

MAXIM INTEGRATED PRODUCTS INC
Form 10-K
August 18, 2015

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K
(Mark One)

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 27, 2015

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

Commission File Number 001-34192

MAXIM INTEGRATED PRODUCTS, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

94-2896096

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

160 Rio Robles

San Jose, California 95134

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (408) 601-1000

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

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

Common stock, \$0.001 par value

The NASDAQ Global Select Market

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 Sections 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 is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant based upon the closing price of the common stock on December 27, 2014 as reported by The NASDAQ Global Select Market was \$5,863,648,233. Shares of voting stock held by executive officers, directors and holders of more than 5% of the outstanding voting stock have been excluded from this calculation because such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. Exclusion of such shares should not be construed to indicate that any of such persons possesses the power, direct or indirect, to control the Registrant, or that any such person is controlled by or under common control with the Registrant.

Number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's Common Stock, \$.001 par value, as of August 7, 2015: 284,355,689.

Documents Incorporated By Reference:

(1) Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Part III incorporate information by reference from the Proxy Statement for Maxim Integrated Products, Inc.'s 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed subsequently.

MAXIM INTEGRATED PRODUCTS

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K (this “Annual Report”) contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). These statements are based on our current expectations and could be affected by the uncertainties and risk factors described throughout this filing and particularly in Part I, Item 1A - Risk Factors and in Part II, Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. These statements relate to, among other things, sales, gross margins, operating expenses, capital expenditures and requirements, liquidity, asset dispositions, product development and R&D efforts, manufacturing plans, pending litigation, effective tax rates, and tax reserves for uncertain tax positions, and are indicated by words or phrases such as “anticipate,” “expect,” “outlook,” “foresee,” “forecast,” “believe,” “should,” “could,” “intend,” “will,” “may,” “might,” “plan,” and variations of such words and similar words or expressions. These statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations. These forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as predictions of future events as we cannot assure you that the events or circumstances reflected in these statements will be achieved or will occur. For a discussion of some of the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our forward-looking statements, see the discussion on “Risk Factors” that appears in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report and other risks and uncertainties detailed in this and our other reports and filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). We undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect developments or information obtained after the date hereof and disclaim any obligation to do so except as required by applicable laws.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

Maxim Integrated Products, Inc. (“Maxim Integrated” or the “Company” and also referred to as “we,” “our” or “us”) designs, develops, manufactures and markets a broad range of linear and mixed-signal integrated circuits, commonly referred to as analog circuits, for a large number of customers in diverse geographical locations. The analog market is fragmented and characterized by diverse applications, numerous product variations and, with respect to many circuit types, relatively long product life cycles. Our objective is to develop and market both proprietary and industry-standard analog integrated circuits that meet the increasingly stringent quality and performance standards demanded by customers.

We are a Delaware corporation originally incorporated in California in 1983. The mailing address for our headquarters is 160 Rio Robles, San Jose, California 95134, and our telephone number is (408) 601-1000. Additional information about us is available on our website at www.maximintegrated.com. The contents of our website are not incorporated into this Annual Report.

We have a 52-to-53-week fiscal year that ends on the last Saturday in June. Accordingly, every fifth or sixth fiscal year will be a 53-week fiscal year. Fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013 were each 52-week fiscal years.

We make available through our website, free of charge, our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements and any amendments to those reports or statements filed or furnished pursuant to the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. We also use our Investor Relations website at www.maximintegrated.com/company/investor as a routine channel for distribution of other important information, such as news releases, analyst presentations and financial information. We assume no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements in this Annual Report, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless we are required to do so by applicable laws. A copy of this Annual Report is available without charge and can be accessed at our website at www.maximintegrated.com/company/investor.

The Mixed Signal Analog Integrated Circuit Market

All electronic signals generally fall into one of two categories, linear or digital. Linear (or analog) signals represent real world phenomena, such as temperature, pressure, sound, or speed, and are continuously variable over a wide range of values. Digital signals represent the “ones” and “zeros” of binary arithmetic and are either on or off.

Three general classes of semiconductor products arise from this distinction between linear and digital signals:

- digital devices, such as memories and microprocessors that operate primarily in the digital domain;
- linear devices, such as amplifiers, references, analog multiplexers and switches that operate primarily in the analog domain; and
- mixed-signal devices such as data converter devices that combine linear and digital functions on the same integrated circuit and interface between the analog and digital domains.

Our strategy has been to target both the linear and mixed-signal markets, often collectively referred to as the analog market. However, some of our products are exclusively or principally digital. While our focus continues to be on the linear and mixed signal market, our capabilities in the digital domain enable development of new mixed signal and

other products with highly sophisticated digital characteristics.

We operate in one reportable segment - the design, development, marketing and manufacturing of a broad range of linear and mixed signal integrated circuits.

Our linear and mixed signal products serve five major end-markets, Automotive, Communications and Data Center, Computing, Consumer, and Industrial. These major end-markets and their corresponding market are noted in the table below:

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MAJOR END-MARKET	MARKET
AUTOMOTIVE	Automotive
COMMUNICATIONS & DATA CENTER	Basestations Data Storage Network & Datacom Servers Telecom Other Communications
COMPUTING	Desktop Computers Notebook Computers Peripherals & Other Computer
CONSUMER	Smartphones Digital Cameras Handheld Computers Home Entertainment & Appliances Mobility & Fitness Wearables Other Consumer
INDUSTRIAL	Automatic Test Equipment Control & Automation Electronic Instrumentation Financial Terminals Medical Military & Aerospace Security Utility & Other Meters Other Industrial

Product Quality

Based on industry standard requirements, we conduct reliability stress testing on the products we manufacture and sell. Through this testing, we can detect and accelerate the presence of defects that may arise over the life of a product. We employ a system addressing quality and reliability of our products from initial design through wafer fabrication, assembly, testing and final shipment. We have received ISO 9001/2, TS 16949 and ISO 14001 certifications for all wafer fabrication, assembly, final test and shipping facilities.

Manufacturing

We utilize our own wafer fabrication facilities as well as third party foundries for the production of our wafers. The broad range of products demanded by the analog integrated circuit market requires multiple manufacturing process technologies. As a result, many different process technologies are currently used for wafer fabrication of our products. Historically, wafer fabrication of analog integrated circuits has not required state-of-the-art processing equipment, although newer processes do utilize and require such state-of-the-art facilities and equipment. In addition, hybrid and module products are manufactured using a complex multi-chip technology featuring thin-film, laser-trimmed resistors and other active or passive components. The majority of processed wafers are subject to parametric and functional

testing at either our facilities or third party vendors.

During fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, a majority of our own wafer production occurred at one of our three owned wafer fabrication facilities at Beaverton, Oregon, San Jose, California and San Antonio, Texas. During 2015, we concluded that maintaining operations in our San Jose, California wafer fabrication facility were no longer economically feasible. We anticipate the closure of the site to occur in our fiscal 2016 with related capacity and manufacturing requirements being transferred to our other existing manufacturing locations or to our third party service providers.

In fiscal year 2007, we entered into a supply agreement with Seiko Epson Corporation (“Epson”). In fiscal year 2010, we entered into a supply agreement with Powerchip Technology Corporation (“Powerchip”) and Maxchip Electronics Corp. (“Maxchip”) to

provide 300mm and 200mm wafer capacity, respectively. Under these agreements, partner foundries (Epson, Powerchip and Maxchip) have manufactured some of the wafers required for our mixed-signal semiconductor products. These products are manufactured under rights and licenses using our proprietary technology at Epson's fabrication facility located in Sakata, Japan and at Powerchip and Maxchip's fabrication facilities in Hsinchu, Taiwan. In fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, the products manufactured by our partner foundries, in addition to wafers manufactured at certain merchant foundries such as Taiwan Semiconductor Company Limited, represented 48%, 50% and 53%, respectively, of our total wafer production.

