest expense and amortization of debt discount	(0.5)	(1.0)	0.0	(22)	537
Gain (loss) on securities carried at fair value	0.2	0.0	1.0	127	(92)
Other income (expenses)	0.3	0.0	0.0	33000	(101)
Income before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	9.7	5.0	5.0	123	25
Income tax provision	2.3	2.0	1.0	41	200
Net income	7.4	3.0	4.0	172	(7)
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	(181)	(233)
Net income attributable to common stockholders	7.1	3.0	4.0	140	10

The following discussion explains in greater detail our consolidated operating results and financial condition. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report (in thousands).

Year 2014 Compared to Year 2013

	2014	2013
Net sales	\$890,651	\$826,846

Net sales for 2014 increased approximately \$64 million to \$891 million from \$827 million for 2013. The 8% increase in net sales represented an approximately 8% increase in units sold, which was due primarily to net sales increases in our Asia markets. Average selling prices for 2014 were flat compared to 2013.

2014	2013
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Cost of goods sold	\$613,372	\$589,010
Gross profit	\$277,279	\$237,836
Gross profit margin	31.1 %	28.8 %

Cost of goods sold increased approximately \$24 million, or 4%, for 2014 to \$613 million, compared to \$589 million for 2013. As a percent of sales, cost of goods sold decreased from 71.2% for 2013 to 68.9% for 2014. Our average unit cost decreased by approximately 3%.

Gross profit for 2014 increased approximately 17% to \$277 million from \$238 million for 2013. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales was 31.1% for 2014, compared to 28.8% for 2013. The increase in gross margin was primarily due to lower gold prices, improved product mix, copper wire conversion and cost reduction efforts.

	2014	2012
Selling, general and administrative ("SG&A")	\$133,701	\$132,106

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SG&A for 2014 increased approximately \$2 million, or 1.2%, to \$134 million, compared to \$132 million for 2013, due primarily to increased selling expenses, partly offset by reduced retention bonus related to the BCD acquisition. SG&A, as a percentage of net sales, improved to 15.0% in 2014, from 16.0% in 2013.

	2014	2013
Research and development ("R&D")	\$52,136	\$48,302

R&D for 2014 increased approximately \$4 million, or 8%, to \$52 million, compared to \$48 million for 2013, due primarily to an increase in employee related costs. R&D, as a percentage of net sales, was 6% for both 2014 and 2013.

	2014	2013
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets	\$7,914	\$8,078

Amortization of acquisition-related intangibles was approximately \$8 million for both 2014 and 2013, which was due primarily to the amortization expense on the acquired intangibles of BCD.

	2014	2013
Impairment of goodwill	\$ -	\$5,318

Goodwill impairment for 2013 was approximately \$5 million which was related to Eris. There was no goodwill impairment for 2014.

	2014	2013
Restructuring	\$ -	\$1,535

There were no restructuring related costs for 2014, compared to restructuring related costs of approximately \$2 million for 2013 related to termination and severance costs of our U.K. development team and the closure of our New York sales office.

	2014	2013
Loss (gain) on sale of assets	\$(983)	\$216

We recorded a \$1 million gain on sale of assets for 2014, due to the sale of a building in Taiwan.

	2014	2013
Interest income	\$1,470	\$1,274

Interest income for both 2014 and 2013 was approximately \$1 million from interest earned on bank deposits and short-term investments.

	2014	2013
Interest expense	\$4,332	\$5,580

Interest expense for 2014 was approximately \$4 million, compared to \$5 million for 2013, due primarily to the repayment of \$40 million on our revolving senior credit facility.

	2014	2013
Gain on securities carried at fair value	\$1,364	\$601

Gain on securities carried at fair value was approximately \$1 million for both 2014 and 2013, due primarily to unrealized and realized gains on trading securities.

	2014	2013
Other income (expense)	\$2,979	\$ 9

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Other income for 2014 was approximately \$3 million, and included approximately \$2 million in currency gains. Other income for 2013 was negligible, compared to other expense of \$1 million for 2012. Included in other income for 2013 were foreign currency gains and miscellaneous income.

	2014	2013
Income tax provision	\$20,359	\$14,481

We recognized income tax expense of approximately \$20 million for 2014, resulting in an effective tax rate of approximately 24%, as compared to 38% for 2013. Income tax expense for 2013 includes approximately \$5 million of additional tax expense related to a tax audit by the China tax authorities. The increase in tax expense from 2013 to 2014 is due primarily to the increase in pretax earnings during the same period.

	2014	2013
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	\$(1,955)	\$2,428

Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interest primarily represents the minority investors' share of the earnings of certain China subsidiaries and Eris. The noncontrolling interest in the subsidiaries and their equity balances are reported separately in the consolidation of our financial statements. The loss attributable to noncontrolling interest for 2013 was due primarily to the goodwill impairment attributable to Eris, of which 49% was recognized in noncontrolling interest.

	2014	2013
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$63,678	\$26,532

Net income attributable to common stockholders increased 140% to approximately \$64 million (or \$1.35 basic earnings per share and \$1.31 diluted earnings per share) for 2014, compared to \$27 million (or \$0.57 basic earnings per share and \$0.56 diluted earnings per share) for 2013. The 140% increase in net income attributable to common stockholders for 2014 was due primarily to an 8% increase in net sales, a 230 basis point increase in gross margin, a 100 basis point improvement in total operating expenses as a percentage of net sales, and a 138 basis point reduction in our effective tax rate.