Once wafer manufacturing has been completed, wafers are sorted in order to determine which integrated circuits on each wafer are functional and which are defective. We currently perform the majority of wafer sorting, final testing and shipping activities at two facilities, located in Cavite, the Philippines and Chonburi Province, Thailand, although we also utilize independent subcontractors for some wafer sorting.

Where required, our wafer bump manufacturing facility located in Dallas, Texas is used to process wafers for products that utilize chip scale packaging ("CSP") also known as wafer level packaging ("WLP"). CSP or WLP enables integrated circuits to be attached directly to a printed circuit board without the use of a traditional plastic package. In addition, we utilize independent subcontractors to perform wafer bump manufacturing to the extent we do not have the internal capacity or capabilities to perform such services. With the introduction of 300mm wafers into our manufacturing network, we have enabled subcontractors located in Taiwan to perform wafer bumping and testing of these wafers.

Integrated circuit assembly is performed by foreign assembly subcontractors, located in China, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, Singapore and South Korea, where wafers are separated into individual integrated circuits and assembled into a variety of packages.

After assembly has been completed, the majority of the assembled product is shipped back to our facilities located in Cavite, the Philippines or Chonburi Province, Thailand, where the packaged integrated circuits undergo final testing and preparation for customer shipment. In addition, we utilize independent subcontractors to perform final testing.

We currently perform substantially all of our module assembly operations in our facility in Batangas, the Philippines. Our Philippines facility also performs wafer singulation and tape-and-reel of bumped (CSP or WLP) wafers. During 2015, we concluded that we would close down our operations in Batangas and move the activities discussed in the preceding sentence to our operations in Cavite, the Philippines. This movement, which we expect to occur in our fiscal 2016, will provide for improved efficiency and manufacturing time requirements as all activities will be performed in one consolidated location.

The majority of our finished products ship directly from either Cavite, the Philippines or Chonburi Province, Thailand to customers worldwide or to other Company locations for sale to end-customers or distributors.

Customers, Sales and Marketing

We market our products worldwide through a direct-sales and applications organization and through our own and other unaffiliated distribution channels to a broad range of customers in diverse industries. Our products typically require a sophisticated technical sales and marketing effort. Our sales organization is divided into domestic and international regions. Distributors and direct customers generally buy on an individual purchase order basis, rather than pursuant to long-term agreements.

Certain distributors have agreements with us which allow for certain sales price rebates or price protection on certain inventory if we lower the price of those products. Certain distributor agreements also generally permit distributors to exchange a portion of certain purchases on a periodic basis. As is customary in the semiconductor industry, our

distributors may also market other products that compete with our products.

Sales to certain international distributors are made under agreements which permit limited stock return privileges but not sales price rebates or price protection. The agreements generally permit distributors to exchange a portion of their purchases on a periodic basis. See "Critical Accounting Policies" in Part II, Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part IV, Item 15(a) of this Annual Report, which contains information regarding our revenue recognition policy.

We derived approximately 36% of our fiscal year 2015 revenue from sales made through distributors which includes distribution sales to Samsung and catalog distributors. Our primary distributor is Avnet Electronics which accounted for 19%, 17% and 14% of our revenues in fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Avnet, like our other distributors, is not an end customer, but rather serves as a channel of sale to many end users of our products. Sales to Samsung, our largest single end customer (through direct sales and distributors), accounted for approximately 15%, 20% and 28% of net revenues in fiscal years 2015, 2014 and

2013, respectively. No single customer (other than Avnet and Samsung) nor single product accounted for more than 10% of net revenues in fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013. Based on customers' ship-to locations, international sales accounted for approximately 88%, 87% and 88% of our net revenues in fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. See Note 12: "Segment Information" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part IV, Item 15 of this Annual Report.

Seasonality

Our revenue is generally influenced on a quarter to quarter basis by customer demand patterns and new product introductions. A large number of our products have been incorporated into consumer electronic products, which are subject to significant seasonality and fluctuations in demand.

Foreign Operations

We conduct business in numerous countries outside of the United States ("U.S."). Our international business is subject to numerous risks, including fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and controls, import and export controls, and other laws, policies and regulations of foreign governments. Refer to our discussion of risks related to our foreign operations as included in Item 1A, Risk Factors and our discussion of foreign income included in Item 7 under "Results of Operations" and Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

Backlog

At June 27, 2015 and June 28, 2014, our current quarter backlog was approximately \$366 million and \$377 million, respectively. Our current quarter backlog includes customer request dates to be filled within the next three months. As is customary in the semiconductor industry, these orders may be canceled in most cases without penalty to customers. In addition, backlog includes orders from certain domestic distributors for which revenues are not recognized until the products are sold by the distributors. Accordingly, we believe that our backlog is not a reliable measure of future revenues. All backlog numbers have been adjusted for estimated future U.S. distribution ship and debit pricing adjustments.

Research and Development

We believe that research and development is critical to our future success. Objectives for the research and development function include:

- new product definition and development of differentiated products;
- design of products with performance differentiation that achieve high manufacturing yield and reliability;
- development of, and access to, manufacturing processes and advanced packaging;
 - development of hardware and software to support the acceptance and design-in of our products in the end customer's system; and
- development of high-integration products across multiple end markets.

Our research and development plans require engineering talent and tools for product definition, electronic design automation ("EDA"), circuit design, process technologies, test development, test technology, packaging development, software development and applications support. Research and development expenses were \$521.8 million, \$558.2 million and \$534.8 million in fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. See "Research and Development" under Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, for more

information.

Competition

The mixed signal analog integrated circuit industry is intensely competitive, and virtually all major semiconductor companies presently compete with, or conceivably could compete with, some portion of our business.

We believe the principal elements of competition include:

- technical innovation;
- service and support;
- time to market;
- differentiated product performance and features;
- quality and reliability;

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- product pricing and delivery capabilities;
- customized design and applications;
- business relationship with customers;
- experience, skill and productivity of employees and management; and
- manufacturing competence and inventory management.

Our principal competitors include, but are not limited to, Analog Devices, Inc., Intersil Corporation, Linear Technology Corporation, NXP Semiconductors NV, Semtech Corporation, Silicon Laboratories, Cirrus Logic, Inc. and Texas Instruments Inc. In addition, we compete with digital chipset providers, including Broadcom Corporation, Samsung Semiconductor, Inc., and Qualcomm Inc. We expect increased competition in the future from other emerging and established companies as well as through consolidation of our competitors within the semiconductor industry.

Patents, Licenses, and Other Intellectual Property Rights

We rely upon both know-how and patents to develop and maintain our competitive position.

It is our policy to seek patent protection for significant inventions that may be patented, though we may elect, in certain cases, not to seek patent protection even for significant inventions if other protection, such as maintaining the invention as a trade secret, is considered by us to be more advantageous. In addition, we have registered certain of our mask sets under the Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1984, as amended. We hold a number of patents worldwide with expiration dates ranging from 2015 to 2033. We have also registered several of our trademarks and copyrights with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and in foreign jurisdictions.

Employees

As of June 27, 2015, we employed 8,250 persons.

Environmental Regulations

Our compliance with foreign, federal, state and local laws and regulations that have been enacted to regulate the environment has not had a material adverse effect on our capital expenditures, earnings, or competitive or financial position.

Executive Officers

For information regarding our current executive officers, see Part III, Item 10 of this Annual Report.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following risk factors and other information included in this Annual Report should be carefully considered. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we presently deem less significant may also adversely affect our business.

The sale of our products and our results of operations are dependent upon demand from the end markets of our customers, which is cyclical.

The demand for our products is subject to the strength of the five major end-markets that we serve and to some extent the overall economic climate. We often experience decreases and increases in demand for our products primarily due to the end-market demand of our customers. Our business and results of operations may be adversely affected if demand for our products decreases or if we are unable to meet an increase in demand without significantly increasing the lead-time for the delivery of our products. The semiconductor market historically has been cyclical with periods of increased demand and rapid growth followed by periods of oversupply and subsequent contraction and subject to significant and often rapid increases and decreases in product demand. As a result, changes could have adverse effects on our results of operation.

We are dependent on a few large customers for a substantial portion of our revenues, the loss of which could materially affect our revenues and results of operations.

We depend on a few large customers for a substantial portion of our net revenues. Sales to Samsung, our largest single end customer (through direct sales and distributors), accounted for approximately 15%, 20% and 28% of net revenues in fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The delay, significant reduction in, or loss of, orders from large customers (including curtailments of purchases due to a change in the design, manufacturing or sourcing policies or practices of these customers or the timing of customer inventory adjustments) or demands of price concessions from large customers could have a material adverse effect on our net revenues and results of operations.

Incorrect forecasts, reductions, cancellations or delays in orders for our products and volatility in customer demand could adversely affect our results of operations.

As is customary in the semiconductor industry, customer orders may be canceled in most cases without penalty to the customers. Some customers place orders that require us to manufacture products and have them available for shipment, even though the customer may be unwilling to make a binding commitment to purchase all, or even any, of the products. In other cases, we manufacture products based on forecasts of customer demands. As a result, we may incur inventory and manufacturing costs in advance of anticipated sales and are subject to the risk of cancellations of orders, potentially leading to an initial inflation of backlog followed by a sharp reduction. In addition, backlog includes orders from certain domestic distributors for which revenues are not recognized until the ordered products are sold by the distributors. Because of the possibility of order cancellation, backlog should not be used as a measure of future revenues. Furthermore, canceled or unrealized orders, especially for products meeting unique customer requirements, may also result in an inventory of unsaleable products, causing potential inventory write-offs, some of which could be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on our gross margins and results of operations.

Our operating results may be adversely affected by increased competition and consolidation of competitors in our market.

The semiconductor industry has experienced significant consolidation within the last twelve months. As a result, we experience intense competition from a number of companies, some of which have significantly greater financial,

manufacturing, and marketing resources than us, as well as greater technical resources and proprietary intellectual property rights than us. The principal elements of competition include product performance, functional value, quality and reliability, technical service and support, price, diversity of product line, and sale of integrated system solutions which combine the functionality of multiple chips on one chip for a price as part of a complete system solution and delivery capabilities. We believe we compete favorably with respect to these factors, although we may be at a disadvantage in comparison to companies with broader product lines, greater technical service and support capabilities and larger research and development budgets. We may be unable to compete successfully in the future against existing or new competitors and our operating results may be adversely affected by increased competition or our inability to timely develop new products to meet the needs of our customers.

Our operating results may be adversely affected by our inability to timely develop new products through our research and development efforts. We may be unsuccessful in developing and selling new products necessary to maintain or expand our business.

The marketplace for our products is constantly changing and we are required to make substantial ongoing investments in our research and development. The semiconductor industry is characterized by rapid technological change, variations in manufacturing efficiencies of new products, and significant expenditures for capital equipment and product development. New product introductions are a critical factor for maintaining or increasing future revenue growth and sustained or increased profitability. However, they can present significant business challenges because product development commitments and expenditures must be made well in advance of the related revenues. The success of a new product depends on a variety of factors including accurate forecasts of long-term market demand and future technological developments, accurate anticipation of competitors' actions and offerings, timely and efficient completion of process design and development, timely and efficient implementation of manufacturing and assembly processes, product performance, quality and reliability of the product, and effective marketing, revenue and service.

Our products may fail to meet new industry standards or requirements and the efforts to meet such industry standards or requirements could be costly.

Many of our products are based on industry standards that are continually evolving. Our ability to compete in the future will depend on our ability to identify and ensure compliance with these evolving industry standards. The emergence of new industry standards could render our products incompatible with products developed by major systems manufacturers. As a result, we could be required to invest significant time and effort and to incur significant expense to redesign our products to ensure compliance with relevant standards. If our products are not in compliance with prevailing industry standards or requirements, we could miss opportunities to achieve crucial design wins which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business, operations and financial results.

Our results of operations could be adversely affected by warranty claims and product liability.

We face an inherent risk of exposure to product liability suits in connection with reliability problems or other product defects that may affect our customers. Our products are used by a variety of industries, including the automotive and medical industries. Failure of our products to perform to specifications, or other product defects, could lead to substantial damage to both the end product in which our device has been placed and to the user of such end product. Although we take measures to protect against product defects, if a product liability claim is brought against us, the cost of defending the claim could be significant and any adverse determination could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We may be unable to adequately protect our proprietary rights, which may impact our ability to compete effectively.

We rely upon know-how, trade secrets, and patents to develop and maintain our competitive position. There can be no assurance that others will not develop or patent similar technology or reverse engineer our products or that the confidentiality agreements upon which we rely will be adequate to protect our interests. Moreover, the laws of some foreign countries generally do not protect proprietary rights to the same extent as the United States, and we may encounter problems in protecting our proprietary rights in those foreign countries. Periodically, we have been asked by certain prospective customers to provide them with broad licenses to our intellectual property rights in connection with the sale of our products to them. Such licenses, if granted, may have a negative impact on the value of our intellectual property portfolio. Other companies have obtained patents covering a variety of semiconductor designs and processes, and we could be required to obtain licenses under some of these patents or be precluded from making and selling the infringing products, if such patents are valid and other design and manufacturing solutions are not available. There can be no assurance that we would be able to obtain licenses, if required, upon commercially reasonable terms or at all.

We may suffer losses and business interruption if our products infringe the intellectual property rights of others.

In the past, it has been common in the semiconductor industry for patent holders to offer licenses on reasonable terms and rates. Although the practice of offering licenses appears to be generally continuing, in some situations, typically where the patent directly relates to a specific product or family of products, patent holders have refused to grant licenses. In any of those cases, there can be no assurance that we would be able to obtain any necessary license on terms acceptable to us, if at all, or that we would be able to re-engineer our products or processes in a cost effective manner to avoid infringement. Any litigation in such a situation could involve an injunction to prevent the sales of a material portion of our products, the reduction or elimination of the value of related inventories and the assessment of a substantial monetary award for damages related to past sales, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We may experience losses related to intellectual property indemnity claims.

We provide intellectual property indemnification for certain customers, distributors, suppliers and subcontractors for attorney fees and damages and costs awarded against these parties in certain circumstances in which our products are alleged to infringe third

party intellectual property rights, including patents, registered trademarks and copyrights. In certain cases, there are limits on and exceptions to our potential liability for indemnification relating to intellectual property infringement claims. We cannot estimate the amount of potential future payments, if any, that we might be required to make as a result of these agreements. To date, we have not been required to pay significant amounts for intellectual property indemnification claims. However, there can be no assurance that we will not have significant financial exposure under those intellectual property indemnification obligations in the future.

If we fail to attract and retain qualified personnel, our business may be harmed.

Our success depends to a significant extent upon the continued service of our chief executive officer, our other executive officers, and key management and technical personnel, particularly our experienced engineers and business unit managers, and on our ability to continue to attract, retain, and motivate qualified personnel. The loss of the services of one or several of our executive officers could have a material adverse effect on our company. In addition, we could be materially adversely affected if the turnover rates for engineers and other key personnel increases significantly or we are unsuccessful in attracting, motivating and retaining qualified personnel. Should we lose one or more engineers who are key to a project's completion during the course of a particular project, the completion of such project may be delayed which could negatively affect customer relationships and goodwill and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Exiting certain product lines or businesses, or restructuring our operations, may adversely affect certain customer relationships and produce results that differ from our intended outcomes.