Year 2013 Compared to Year 2012

	2013	2012
Net sales	\$826,846	\$633,806

Net sales for 2013 increased approximately \$193 million to \$827 million from \$634 million for 2012. The 31% increase in net sales represented an approximately 25% increase in units sold and a 5% increase in ASP. The net sales increase for 2013 was primarily attributable to our past design win momentum and new product initiatives, combined with the inclusion of ten months of BCD net sales.

	2013	2012
Cost of goods sold	\$589,010	\$472,220

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Gross profit	\$237,836	\$161,586
Gross profit margin	28.8 %	25.5 %

Cost of goods sold increased approximately \$117 million, or 25%, for 2013 to \$589 million, compared to \$472 million for 2012. As a percent of sales, cost of goods sold decreased from 74.5% for 2012 to 71.2% for 2013. Our average unit cost was relatively flat.

Gross profit for 2013 increased approximately 47% to \$238 million from \$162 million for 2012. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales was 28.8% for 2013, compared to 25.5% for 2012. The increase in gross margin was due primarily to lower gold prices, improved product mix, stable pricing, copper wire conversion and cost reduction efforts.

	2013	2012
Selling, general and administrative ("SG&A")	\$132,106	\$101,363

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SG&A for 2013 increased approximately \$31 million, or 30%, to \$132 million, compared to \$101 million for 2012. SG&A, as a percentage of net sales, was approximately 16% in 2013 and 2012. The dollar amount increase in SG&A included increases in wages, including BCD retention costs, freight and professional fees, which was due primarily to the acquisition of BCD.

	2013	2012
Research and development ("R&D")	\$48,302	\$33,761

R&D for 2013 increased approximately \$15 million to \$48 million, or 6% of net sales, compared to \$34 million, or 5% of net sales, for 2012. The increase in R&D included increases in wages, including BCD retention costs related to the acquisition of BCD.

	2013	2012
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets	\$8,078	\$5,122

Amortization of acquisition-related intangibles was \$8 million for 2013, compared to \$5 million for 2012. The \$3 million increase was primarily due to the amortization expense on the acquired intangibles as part of the acquisition of BCD.

	2013	2012
Impairment of goodwill	\$5,318	\$ -

Impairment of goodwill was approximately \$5 million for 2013. The carrying amount of a reporting unit's (Eris Technology Corporation) goodwill exceeded its implied fair value, and therefore an impairment loss was recognized

	2013	2012
Restructuring	\$1,535	\$ -

Restructuring expense was approximately \$2 million for 2013. In the second quarter of 2013, we initiated restructuring plans primarily relating to our U.K. development team and the closure of our New York sales office. The amounts recorded primarily relate to termination and severance costs. All restructuring was completed in the third quarter of 2013.

	2013	2012
Loss (gain) on sale of assets	\$216	\$(3,556)

Gain on sale of assets was approximately \$4 million for 2012, which was due primarily to the sale of an intangible asset located in Europe and a sale of a building located in Taiwan.

	2013	2012
Interest income	\$1,274	\$778

Interest income for both 2013 and 2012 was approximately \$1 million, which was due primarily to interest earned on bank accounts.

	2013	2012
Interest expense	\$5,580	\$876

Interest expense for 2013 was approximately \$6 million, compared to approximately \$1 million for 2012. The \$5 million increase is due primarily to the borrowing under the \$300 million revolving senior credit facility in connection with acquiring BCD.

	2013	2012
Gain (loss) on securities carried at fair value	\$601	\$7,100

Gain on securities carried at fair value for 2013 was approximately \$1 million compared to approximately \$7 million for 2012. For 2013, the gain was from unrealized and realized gains in trading securities. For 2012, the gain resulted from a \$4 million

unrealized gain on the shares of common stock of BCD held as an investment and a \$3 million realized gain on the shares of common stock of Eris prior to obtaining a controlling interest.

	2013	2012
Other income (expense)	\$ 9	\$(1,091)

Other income for 2013 was negligible, compared to other expense of approximately \$1 million for 2012. Included in other income for 2013 were foreign currency gains and miscellaneous income. Included in other expense for 2012 were foreign currency losses, partially offset by miscellaneous income.

	2013	2012
Income tax provision	\$14,481	\$4,825

We recognized income tax expense of approximately \$15 million for 2013, resulting in an effective tax rate of approximately 38%, as compared to 16% for 2012. Income tax expense for 2013 includes \$5 million additional tax expense in regard to a tax audit by the China tax authorities. In addition, the mix of pretax earnings among foreign and domestic subsidiaries changed from 2012 to 2013, resulting in an increased effective tax rate.

	2013	2012
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	\$2,428	\$(1,830)

Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interest primarily represents the minority investors' share of the earnings of certain China subsidiaries and Eris. During 2012, we acquired approximately 51% of the outstanding common stock of Eris, and the income or loss attributable to the 49% noncontrolling interest is included in this account. The joint venture investments were eliminated in the consolidation of our financial statements, and the activities of our subsidiaries were included therein. The noncontrolling interest in the subsidiaries and their equity balances are reported separately in the consolidation of our financial statements. The loss attributable to noncontrolling interest for 2013 was impacted by the impairment of goodwill of approximately \$5 million (attributable to Eris), of which 49% was recognized in noncontrolling interest.

	2013	2012
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$26,532	\$24,152

Net income attributable to common stockholders increased approximately 10% to \$27 million (or \$0.57 basic earnings per share and \$0.56 diluted earnings per share) for 2013, compared to \$24 million (or \$0.53 basic earnings per share and \$0.51 diluted earnings per share) for 2012. Net income attributable to common stockholders for 2013 was impacted by impairment of goodwill, acquisition accounting expenses related to the acquisition of BCD and increased interest expense due to borrowings under our \$300 million revolving senior credit facility.

Financial Condition

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents, funds from operations and, if necessary, borrowings under our credit facilities. As of December 31, 2014, we have a U.S. credit agreement consisting of a \$300 million

revolving senior credit facility (the “Revolver”). The Revolver matures on January 8, 2018, and as of December 31, 2014, \$139 million was outstanding. In addition, we have foreign credit facilities with borrowing capacity of approximately \$92 million of which \$1 million was outstanding and \$3 million was used for import and export guarantees and bank acceptance notes as of December 31, 2014. Our primary liquidity requirements have been to meet our capital expenditure needs and to fund on-going operations. For 2014, 2013, and 2012, our working capital was \$538 million, \$493 million, and \$378 million, respectively. Our working capital increased in 2014 due primarily to the increase in cash and cash equivalents, and a decrease in accounts payable. Our working capital increased in 2013 due primarily to the consolidation of BCD’s net assets as a result of the acquisition. We expect cash generated by our operations together with existing cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and available credit facilities to be sufficient to satisfy our working capital needs, capital asset purchases, outstanding commitments and other liquidity requirements associated with our existing operations for at least the next 12 months.

In 2014, 2013 and 2012, our capital expenditures were approximately \$59 million, \$44 million and \$60 million, respectively, which includes approximately \$18 million, \$7 million and \$14 million of capital expenditures related to the investment agreement with the Management Committee of the Chengdu Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone (the “CDHT”) for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Our capital expenditures for these periods were primarily related to manufacturing expansion in our facilities in China

and, to a lesser extent, our wafer fabrication facility in the U.S. and office buildings. Capital expenditures in 2014 were approximately 7% of our net sales, which was lower than our previous historical 10% to 12% model.

In 2010, we announced an investment agreement with the Management Committee of the CDHT. Under this agreement, we formed a joint venture with a Chinese partner, Chengdu Ya Guang Electronic Company Limited (“Ya Guang”), to establish a semiconductor assembly and test facility in Chengdu, China. We currently own 95% of the joint venture. The CDHT granted the joint venture a 50 year land lease, provides temporary facilities for up to three years at a subsidized rent while the manufacturing facility is constructed and provides corporate and employee tax incentives, tax refunds, subsidies and other financial support. This is a long-term, multi-year project that will provide us additional capacity as needed. As of December 31, 2014, we have invested \$65 million, primarily for infrastructure, buildings and equipment related capital expenditures.

In March 2013 we completed the acquisition of BCD for an aggregate consideration of approximately \$155 million, excluding acquisition costs, fees and expenses, plus a \$5 million employee retention plan. The acquisition was funded by drawings on our bank credit facility. As part of our strategy to expand our semiconductor product offerings and to maximize our market opportunities, we may acquire product lines or companies in order to enhance our portfolio and accelerate our new offerings, which could have a material impact on liquidity and require us to draw down on our credit facilities or increase our borrowings and limits.

We intend to permanently reinvest overseas all of our earnings from our foreign subsidiaries, except to the extent such undistributed earnings have previously been subject to U.S. tax. Accordingly, deferred U.S. taxes are not recorded on undistributed foreign earnings. As of December 31, 2014, our foreign subsidiaries held approximately \$243 million of cash, cash equivalents and investments of which approximately \$202 million would be subject to a potential tax if repatriated to the U.S as dividends.

Restricted cash is pledged as collateral when we enter into agreements with banks for certain banking facilities. As of December 31, 2014, restricted cash of \$2 million was pledged as collateral for issuance of bank acceptance notes and letters of credit.

As of December 31, 2014, we had short-term investments of approximately \$12 million. These investments are highly liquid with maturity dates greater than three months at the date of purchase. We generally can access these investments in a relatively short amount of time but in doing so we generally forfeit a portion of interest income.

Discussion of Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents have increased from \$157 million at December 31, 2012, to \$192 million at December 31, 2013, and to \$243 million at December 31, 2014. The increase from 2012 to 2013 was due primarily to cash acquired in connection with the acquisition of BCD. The increase during 2014 was due primarily to the increase in cash provided by operating activities and cash used in connection with the acquisition of BCD in 2013, and was offset by the advance on the revolving note.

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2014	2013	Change	2013	2012	Change
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$134,272	\$109,891	\$24,381	\$109,891	\$64,221	\$45,670
Net cash used by investing activities	(42,768)	(186,402)	143,634	(186,402)	(77,419)	(108,983)
Net cash provided by (used by) financing activities	(35,759)	112,361	(148,120)	112,361	38,542	73,819

Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(9,380)	3,664	(13,044)	3,664	2,267	1,397
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$46,365	\$39,514	\$6,851	\$39,514	\$27,611	\$11,903
Operating Activities						

Net cash provided by operating activities for 2014 was approximately \$134 million, due primarily to \$66 million of net income, \$77 million of depreciation and amortization and \$14 million from non-cash share-based compensation, partially offset by decreases in prepaids and accounts payable. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$110 million for 2013, due primarily to \$24 million of net income, \$74 million of depreciation and amortization, \$14 million from non-cash, share-based compensation, and a \$15 million reduction in inventories, partially offset by increases in accounts receivable and decreases in accounts payable. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$64 million for 2012, due primarily to \$26 million in net income, \$64 million in depreciation and amortization, and \$14 million in non-cash, share-based compensation, partially offset by increases in accounts receivable and inventories and a decrease in accounts payable.