The nature of our business requires strategic changes from time to time, including restructuring our operations, divesting and consolidating certain product lines and businesses. For example, we recently announced our intention to transfer our wafer manufacturing facility in San Antonio, Texas to a foundry partner and to close our wafer level packaging ("WLP") manufacturing facility in Dallas, Texas. If we are unable to transfer the factory in San Antonio or to timely shut down our WLP factory or otherwise exit product lines and businesses, or to close or consolidate operations, depends on a number of factors, many of which are outside of our control. If we are unable to exit a product line or business in a timely manner, or to restructure our operations in a manner we deem to be advantageous, this could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Even if a divestment is successful, we may face indemnity and other liability claims by the acquirer or other parties.

Our manufacturing operations may be interrupted or suffer yield problems.

Given the nature of our products, it would be time consuming, difficult, and costly to arrange for new manufacturing facilities to supply such products. Any prolonged inability to utilize one of our or a third party's manufacturing facilities due to damages resulting from fire, natural disaster, unavailability of electric power, labor unrest, political conditions or other causes, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

The manufacture and design of integrated circuits is highly complex. We may experience manufacturing problems in achieving acceptable yields or experience product delivery delays in the future as a result of, among other things, capacity constraints, equipment malfunctioning, construction delays, upgrading or expanding existing facilities, changing our process technologies, or new technology qualification delays, particularly in our internal fabrication facilities, any of which could result in a loss of future revenues or increases in fixed costs. To the extent we do not achieve acceptable manufacturing yields or we experience delays in wafer fabrication, our results of operations could be adversely affected. In addition, operating expenses related to increases in production capacity may adversely affect our operating results if revenues do not increase proportionately.

Our dependence on subcontractors for assembly, test, freight, wafer fabrication and logistic services and certain manufacturing services may cause delays beyond our control in delivering products to our customers.

We rely on subcontractors located in various parts of the world for assembly and CSP packaging services, freight and logistic services, wafer fabrication and sorting and testing services. None of the subcontractors we currently use are affiliated with us. Reliability problems experienced by our subcontractors or the inability to promptly replace any subcontractor could cause serious problems in delivery and quality resulting in potential product liability to us. Such problems could impair our ability to meet our revenue plan in the fiscal year period impacted by the disruption. Failure to meet the revenue plan may materially adversely impact our results of operations.

Any disruptions in our sort, assembly, test, freight and logistic operations or in the operations of our subcontractors, including, but not limited to, the inability or unwillingness of any of our subcontractors to produce or timely deliver adequate supplies of processed wafers, integrated circuit packages or tested products conforming to our quality standards, or other required products

or services could damage our reputation, relationships and goodwill with customers. Furthermore, finding alternate sources of supply or initiating internal wafer processing for these products may not be economically feasible.

Shortage of raw materials or supply disruption of such raw materials could harm our business.

The semiconductor industry has experienced a large expansion of fabrication capacity and production worldwide over time. As a result of increasing demand from semiconductor, solar and other manufacturers, availability of certain basic materials and supplies, and of subcontract services, has been limited from time to time over the past several years, and could come into short supply again if overall industry demand exceeds the supply of these materials and services in the future.

We purchase materials and supplies from many suppliers, some of which are sole-sourced. If the availability of these materials and supplies is interrupted, we may not be able to find suitable replacements. In addition, from time to time natural disasters can lead to a shortage of some materials due to disruption of the manufacturer's production. We continually strive to maintain availability of all required materials, supplies and subcontract services. However, we do not have long-term agreements providing for all of these materials, supplies and services, and shortages could occur as a result of capacity limitations or production constraints on suppliers that could have a material adverse effect on our ability to achieve our production requirements.

Extensions in lead-time for delivery of products could adversely affect our future growth opportunities and results of operations.

Supply constraints, which may include limitations in manufacturing capacity, could impede our ability to grow revenues and meet increased customer demands for our products. Our results of operations may be adversely affected if we fail to meet such increase in demand for our products without significantly increasing the lead-time required for our delivery of such products. Any significant increase in the lead-time for delivery of products may negatively affect our customer relationships, reputation as a dependable supplier of products and ability to obtain future design wins, while potentially increasing order cancellations, aged, unsaleable or otherwise unrealized backlog, and the likelihood of our breach of supply agreement terms. Any of the foregoing factors could negatively affect our future revenue growth and results of operations.

We may be liable for additional production costs and lost revenues to certain customers with whom we have entered into customer supply agreements if we are unable to meet certain product quantity and quality requirements.

We enter into contracts with certain customers whereby we commit to supply quantities of specified parts at a predetermined scheduled delivery date. The number of such arrangements continues to increase as this practice becomes more commonplace. Should we be unable to supply the customer with the specific part at the quantity and product quality desired and on the scheduled delivery date, the customer may incur additional production costs. In addition, the customer may lose revenues due to a delay in receiving the parts necessary to have the end-product ready for sale to its customers or due to product quality issues. Under certain customer supply agreements, we may be liable for direct additional production costs or lost revenues. If products are not shipped on time or are quality deficient, we may be liable for penalties and resulting damages. Such liability, should it arise, and/or our inability to meet these commitments to our customers may have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition and could damage our relationships, reputation and goodwill with the affected customers.

If we fail to enter into future vendor managed inventory arrangements or fail to supply the specific product or quantity under such arrangements, the results of our operations and financial condition may be materially adversely impacted.

We enter into arrangements with certain original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”) and Electronic Manufacturing Services (“EMS”) partners to consign quantities of certain products within close proximity of the OEMs and EMS partners' manufacturing location. The inventory is physically segregated at these locations and we retain title and risk of loss related to this inventory until such time as the OEM or EMS partner pulls the inventory for use in its manufacturing process. Once the inventory is pulled by the OEM or EMS partner, title and risk of loss pass to the customer, at which point we relieve inventory and recognize revenue and the related cost of goods sold. The specific quantities to be consigned are based on a forecast provided by the OEM or EMS partner. Generally, the arrangements with the OEMs and EMS partners provide for transfer of title and risk of loss once product has been consigned for a certain length of time.

We believe these arrangements will continue to grow in terms of number of customers and products and will increase in proportion to consolidated net revenues. Should we be unable or unwilling to enter into such agreements as requested by OEMs or EMS partners, our results of operations may be materially adversely impacted. In addition, should we be unable to supply the specific product in the quantity needed by the OEM or EMS partner as reflected in their forecast, we may be liable for damages, including, but not limited to, lost revenues and increased production costs which could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition. Should we supply product in excess of the OEM or EMS partners actual usage, any inventory

not consumed may become excess or obsolete, which would result in an inventory write off that could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

Our critical information systems are subject to attacks, interruptions and failures.

We rely on several information technology systems to provide products and services, process orders, manage inventory, process shipments to customers, keep financial, employee and other records, and operate other critical functions. We currently have, and are in the process of developing several more, systems and procedures that include, among other things, ongoing internal risk assessments to identify vulnerabilities, the creation of an internal group dedicated to reviewing cybersecurity threats, and the adoption of an information security policy. Despite our efforts to mitigate risks associated with cybersecurity events, our information technology systems may be susceptible to adaptive persistent threats (“APT”), catastrophic cybersecurity attacks, damage, disruptions or shutdowns due to power outages, hardware failures, computer malware and viruses, telecommunication failures, user errors, or other unforeseen events. Risks associated with these threats include, but are not limited to, loss of intellectual property, impairment of our ability to conduct our operations, disruption of our customers’ operations, loss or damage to our customer data delivery systems, and increased costs to prevent, respond to or mitigate catastrophic cybersecurity events. A prolonged systemic disruption in the information technology systems could result in the loss of sales and customers and significant consequential costs, which could adversely affect our business. In addition, cybersecurity breaches of our information technology systems could result in the misappropriation or unauthorized disclosure of confidential information belonging to us or to our customers, partners, suppliers, or employees which could result in our suffering significant financial or reputational damage.

We may encounter difficulties in the implementation of a new global execution system, which may adversely affect our operations and financial reporting.

We are in the process of implementing in phases a new global execution system (“GES”) as part of our efforts to integrate inventory movement with our financial reporting system. Any difficulties in the implementation or operation of GES could disrupt our supply chain execution which may lead to our inability to effectively supply products to our customers. Such developments could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial reporting.

Material impairments of our goodwill or intangible assets could adversely affect our results of operations.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if certain impairment indicators arise or upon the disposition of a significant portion of a reporting unit. The review compares the fair value for each reporting unit to its associated book value including goodwill. A decrease in the fair value associated with a reporting unit resulting from, among other things, unfavorable changes in the estimated future discounted cash flow of the reporting unit, may require us to recognize impairments of goodwill. Most of our intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives, but they are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. If the sum of the future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the intangible asset and its eventual disposition is less than the carrying amount of the asset, we would recognize an impairment loss to the extent the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value.

Our operating results may be adversely affected by unfavorable economic and market conditions.

The global economic environment could subject us to increased credit risk should customers be unable to pay us, or delay paying us, for previously purchased products. Accordingly, reserves for doubtful accounts and write-offs of accounts receivable may increase. In addition, weakness in the market for end users of our products could harm the cash flow of certain of our distributors and resellers who could then delay paying their obligations to us or experience other financial difficulties. This would further increase our credit risk exposure and potentially cause delays in our

recognition of revenue on sales to these customers.

If economic or market conditions deteriorate globally, in the United States or in other key markets, our business, operating results, and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

Our quarterly operating results may fluctuate, which could adversely impact our common stock price.

We believe that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as indicators of future performance. Our operating results have in the past been, and will continue to be, subject to quarterly fluctuations as a result of numerous factors, some of which may contribute to more pronounced fluctuations in an uncertain global economic environment. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

Fluctuations in demand for our products and services;

- Loss of a significant customer or significant customers electing to purchase from another supplier;
- Reduced visibility into our customers' spending plans and associated revenue;
- The level of price and competition in our product markets;
 - Our pricing practices, including our use of available information to maximize pricing potential;
- The impact of the uncertain economic and credit environment on our customers, channel partners, and suppliers, including their ability to obtain financing or to fund capital expenditures;
- The overall movement toward industry consolidations among our customers and competitors;
- Below industry-average growth of the non-consumer segments of our business;
- Announcements and introductions of new products by our competitors;
- Deferrals of customer orders in anticipation of new products or product enhancements (introduced by us or our competitors);
- Our ability to meet increases in customer orders in a timely manner;
- Striking an appropriate balance between short-term execution and long-term innovation;
- Our ability to develop, introduce, and market new products and enhancements and market acceptance of such new products and enhancements; and
- Our levels of operating expenses.

Our stock price may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock may be volatile and subject to wide fluctuations. Fluctuations have occurred and may continue to occur in response to various factors, many of which are beyond our control.

In addition, the market prices of securities of technology companies, including those in the semiconductor industry, generally have been and remain volatile. This volatility has significantly affected the market prices of securities of many technology companies for reasons frequently unrelated to the operating performance of the specific companies. If our actual operating results or future forecasted results do not meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors, who may derive their expectations by extrapolating data from recent historical operating results, the market price of our common stock may decline. Accordingly, you may not be able to resell shares of our common stock at a price equal to or higher than the price you paid for them.

Due to the nature of our compensation programs, some of our executive officers sell shares of our common stock each quarter or otherwise periodically, including pursuant to trading plans established under Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Regardless of the reasons for such sales, analysts and investors could view such actions in a negative light and the market price of our stock could be adversely affected as a result of such periodic sales.

Our independent distributors and sales representatives may terminate their relationship with us or fail to make payments on outstanding accounts receivable to us, which would adversely affect our financial results.

A portion of our sales is realized through independent electronics distributors that are not under our direct control. These independent sales organizations generally represent product lines offered by several companies and thus could reduce their sales efforts applied to our products or terminate their distribution relationship with us. In fiscal 2015, 36% of our revenues were generated from distributors the largest of which was Avnet, our primary world-wide distributor, which accounted for 19% of our revenues. We require certain foreign distributors to provide a letter of credit to us in an amount up to the credit limit set for accounts receivable from such foreign distributors. The letter of credit provides for collection on accounts receivable from the foreign distributor should the foreign distributor default on their accounts receivable to us. Where credit limits have been established above the amount of the letter of credit, we are exposed for the difference. We do not require letters of credit from any of our domestic distributors and are not

contractually protected against accounts receivable default or bankruptcy by these distributors. The inability to collect open accounts receivable could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Termination of a significant distributor, whether at our or the distributor's initiative, could be disruptive and harmful to our current business.

Our financial results may be adversely affected by increased tax rates and exposure to additional tax liabilities.

A number of factors may increase our future effective tax rates, including, but not limited to:

- the jurisdictions in which profits are determined to be earned and taxed;
- changes in our global structure that involve an increased investment in technology outside of the United States to better align asset ownership and business functions with revenues and profits;

- the resolution of issues arising from tax audits with various tax authorities, and in particular, the outcome of the pending Internal Revenue Service audit of our tax returns for fiscal years 2009-2011;
- changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities;
- adjustments to estimated taxes upon finalization of various tax returns;
- increases in expenses not deductible for tax purposes, including impairments of goodwill in connection with acquisitions;
- changes in available tax credits;
- changes in share-based compensation;
- changes in tax laws or the interpretation of such tax laws, including the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (“BEPS”) project being conducted by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”);
- changes in generally accepted accounting principles; and
- the repatriation of non-U.S. earnings for which we have not previously provided for U.S. taxes.

We are subject to taxation in various countries and jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required to determine tax liabilities on a worldwide basis. Any significant increase in our future effective tax rates could reduce net income for future periods and may have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

Political conditions could materially affect our revenues and results of operations.

We are subject to the political and legal risks inherent in international operations. Exposure to political instabilities, different business policies and varying legal standards could impact economic activity, which in turn could lead to a contraction of customer demand or a disruption in our operations. We have been impacted by these problems in the past, but none have materially affected our results of operations. Problems in the future or not-yet-materialized consequences of past problems could affect deliveries of our products to our customers, possibly resulting in substantially delayed or lost sales and/or increased expenses that cannot be passed on to customers.

Environmental, safety and health laws and regulations could force us to expend significant capital and incur substantial costs.

Various foreign and domestic federal, state, and local government agencies impose a variety of environmental, safety and health laws and regulations on the storage, handling, use, discharge and disposal of certain chemicals, gases and other substances used or produced in the semiconductor manufacturing process. Historically, compliance with these regulations has not had a material adverse effect on our capital expenditures, earnings, or competitive or financial position. There can be no assurance, however, that interpretation and enforcement of current or future environmental, safety and health laws and regulations will not impose costly requirements upon us. Any failure by us to adequately control the storage, handling, use, discharge or disposal of regulated substances could result in fines, suspension of production, alteration of wafer fabrication processes and legal liability, which may materially adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Employee health benefit costs may negatively impact our profitability.