Net cash provided by operating activities increased by approximately \$24 million from 2013 to 2014. This increase resulted primarily from an increase in net income, non-cash related items such as depreciation, amortization, and changes in operating assets and liabilities.

Net cash provided by operating activities increased by approximately \$46 million from 2012 to 2013. This increase resulted primarily from an increase in non-cash related items such as depreciation, amortization, impairment of goodwill, and changes in operating assets and liabilities.

Investing Activities

Net cash used by investing activities for 2014 was approximately \$43 million, due primarily to \$58 million in capital expenditures, and \$2 million in equity investment, partially offset by a \$14 million decrease in short-term investments and restricted cash.

Net cash used by investing activities for 2013 was approximately \$186 million, due primarily to \$125 million used for acquisitions, net of cash acquired, \$47 million in capital expenditures and \$23 million used for purchases of short-term investments, partially offset by other investing items.

Net cash used by investing activities for 2012 was approximately \$77 million, due primarily to \$20 million used for acquisitions, net of cash acquired and \$58 million in capital expenditures.

Financing Activities

Net cash used by financing activities for 2014 was approximately \$36 million, due primarily to a \$47 million reduction of debt, partially offset by \$6 million in proceeds from the stock options exercised.

Net cash provided by financing activities for 2013 was approximately \$112 million, due primarily to a \$181 million draw down on our Revolver, partially offset by \$62 million of debt repayments.

Net cash provided by financing activities for 2012 was approximately \$39 million, due primarily to a \$40 million draw down on our previous term loan.

Debt instruments

In January 2013, we and Diodes International B.V. (the "BV Entity") (collectively with us, the "Borrowers") and certain subsidiaries of ours as guarantors, entered into a Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with Bank of America ("BoA") and other participating lenders (collectively, the "Lenders").

The Credit Agreement provides for a five-year, \$300 million Revolver, which includes \$10 million swing line sublimit, a \$10 million letter of credit sublimit, and \$20 million alternative currency sublimit. The Borrowers may from time to time request increases in the aggregate commitment under the Credit Agreement of up to \$200 million, subject to the lenders electing to increase their commitments or by means of the addition of new Lenders, and subject to at least half of each increase in aggregate commitment being in the form of term loans ("Incremental Term Loans"), with the remaining amount of each being an increase the amount of the Revolver. Incremental Term Loans will be based on pricing and amortization terms to be agreed upon.

The Revolver matures on January 8, 2018 (the "Revolver Maturity Date"). Incremental Term Loans mature no earlier than the Revolver Maturity Date. The proceeds under the Revolver and the Incremental Term Loans may be used for the purposes of refinancing certain existing debt, for working capital and capital expenditures, and for general

corporate purposes, including financing permitted acquisitions. The B.V. Entity's obligations under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by us. Each Borrower's obligations under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by certain of that Borrower's subsidiaries. The Borrower's obligations under the Credit Agreement are secured by substantially all assets of the Borrowers and certain of their subsidiaries.

Under the Revolver, the Borrowers may borrow through Base Rate Loans (as defined) in United States Dollars ("USD") or through Eurocurrency Rate Loans (as defined) in USD, Euros, British Pounds Sterling or another currencies approved by the Lenders subject, as to all currencies other than USD, to the Alternative Currency sublimit. Base Rate Loans bear interest at a fluctuating rate per annum equal to the sum of (a) the highest of (i) the Federal Funds Rate plus one-half of 1.00%, (ii) the rate of interest in effect for such day as publicly announced from time to time by BoA as its "prime rate," and (iii) the Eurocurrency Rate plus 1.00%, plus (b) an amount between 0.50% per annum and 1.25% per annum, based upon the Borrowers' and their subsidiaries' Consolidated Leverage

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Ratio. Eurocurrency Rate Loans bear interest at LIBOR plus an amount between 1.50% and 2.25% per annum, based upon the Borrowers' and their subsidiaries' Consolidated Leverage Ratio.

The Credit Agreement contains certain financial and non-financial covenants, including, but not limited to, a maximum Consolidated Leverage Ratio, a minimum Consolidated Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio, and restrictions on liens, indebtedness, investments, fundamental changes, dispositions, and restricted payments (including dividends). As of December 31, 2014, our outstanding balance was \$139 million and we were in compliance with the bank covenants.

As of December 31, 2014, our U.S., Asia and Europe subsidiaries had unused and available credit lines of up to an aggregate of approximately \$89 million, with several financial institutions. In some cases, our foreign credit lines are unsecured, uncommitted and may be repayable on demand, except for two Taiwanese credit facilities that are collateralized by assets. Our foreign credit lines bear interest at LIBOR or similar indices plus a specified margin. At December 31, 2014, there was \$1 million outstanding on these credit lines, and the interest rates ranged from 1.75% to 3.73%. See Note 7 of "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" of this Annual Report for additional information.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any transactions, arrangements and other relationships with unconsolidated entities that will affect our liquidity or capital resources. We have no special purpose entities that provided off-balance sheet financing, liquidity or market or credit risk support, nor do we engage in leasing, hedging or research and development services, that could expose us to liability that is not reflected on the face of our financial statements.

Contractual Obligations

The following table represents our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt	\$141,075	\$287	\$590	\$139,614	\$584
Interest on long-term debt ¹	10,880	2,692	5,384	2,733	71
Capital leases	399	195	204	-	-
Operating leases	27,426	8,138	13,815	5,472	-
Defined benefit obligations	12,521	2,433	4,865	5,224	-
Purchase obligations	34,927	34,927	-	-	-
Total obligations	\$227,228	\$48,672	\$24,859	\$153,043	\$655

(1) Interest on long-term debt assumes there is no change in the \$139 million revolver outstanding as of December 31, 2014, which expires January 2018.

Tax liabilities are not included in the above contractual obligations as we cannot make reasonable estimates of the amount and period in which those tax liabilities would be paid. See "Accounting for income taxes" below and Note 11 of "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" of this Annual Report for additional information.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires that management make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of net sales and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, which are based upon historical experiences, market trends and financial forecasts and projections, and upon various other assumptions that management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances at that certain point in time. Actual results may differ, significantly at times, from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe the following critical accounting policies and estimates affect the significant estimates and judgments we use in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements, and may involve a higher degree of judgment and complexity than others.

Revenue recognition

Net sales (revenue) are recognized when there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists, when delivery has occurred, when the price to the buyer is fixed or determinable and when collectability of the receivable is reasonably assured. These elements are met when title to the products is passed to the buyers, which is generally when product is shipped to the customer or when product

is delivered to the customer. Generally, we recognize net sales upon shipment to manufacturers (direct ship) as well as upon sales to distributors using the “sell in” model, which is when product is shipped to the distributors (point of purchase).

Certain customers have limited rights of return and/or are entitled to price adjustments on products held in their inventory or upon sale to their end customers. We reduce net sales in the period of sale for estimates of product returns, distributor price adjustments and other allowances. Our reserve estimates are based upon historical data as well as projections of sales, distributor inventories, price adjustments, average selling prices and market conditions. Actual returns and adjustments could be significantly different from our estimates and provisions, resulting in an adjustment to net sales.

We record allowances/reserves for the following items: (i) ship and debit, which arise when we, from time to time based on market conditions, issue credit to certain distributors upon their shipments to their end customers, (ii) stock rotation, which are contractual obligations that permit certain distributors, up to four times a year, to return a portion of their inventory based on historical shipments to them in exchange for an equal and offsetting order, and (iii) price protection, which arise when market conditions cause average selling prices to decrease and we issue credit to certain distributors on their inventory.

Ship and debit reserves are recorded as a reduction to net sales with a corresponding reduction to accounts receivable. Stock rotation reserves are recorded as a reduction to net sales with a corresponding reduction to cost of goods sold for the estimated cost of inventory that is expected to be returned. Price protection reserves are recorded as a reduction to net sales with a corresponding increase in accrued liabilities.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined principally by the first-in, first-out method. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our inventory for obsolescence and slow-moving items. This evaluation includes analysis of sales levels, sales projections, and purchases by item, as well as raw material usage related to our manufacturing facilities. If our review indicates a reduction in utility below carrying value, we reduce our inventory to a new cost basis. If future demand or market conditions are different than our current estimates, an inventory adjustment may be required, and would be reflected in cost of goods sold in the period the revision is made.

Accounting for income taxes

As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate 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. A valuation allowance is provided against deferred tax assets unless it is more likely than not that such deferred tax assets will be realized. This analysis requires considerable judgment and is subject to change to reflect future events and changes in the tax laws.

The benefit of a tax position is recognized only if it is more likely than not that the tax position would be sustained based on its technical merits in a tax examination, using the presumption the tax authority has full knowledge of all relevant facts regarding the position. The amount of benefit recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on ultimate settlement with the tax authority. For tax positions not meeting the more likely than not test, no tax benefit is recorded.

Goodwill and other indefinite lived intangible assets

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis, on October 1, and between annual tests if indicators of potential impairment exist. We use the simplified goodwill impairment test, which allows us to first assess qualitatively whether it is necessary to perform step one of the two-step annual goodwill impairment test. We are required to perform step one and calculate the fair value of our reporting units only if we conclude that it is more likely than not that a reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying value (that is, a likelihood of more than 50%). The qualitative analysis, which is referred to as step zero is performed, and we consider all relevant factors specific to our reporting units. Some factors considered in step zero are macroeconomic conditions, industry and market considerations, cost factors, overall financial performance, events affecting a reporting unit and other relevant entity-specific events. If any reporting unit fails step zero, its goodwill and other indefinite lived intangible assets will be tested using the two-step process. The first step requires a comparison of the fair value of the reporting unit to the respective carrying value. If the reporting unit fails step one, meaning that its carrying value exceeds its fair value, then the second step must be performed. The second step computes the amount of impairment, if any, by comparing the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, an impairment loss will be recognized.

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Share-based compensation

We use the Black-Scholes-Merton model to determine the fair value of stock options on the date of grant. The amount of compensation expense recognized using the Black-Scholes-Merton model requires us to exercise judgment and make assumptions relating to the factors that determine the fair value of our stock option grants. The fair value calculated by this model is a function of several factors, including the grant price, the expected future volatility, the expected term of the option and the risk-free interest rate of the option. The expected term and expected future volatility of the options require our judgment. In addition, we are required to estimate the expected forfeiture rate and only recognize expense for those stock options expected to vest. We estimate the forfeiture rate based on historical experience and to the extent our actual forfeiture rate is different from our estimate, share-based compensation expense is adjusted accordingly. Restricted stock grants are measured based on the fair market value of the underlying stock on the date of grant.

Fair value measurements

Fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an assets or liability. Fair value is based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, which is determined on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect our market assumptions. These two types of inputs create a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets.

Level 3: Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable.