With a large number of employees participating in our health benefit plans, our expenses relating to employee health benefits are substantial. In past years, we have experienced significant increases in certain of these costs, largely as a result of economic factors beyond our control, including, in particular, ongoing increases in health care costs well in excess of the rate of inflation. While we have attempted to control these costs in recent years, there can be no assurance that we will be as successful in controlling such costs in the future. Continued increases in health care costs, as well as changes in laws, regulations and assumptions used to calculate health and benefit expenses, may adversely affect our business, financial position and results of operations.

Business interruptions from natural disasters could harm our ability to produce products.

We operate our business in worldwide locations. Some of our facilities and those of our subcontractors are located in geologically unstable areas of the world and are susceptible to damage from natural disasters. In the event of a natural disaster, we may suffer a disruption in our operations that could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our financial condition, operations and liquidity may be materially adversely affected in the event of a catastrophic loss for which we are self-insured.

We are primarily self-insured with respect to many of our commercial risks and exposures. Based on management's assessment and judgment, we have determined that it is generally more cost effective to self-insure these risks. The risks and exposures we self-insure include, but are not limited to, fire, property and casualty, natural disasters, product defects, political risk, general

liability, theft, counterfeits, patent infringement, certain employment practice matters and medical benefits for many of our U.S. employees. Should there be catastrophic loss from events such as fires, explosions or earthquakes or other natural disasters, among many other risks, or adverse court or similar decisions in any area in which we are self-insured, our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity may be materially adversely affected.

We may pursue acquisitions and investments that could harm our operating results and may disrupt our business.

We have made and will continue to consider making strategic business investments, alliances and acquisitions we consider necessary or desirable to gain access to key technologies that we believe will complement our existing technical capability and support our business model objectives. Acquisitions, alliances and investments involve risks and uncertainties that may negatively impact our future financial performance and result in an impairment of goodwill. If integration of our acquired businesses is not successful, we may not realize the potential benefits of an acquisition or suffer other adverse effects that we currently do not foresee. We may also need to enter new markets in which we have no or limited experience and where competitors in such markets have stronger market positions.

Any of the foregoing, and other, factors could harm our ability to achieve anticipated levels of profitability from acquired businesses or to realize other anticipated benefits of acquisitions. In addition, because acquisitions of high technology companies are inherently risky, no assurance can be given that our previous or future acquisitions will be successful and will not adversely affect our business, operating results, or financial condition.

Our debt covenants may limit us from engaging in certain transactions or other activities.

We have entered into debt arrangements that contain certain covenants. The debt indentures that govern our outstanding notes include covenants that limit our ability to grant liens on its facilities and to enter into sale and leaseback transactions, which could limit our ability to secure additional debt funding in the future. In circumstances involving a change of control of the Company followed by a downgrade of the rating of the notes, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase the affected notes at a purchase price greater than the aggregate principal amount of such notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest. Our ability to repurchase the notes in such events may be limited by our then-available financial resources or by the terms of other agreements to which we are a party. Although we currently have the funds necessary to retire this debt, funds might not be available to repay the notes when they become due in the future.

We have access to a revolving credit facility with certain institutional lenders. The credit agreement requires us to comply with certain covenants, including a requirement that we maintain a minimum debt to EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization) ratio and a minimum interest coverage ratio (EBITDA divided by interest expense). We remain subject to these covenants although we have not borrowed any amounts from this credit facility as it may be necessary or appropriate to do so in the future.

We may be materially adversely affected by currency fluctuations or changes in trade policies.

We conduct our manufacturing and other operations in various worldwide locations. A portion of our operating costs and expenses at foreign locations are paid in local currencies. Many of the materials used in our products and much of the manufacturing process for our products are supplied by foreign companies or by our foreign operations, such as our test operations in the Philippines and Thailand. Approximately 88%, 87% and 88% of our net revenues in fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, were from international sales. Accordingly, both manufacturing and sales of our products may be adversely affected by political or economic conditions abroad. In addition, various forms of protectionist trade legislation are routinely proposed in the United States and certain foreign countries. A change in current tariff structures or other trade policies could adversely affect our foreign manufacturing or marketing strategies. Currency exchange fluctuations could also decrease revenue and increase our operating costs, the cost of

components manufactured abroad, and the cost of our products to foreign customers, or decrease the costs of products produced by our foreign competitors.

We are subject to a variety of domestic and international laws and regulations, including the use of “conflict minerals”, U.S. Customs and Export Regulations, and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

Pursuant to Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, the SEC has promulgated new disclosure requirements for manufacturers of products containing certain minerals that are mined from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries. These “conflict minerals” are commonly found in metals used in the manufacture of semiconductors. Manufacturers are also required to disclose their efforts to prevent the sourcing of such minerals and metals produced from them. The implementation of these new regulations may limit the sourcing and availability of some of the metals

used in the manufacture of our products. The regulations may also reduce the number of suppliers who provide conflict-free metals, and may affect our ability to obtain products in sufficient quantities or at competitive prices. Finally, some of our customers may elect to disqualify us as a supplier if we are unable to verify that the metals used in our products are free of conflict minerals.

Among other laws and regulations, we are also subject to U.S. Customs and Export Regulations, including U.S. International Traffic and Arms Regulations and similar laws, which collectively control import, export and sale of technologies by companies and various other aspects of the operation of our business, and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar anti-bribery laws, which prohibit companies from making improper payments to government officials for the purposes of obtaining or retaining business. While our Company policies and procedures mandate compliance with such laws and regulations, there can be no assurance that our employees and agents will always act in strict compliance. Failure to comply with such laws and regulations may result in civil and criminal enforcement, including monetary fines and possible injunctions against shipment of product or other activities of the Company, which could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our certificate of incorporation contains certain anti-takeover provisions that may discourage, delay or prevent a hostile change in control of our company.

Our certificate of incorporation permits our Board of Directors to authorize the issuance of up to 2,000,000 shares of preferred stock and to determine the rights, preferences and privileges and restrictions applicable to such shares without any further vote or action by our stockholders. Any such issuance might discourage, delay or prevent a hostile change in control of our company.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our worldwide headquarters is in San Jose, California. Manufacturing and other operations are conducted in several locations worldwide. The following table provides certain information regarding our principal offices and manufacturing facilities at June 27, 2015:

Principal Properties Owned	Use(s)	Approximate Floor Space (sq. ft.)
San Jose, California	Corporate headquarters, office space, engineering, manufacturing, administration, customer services, shipping and other	435,000
San Jose, California *	Wafer fabrication, office space and administration	78,000
N. Chelmsford, Massachusetts	Engineering, office space and administration	30,000
Beaverton, Oregon	Wafer fabrication, engineering, office space and administration	221,000
Farmers Branch, Texas	Office space, engineering, manufacturing, administration, bump facility, customer service, warehousing, shipping, and other (49,000 sq. ft. are not being utilized currently)	507,000
San Antonio, Texas	Wafer fabrication, office space and administration	389,000
Cavite, the Philippines	Manufacturing, engineering, administration, office space, customer service, shipping and other	489,000
Batangas, the Philippines *	Manufacturing, engineering, office space and other	80,000
Chonburi Province, Thailand	Manufacturing, engineering, administration, office space, customer service, shipping and other	144,000
Chandler, Arizona	Office space, engineering and test	65,000
Principal Properties Leased	Use(s)	Approximate Floor Space (sq. ft.)
Hillsboro, Oregon *	Engineering, testing, office space and administration	325,000
Dublin, Ireland	Office space, administration and customer services	26,000
Colorado Springs, Colorado	Office space, engineering, and administration	24,000
Irvine, California	Office space, engineering, and administration	32,000

Rozanno, Italy	Office space, engineering, administration and other	32,000
Bangalore, India	Office space, engineering, administration and other	35,000

* During fiscal year 2015, we commenced activities to close down the operations in our San Jose, California fabrication facility, our Hillsboro, Oregon testing site, and our Batangas, the Philippines manufacturing site. We anticipate that the closure of these sites will occur in our fiscal year 2016 with related capacity and manufacturing requirements being transferred to our other existing manufacturing locations or alternatively to our third party subcontractors. In addition, we intend to transfer our wafer manufacturing facility in San Antonio, Texas to a foundry partner in fiscal year 2016 and to close our wafer level packaging manufacturing facility in Dallas, Texas by fiscal year 2018.

In addition to the property listed in the above table, we also lease sales, engineering, administration and manufacturing offices and other premises at various locations in the United States and internationally under operating leases, none of which are material to our future cash flows. These leases expire at various dates through 2029. We anticipate no difficulty in retaining occupancy of any of our other manufacturing, office or sales facilities through lease renewals prior to expiration or through month-to-month occupancy or in replacing them with equivalent facilities.

We expect these facilities to be adequate for our business purposes through at least the next 12 months.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal Proceedings

We are party or subject to various legal proceedings and claims, either asserted or unasserted, which arise in the ordinary course of business, including proceedings and claims that relate to intellectual property matters. While the outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty, we do not believe that the outcome of any of these matters, individually or in the aggregate, will result in losses that are materially in excess of amounts already recognized or reserved, if any.

Indemnifications

We indemnify certain customers, distributors, suppliers and subcontractors for attorney fees, damages and costs awarded against such parties in certain circumstances in which our products are alleged to infringe third party intellectual property rights, including patents, registered trademarks or copyrights. The terms of our indemnification obligations are generally perpetual from the effective date of the agreement. In certain cases, there are limits on and exceptions to our potential liability for indemnification relating to intellectual property infringement claims.

Pursuant to our charter documents and separate written indemnification agreements, we have certain indemnification obligations to our current officers and directors, some current and former employees who are not officers, and some former officers and directors.

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

Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market ("NASDAQ") under the symbol MXIM. As of August 7, 2015, there were approximately 750 stockholders of record of our common stock.

The following table sets forth the range of the high and low closing prices by quarter for fiscal years 2015 and 2014:

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	High	Low
Fiscal Year ended June 27, 2015		
First Quarter	\$34.46	\$29.31
Second Quarter	\$31.97	\$25.78
Third Quarter	\$36.23	\$31.02
Fourth Quarter	\$35.65	\$32.26
	High	Low
Fiscal Year ended June 28, 2014		
First Quarter	\$30.04	\$27.11
Second Quarter	\$30.22	\$27.60
Third Quarter	\$32.81	\$27.86
Fourth Quarter	\$35.41	\$31.49

The following table sets forth the dividends paid per share for fiscal years 2015 and 2014:

	Fiscal Years	
	2015	2014
First Quarter	\$0.28	\$0.26
Second Quarter	\$0.28	\$0.26
Third Quarter	\$0.28	\$0.26
Fourth Quarter	\$0.28	\$0.26

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table summarizes the activity related to stock repurchases for the three months ended June 27, 2015:

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Amount That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
Mar. 29, 2015 - Apr. 25, 2015	289	\$34.86	289	\$592,686
Apr. 26, 2015 - May 23, 2015	365	\$33.07	365	\$580,617
May 24, 2015 - Jun. 27, 2015	403	\$34.29	403	\$566,780
Total	1,057	\$34.02	1,057	\$566,780

In July 2013, the Board of Directors authorized us to repurchase up to \$1.0 billion of the Company's common stock from time to time at the discretion of our management. This stock repurchase authorization has no expiration date. All prior authorizations by the Board of Directors for the repurchase of common stock were superseded by this authorization.

During fiscal year 2015, we repurchased approximately 6.2 million shares of our common stock for \$195.1 million. As of June 27, 2015, we had a remaining authorization of \$566.8 million for future share repurchases. The number of shares to be repurchased and the timing of such repurchases will be based on several factors, including the price of the Company's common stock and liquidity and general market and business conditions.

Stock Performance Graph

The line graph below compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock with the cumulative total return of the NASDAQ Composite Stock Index and the Philadelphia Semiconductor Index for the five years ended June 27, 2015. The graph and table assume that \$100 was invested on June 25, 2010 (the last day of trading for the fiscal year ended June 26, 2010)

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in each of our common stock, the NASDAQ Composite Stock Index and the Philadelphia Semiconductor Index, and that all dividends were reinvested. Cumulative total stockholder returns for our common stock, the NASDAQ Composite Stock Index and the Philadelphia Semiconductor index are based on our fiscal year.

This performance graph shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or incorporated by reference into any of our filings under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing. The returns shown are based on historical results and are not intended to suggest or predict future performance.

	Base Year	Fiscal Year Ended				
	June 26, 2010	June 25, 2011	June 30, 2012	June 29, 2013	June 28, 2014	June 27, 2015
Maxim Integrated Products, Inc.	100.00	143.56	158.22	177.05	223.72	237.38
NASDAQ Composite-Total Return	100.00	120.43	134.73	158.44	207.32	242.26
Philadelphia Semiconductor-Total Return	100.00	112.82	112.40	139.10	190.42	216.22

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Set forth below is a summary of certain consolidated financial information with respect to the Company as of the dates and for the periods indicated. The data set forth below for the five-year period ended June 27, 2015 are derived from and should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified by reference to, Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Item 8 - Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, and notes thereto included elsewhere in Part IV, Item 15(a) of this Annual Report. The following selected financial data as of June 29, 2013, June 30, 2012, and June 25, 2011 and for the two years in the period ended June 30, 2012 is derived from our consolidated financial statements not included herein. The historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in any future period.

	Fiscal Year Ended				
	June 27, 2015	June 28, 2014	June 29, 2013	June 30, 2012	June 25, 2011
	(in thousands, except percentages and per share data)				
Consolidated Statements of Income Data:					
Net revenues	\$2,306,864	\$2,453,663	\$2,441,459	\$2,403,529	\$2,472,341
Cost of goods sold	1,034,997	1,068,898	944,892	952,677	942,377
Gross margin	\$1,271,867	\$1,384,765	\$1,496,567	\$1,450,852	\$1,529,964
Gross margin %	55.1	% 56.4	% 61.3	% 60.4	% 61.9
Operating income	\$237,280	\$422,291	\$588,319	\$534,797	\$673,039
% of net revenues	10.3	% 17.2	% 24.1	% 22.3	% 27.2
Income from continuing operations	\$206,038	\$354,810	\$452,309	\$354,918	\$489,009
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	2,603	31,809	—
Net income	\$206,038	\$354,810	\$454,912	\$386,727	\$489,009
Earnings per share: Basic					
From continuing operations	\$0.73	\$1.25	\$1.55	\$1.21	\$1.65
From discontinued operations	—	—	0.01	0.11	—
Basic net income per share	\$0.73	\$1.25	\$1.56	\$1.32	\$1.65
Earnings per share: Diluted					
From continuing operations	\$0.71	\$1.23	\$1.51	\$1.18	\$1.61
From discontinued operations	—	—	0.01	0.11	—
Diluted net income per share	\$0.71	\$1.23	\$1.52	\$1.29	\$1.61
Shares used in the calculation of earnings per share:					
Basic	283,675	283,344	291,835	292,810	296,755
Diluted	288,949	289,108	298,596	300,002	303,377
Dividends declared and paid per share	\$1.12	\$1.04	\$0.96	\$0.88	\$0.84
	As of				
	June 27, 2015	June 28, 2014	June 29, 2013	June 30, 2012	June 25, 2011
	(in thousands)				
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$1,626,119	\$1,372,425	\$1,200,046	\$956,386	\$1,012,887
Working capital	\$1,937,404	\$1,688,067	\$1,535,013	\$943,977	\$1,313,512

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Total assets	\$4,228,384	\$4,405,618	\$3,935,910	\$3,737,946	\$3,527,743
Long-term debt, excluding current portion	\$1,000,000	\$1,001,026	\$503,573	\$5,592	\$300,000
Total stockholders' equity	\$2,290,020	\$2,429,911	\$2,507,998	\$2,538,277	\$2,510,818

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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in Part IV, Item 15(a), the risk factors included in Part I, Item 1A, and the “forward-looking statements” and other risks described herein and elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Overview

We are a global company with manufacturing facilities in the United States, the Philippines and Thailand, and sales offices and design centers throughout the world. We design, develop, manufacture and market linear and mixed-signal integrated circuits, commonly referred to as analog circuits, for a large number of customers in diverse geographical locations. The analog market is fragmented and characterized by diverse applications, a great number of product variations and, with respect to many circuit types, relatively long product life cycles. The major end-markets in which we sell our products are the automotive, communications and data center, computing, consumer and industrial markets. We are incorporated in the State of Delaware.