Our defined benefit plan assets are valued under methods of fair value. All of the securities held by the plan are publicly traded and highly liquid. Therefore, the majority of the securities are valued under Level 1 and one security is valued under Level 2 using quoted prices for identical or similar securities.

Defined benefit plan

We maintain a pension plan covering certain of our employees in the U.K. For financial reporting purposes, the net pension and supplemental retirement benefit obligations and the related periodic pension costs are calculated based upon, among other things, assumptions of the discount rate for plan obligations, estimated return on pension plan assets and mortality rates. These obligations and related periodic costs are measured using actuarial techniques and assumptions. The projected unit credit method is the actuarial cost method used to compute the pension liabilities and related expenses. See “Fair value measurements” above in regard to pension plan assets.

Contingencies

From time to time, we are involved in a variety of legal matters that arise in the normal course of business. Based on information available, we evaluate the likelihood of potential outcomes. We record the appropriate liability when the amount is deemed probable and reasonably estimable. In addition, we do not accrue for estimated legal fees and other directly related costs as they are expensed as incurred.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 of “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” of this Annual Report for additional information regarding the status of recently issued accounting pronouncements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Foreign Currency Risk

We face exposure to adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates, primarily in Asia and Europe. Our foreign currency risk may change over time as the level of activity in foreign markets grows and could have a material adverse impact upon our financial results. Certain of our assets, including certain bank accounts and accounts receivable, and liabilities exist in non-U.S. dollar denominated currencies, which are sensitive to foreign currency exchange fluctuations. These currencies are principally the Chinese Yuan, the Taiwanese dollar, the Euro, and the British Pound Sterling and, to a lesser extent, the Japanese Yen and the Hong Kong dollar. In the future, we may enter into hedging arrangements designed to mitigate foreign currency fluctuations. See “Risk Factors – We are subject to foreign currency risk as a result of our international operations.” in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report for additional information.

Effect on Reporting Income

Certain of our subsidiaries have a functional currency that differs from the currencies in which some of their expenses are denominated. Our income and expenses are based on a mix of currencies and a decline in one currency relative to the other currencies could adversely affect our results of operations. Furthermore, our results of operations are reported in U.S. dollars, which is our reporting currency. In the event the U.S. dollar weakens against a foreign currency, we will experience a currency transaction loss, which could adversely affect our results of operations. If a foreign currency were to weaken (or strengthen) by 1.0% against the U.S. dollar, we would experience currency transaction gain (or loss) of less than \$1 million per quarter.

Foreign Currency Transaction Risk

We also are subject to foreign currency risk arising from intercompany transactions that are expected to be settled in cash in the near term where the cash balances are held in denominations other than our subsidiaries’ functional currency. If exchange rates weaken against the functional currency, we would incur a remeasurement gain in the value of the cash balances, and if the exchange rates strengthen against the functional currency, we would incur a remeasurement loss in the value of the cash balances, assuming the net monetary asset balances remained constant. Our ultimate realized gain or loss with respect to currency fluctuations will generally depend on the size and type of transaction, the size and currencies of the net monetary assets and the changes in the exchange rates associated with these currencies. If the Chinese Yuan, the Taiwanese dollar, the Euro and the British Pound Sterling were to weaken (or strengthen) by 1.0% against the U.S. dollar, we would experience currency transaction gain (or loss) of less than \$1 million per quarter. Net foreign exchange transaction gains (or losses) are included in other income and expense.

Foreign Currency Translation Risk

When our foreign subsidiaries’ books are maintained in their functional currency, fluctuations in foreign currencies impact the amount of total assets and liabilities that we report for our foreign subsidiaries upon the translation of these amounts into U.S. dollars for reporting purposes. All elements of the subsidiaries’ financial statements, except for stockholders’ equity accounts, are translated using a currency exchange rate. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Income and expense accounts denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the weighted-average exchange rate during the period presented. Resulting translation adjustments are recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income or loss within stockholders’ equity in the consolidated balance sheets, which are accumulated in this account until sale or liquidation of the foreign entity investment, at which time they are reported as adjustments to the gain or loss on sale of investment.

Foreign Currency Denominated Defined Benefit Plans

We have a contributory defined benefit plan that covers certain employees in the U.K., which is closed to new entrants and frozen with respect to future benefit accruals. The retirement benefit is based on the final average compensation and service of each eligible employee. December 31 is our annual measurement date and on the measurement date, defined benefit plan assets are determined based on fair value. Defined benefit plan assets consist primarily of high quality corporate bonds and stocks that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability. The net pension and supplemental retirement benefit obligations and the related periodic costs are based on, among other things, assumptions of the discount rate, estimated return on plan assets and mortality rates. These obligations and related periodic costs are measured using actuarial techniques and assumptions. The projected unit credit method is the actuarial cost method used to compute the pension liabilities and related expenses.

As of December 31, 2014, the plan was underfunded and a liability of approximately \$37 million was reflected in our consolidated financial statements as a noncurrent liability. The amount recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income was a

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net loss of \$36 million. If the British Pound Sterling were to (weaken) or strengthen by 1.0% against the U.S. dollar, we would experience currency translation liability (decrease) or increase of less than \$1 million. The weighted-average discount rate assumption used to determine benefit obligations as of December 31, 2014 was 3.7%. A 0.2% increase/(decrease) in the discount rate used to calculate the net period benefit cost for the year would reduce/increase annual benefit cost by less than \$1 million. A 0.2% increase/(decrease) in the discount rate used to calculate the year-end projected benefit obligation would increase/(decrease) the year-end projected benefit obligation by approximately \$6 million. The expected return on plan assets is determined based on historical and expected future returns of the various assets classes and as such, each 1.0% increase/(decrease) in the expected rate of return assumption would increase/(decrease) the net period benefit cost by approximately \$1 million. The asset value of the defined benefit plan has been volatile in recent years due primarily to wide fluctuations in the U.K. equity markets and bond markets. See “Risk Factors - Due to the recent fluctuations in the United Kingdom’s equity markets and bond markets, changes in actuarial assumptions for our defined benefit plan could increase the volatility of the plan’s asset value, require us to increase cash contributions to the plan and have a negative impact on our results of operations and financial condition.” in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report for additional information.

Interest Rate Risk

We have credit facilities with financial institutions in the U.S., Asia and Europe as well as other debt instruments with interest rates equal to LIBOR or similar indices plus a negotiated margin. A rise in interest rates could have an adverse impact upon our cost of working capital and our interest expense. As a matter of policy, we do not enter into derivative transactions for speculative purposes. As of December 31, 2014, our outstanding principal debt included \$139 million outstanding under our revolving senior credit facility, \$1 million outstanding under foreign lines of credit and \$3 million used for import and export guarantees and bank acceptance notes. Based on an increase or decrease in interest rates by 1.0% for the year on our credit facilities, our annual interest rate expense would increase or decrease by approximately \$1 million.

Political Risk

We have a significant portion of our assets in mainland China, Taiwan and the U.K. The possibility of political conflict between any of these countries or with the U.S. could have a material adverse impact upon our ability to transact business through these important business channels and to generate profits. See “Risk Factors” – Risks Related to our International Operations” in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report for additional information.

Inflation Risk

Inflation did not have a material effect on net sales or net income in fiscal year 2014. A significant increase in inflation could affect future performance.

Credit Risk

The success of our business depends, among other factors, on the strength of the global economy and the stability of the financial markets, which in turn affect our customers’ demand for our products, the ability of our customers to meet their payment obligations, the likelihood of customers canceling or deferring existing orders and end-user consumers’ demand for items containing our products in the end-markets we serve. We provide credit to customers in the ordinary course of business and perform ongoing credit evaluations, while at times providing extended terms. We believe that our exposure to concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables is largely mitigated by dispersion of our customers over various geographic areas, operating primarily in electronics manufacturing and distribution. We believe our allowance for doubtful accounts is sufficient to cover customer credit risks.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

See Part IV, Item 15 “Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules” for our Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes and schedules thereto filed as part of this Annual Report.

Item 9. Changes In and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

Not Applicable.

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Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.
Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer, Keh-Shew Lu, and Chief Financial Officer, Richard D. White, with the participation of our management, carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e). Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer believe that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective at the reasonable assurance level to ensure that information required to be included in this report is:

- recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in the Commission's rules and forms; and
- accumulated and communicated to our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions required disclosure.

Disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and implemented, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving an entity's disclosure objectives. The likelihood of achieving such objectives is affected by limitations inherent in disclosure controls and procedures. These include the fact that human judgment in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns in internal control can occur because of human failures such as simple errors, mistakes or intentional circumvention of the established processes.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer and implemented by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures of ours are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our 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.

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework and criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). This evaluation included review of the documentation of controls, testing of operating effectiveness of controls and a conclusion on this evaluation. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2014.

Moss Adams LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited and reported on the consolidated financial statements of Diodes Incorporated and on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. The report of Moss Adams LLP is contained in this Annual Report.

Changes in Controls over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting, known to the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Financial Officer, that occurred during the last fiscal quarter covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The information concerning the our directors, executive officers and corporate governance is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled “Proposal One – Election of Directors” contained in our definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 within 120 days after our fiscal year end of December 31, 2014, for its annual stockholders’ meeting for 2015 (the “Proxy Statement”).

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our Chief Executive Officer and senior financial officers. The code of ethics has been posted on our website under the Corporate Governance portion of the Investor Relations section at www.diodes.com. We intend to satisfy disclosure requirements regarding amendments to, or waivers from, any provisions of our code of ethics on our website.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information concerning executive compensation is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled “Proposal One – Election of Directors” contained in the Proxy Statement.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The information concerning the security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management and related stockholder matters is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled “General Information – Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” and “Proposal One—Election of Directors” contained in the Proxy Statement.

Item 13. Certain Relationships, Related Transactions and Director Independence.

The information concerning certain relationships, related transactions and director independence is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled “Proposal One – Election of Directors – Certain Relationships, Related Transactions and Director Independence” and “Proposal One – Elections of Directors” contained in the Proxy Statement.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

The information concerning our principal accountant's fees and services is incorporated herein by reference from the section entitled "Ratification of the Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" contained in the Proxy Statement.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) Financial Statements and Schedules

Our consolidated financial statements are as set forth under Item 8 of this report on Form 10-K.

(1) Financial statements:	Page
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	48
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2014, and 2013</u>	49 to 50
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012</u>	51
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012</u>	52
<u>Consolidated Statements of Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012</u>	53
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012</u>	54 to 55
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	56 to 83

(2) Schedules:

None

Schedules not listed above have been omitted because the information required to be set forth therein is not applicable or is shown in the financial statements and note thereto.

(b) Exhibits

The exhibits listed on the Index to Exhibits are filed as exhibits or incorporated by reference to this Annual Report.

(c) Financial Statements of Unconsolidated Subsidiaries and Affiliates

Not Applicable.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Diodes Incorporated and Subsidiaries

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Diodes Incorporated and Subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014. We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated 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 the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall consolidated 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 include 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 (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) 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 (3) 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 consolidated 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.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Diodes Incorporated and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, Diodes Incorporated and Subsidiaries, maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

/s/ Moss Adams, LLP

Los Angeles, California

March 2, 2015

DIODES INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Amounts in thousands) December 31,	2014	2013
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$243,000	\$196,635
Short-term investments	11,726	22,922
Accounts receivable, net	188,248	192,267
Inventories	182,026	180,396
Deferred income taxes, current	11,295	10,513
Prepaid expenses and other	50,510	47,352
Total current assets	686,805	650,085
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net	309,931	322,013
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES, non-current	32,550	28,237
OTHER ASSETS		
Goodwill	81,229	84,714
Intangible assets, net	45,028	53,571
Other	23,614	23,638
Total assets	\$1,179,157	\$1,162,258

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

DIODES INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Continued)

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

December 31,	2014	2013
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Lines of credit and short-term debt	\$1,064	\$5,814
Accounts payable	79,390	89,212
Accrued liabilities	60,436	60,684
Income tax payable	8,381	1,206
Total current liabilities	149,271	156,916
LONG-TERM DEBT, net of current portion	140,787	182,799
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	78,932	78,866
Total liabilities	368,990	418,581
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (see Note 16)		
EQUITY		
Diodes Incorporated stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock - par value \$1.00 per share; 1,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding	-	-
Common stock - par value \$0.66 2/3 per share; 70,000,000 shares authorized; 47,591,092 and 46,680,973 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively	31,729	31,120
Additional paid-in capital	314,942	289,668
Retained earnings	490,006	426,328
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(68,402)	(44,374)
Total Diodes Incorporated stockholders' equity	768,275	702,742
Noncontrolling interest	41,892	40,935
Total equity	810,167	743,677
Total liabilities and equity	\$1,179,157	\$1,162,258

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

DIODES INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Years ended December 31,	2014	2013	2012
NET SALES	\$890,651	\$826,846	\$633,806
COST OF GOODS SOLD	613,372	589,010	472,220
Gross profit	277,279	237,836	161,586
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Selling, general and administrative	133,701	132,106	101,363
Research and development	52,136	48,302	33,761
Amortization of acquisition related intangible assets	7,914	8,078	5,122
Impairment of goodwill	-	5,318	-
Restructuring	-	1,535	-
Loss (gain) on sale of assets	(983)	216	(3,556)
Total operating expenses	192,768	195,555	136,690
Income from operations	84,511	42,281	24,896
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)			
Interest income	1,470	1,274	778
Interest expense	(4,332)	(5,580)	(876)
Gain on securities carried at fair value	1,364	601	7,100
Other	2,979	9	(1,091)
Total other income (expenses)	1,481	(3,696)	5,911
Income before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	85,992	38,585	30,807
INCOME TAX PROVISION	20,359	14,481	4,825
NET INCOME	65,633	24,104	25,982
Less: NET (INCOME) LOSS attributable to noncontrolling interest	(1,955)	2,428	(1,830)
NET INCOME attributable to common stockholders	\$63,678	\$26,532	\$24,152
EARNINGS PER SHARE attributable to common stockholders			
Basic	\$1.35	\$0.57	\$0.53
Diluted	\$1.31	\$0.56	\$0.51
Number of shares used in computation			
Basic	47,184	46,363	45,780

Diluted

48,594

47,658

46,899

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

DIODES INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Twelve Months Ended		
	December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Net income	\$65,633	\$24,104	\$25,982
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(16,473)	6,453	7,317
Unrealized loss on defined benefit plan, net of tax	(7,555)	(16,971)	(5,411)
Comprehensive income	41,605	13,586	27,888
Less: Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(1,955)	2,428	(1,830)
Total comprehensive income attributable to common stockholders	\$39,650	\$16,014	\$26,058

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

DIODES INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(Amounts in thousands)
 Years ended
 December 31, 2012,
 2013 and 2014

	Common stock		Additional	Retained	Accumulated	Total	Noncontrolling	Total
	Shares	Amount	paid-in capital	earnings	other comprehensive loss	Diodes Incorporated Stockholders' equity	interest	equity
BALANCE, December 31, 2011	45,432	\$ 30,423	\$ 263,455	\$ 375,644	\$ (35,762)	\$ 633,760	\$ 14,955	\$ 648,715
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	24,152	1,906	26,058	1,830	27,888
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,470	26,470
Common stock issued for share-based plans	579	251	1,074	-	-	1,325	-	1,325
Excess tax benefit from share-based compensation	-	-	1,644	-	-	1,644	-	1,644
Share-based compensation	-	-	14,398	-	-	14,398	-	14,398
BALANCE, December 31, 2012	46,011	\$ 30,674	\$ 280,571	\$ 399,796	\$ (33,856)	\$ 677,185	\$ 43,255	\$ 720,440
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	26,532	(10,518)	16,014	(2,428)	13,586
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	108
Common stock issued for share-based plans	670	446	2,189	-	-	2,635	-	2,635
Excess tax benefit from share-based compensation	-	-	(6,643)	-	-	(6,643)	-	(6,643)
Share-based compensation	-	-	13,551	-	-	13,551	-	13,551
BALANCE, December 31, 2013	46,681	\$ 31,120	\$ 289,668	\$ 426,328	\$ (44,374)	\$ 702,742	\$ 40,935	\$ 743,677
	-	-	-	63,678	(24,028)	39,650	1,955	

Total comprehensive
income