Critical Accounting Policies

The methods, estimates and judgments we use in applying our most critical accounting policies have a significant impact on the results we report in our financial statements. The Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) has defined the most critical accounting policies as the ones that are most important to the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations, and that require us to make our most difficult and subjective accounting judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Based on this definition, our most critical accounting policies include revenue recognition, which impacts the recording of net revenues; valuation of inventories, which impacts costs of goods sold and gross margins; the assessment of recoverability of long-lived assets, which impacts impairment of long-lived assets; assessment of recoverability of intangible assets and goodwill, which impacts impairment of goodwill and intangible assets; accounting for stock-based compensation, which impacts cost of goods sold, gross margins and operating expenses; accounting for income taxes, which impacts the income tax provision; and assessment of litigation and contingencies, which impacts charges recorded in cost of goods sold, selling, general and administrative expenses and income taxes. These policies and the estimates and judgments involved are discussed further below. We have other significant accounting policies that either do not generally require estimates and judgments that are as difficult or subjective, or it is less likely that such accounting policies would have a material impact on our reported results of operations for a given period. Our significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue for sales to direct customers and sales to certain distributors upon shipment, provided that persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists, the price is fixed or determinable, title and risk of loss has transferred, collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured, there are no customer acceptance requirements and we do not have any significant post-shipment obligations. We estimate returns for sales to direct customers and certain distributors based on historical return rates applied against current period gross revenue. Specific customer returns and allowances are considered within this estimate.

Sales to certain distributors are made pursuant to agreements allowing for the possibility of certain sales price rebates or price protection and for non-warranty product return privileges. The non-warranty product return privileges include allowing certain distributors to return a small portion of our products in their inventory based on their previous

purchases. Given the uncertainties associated with the levels of non-warranty product returns, sales price rebates, and price protection that could be issued to certain distributors, we defer recognition of such revenue and related cost of goods sold until receipt of notification from these distributors that product has been sold to their end-customers.

Accounts receivable from direct customers and distributors (excluding those distributors discussed in the immediately preceding paragraph) are recognized and inventory is relieved upon shipment as title to inventories generally transfers upon shipment at which point we have a legally enforceable right to collection under normal terms. Accounts receivable related to consigned inventory is recognized when the customer takes title to such inventory from its consigned location at which point inventory is relieved, title transfers, and we have a legally enforceable right to collection under the terms of our agreement with the related customers.

We estimate potential future returns and sales allowances related to current period product revenue. Management analyzes historical returns, changes in customer demand and acceptance of products when evaluating the adequacy of returns and sales allowances. Estimates made by us may differ from actual returns and sales allowances. These differences may materially impact reported revenue and amounts ultimately collected on accounts receivable. Historically, such differences have not been material.

At June 27, 2015 and June 28, 2014, we had \$17.4 million and \$16.2 million accrued for returns and allowances against accounts receivable, respectively. During fiscal years 2015 and 2014, we recorded \$81.5 million and \$75.3 million for estimated returns and allowances against revenues, respectively. These amounts were offset by \$80.2 million and \$71.6 million for actual returns and allowances given during fiscal years 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of (i) standard cost, which approximates actual cost on a first-in-first-out basis, or (ii) market value. Our standard cost revision policy is to continuously monitor manufacturing variances and revise standard costs on a quarterly basis. Because of the cyclical nature of the market, inventory levels, obsolescence of technology, and product life cycles, we generally write-down inventories to net realizable value based on forecasted product demand. Actual demand and market conditions may be lower than those projected by us. This difference could have a material adverse effect on our gross margin should inventory write-downs beyond those initially recorded become necessary. Alternatively, should actual demand and market conditions be more favorable than those estimated by us, gross margin could be favorably impacted as we release these reserves upon the ultimate product shipment. During fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, we had net inventory write-downs of \$28.6 million, \$35.1 million and \$19.2 million, respectively.

Long-Lived Assets

We evaluate the recoverability of property, plant and equipment in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) No. 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment (“ASC 360”). We perform periodic reviews to determine whether facts and circumstances exist that would indicate that the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment might not be fully recoverable. If facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment might not be fully recoverable, we compare projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related asset or group of assets over their estimated remaining useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. In the event that the projected undiscounted cash flows are not sufficient to recover the carrying value of the assets, the assets are written down to their estimated fair values based on the expected discounted future cash flows attributable to the assets. Evaluation of impairment of property, plant and equipment requires estimates in the forecast of future operating results that are used in the preparation of the expected future undiscounted cash flows. Actual future operating results and the remaining economic lives of our property, plant and equipment could differ from our estimates used in assessing the recoverability of these assets. These differences could result in impairment charges, which could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations. We recorded impairment charges of \$67.0 million, \$11.6 million, and \$24.9 million during fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Intangible Assets and Goodwill

We account for intangible assets in accordance with ASC No. 350, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (“ASC 350”). We review goodwill and purchased intangible assets with indefinite lives for impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable, such as when reductions in demand or significant economic slowdowns in the semiconductor industry are present.

Intangible asset reviews are performed when indicators exist that could indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable based on comparisons to undiscounted expected future cash flows. If this comparison indicates that there is impairment, the impaired asset is written down to fair value, which is typically calculated using: (i) quoted market prices or (ii) discounted expected future cash flows utilizing a discount rate consistent with the guidance provided in FASB Concepts Statement No. 7, Using Cash Flow Information and Present Value in Accounting Measurements. Impairment is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets. During fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, we recorded impairment of intangible assets of \$8.9 million, \$2.6 million and \$2.8 million,

respectively, related to write-offs of acquired in-process research and development.

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price in a business combination over the fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired. In accordance with ASC 350 we test goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level (operating segment or one level below an operating segment) on an annual basis or more frequently if we believe indicators of impairment exist. During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2015, we changed our annual goodwill impairment testing date from the first quarter to the fourth quarter of each year. This change ensures the completion of the annual goodwill impairment test prior to the end of the annual reporting period, thereby aligning impairment testing procedures with year-end financial reporting. This change does not accelerate, delay, avoid, or cause an impairment charge, nor does this change result in adjustments to previously issued financial statements. The performance of the test involves a two-step process. The first step of the impairment test involves comparing the fair values of the applicable reporting units with their aggregate carrying values, including goodwill. We generally determine the fair value of our reporting units using the income approach methodology of valuation that includes the discounted cash flow method as well as the market approach which includes the guideline company method. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds the

reporting unit's fair value, we perform the second step of the goodwill impairment test to determine the amount of impairment loss. The second step of the goodwill impairment test involves comparing the implied fair value of the affected reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying value of that goodwill.

During the quarter ended December 27, 2014, goodwill for the Sensing Solutions reporting unit was determined to be impaired and we recorded a charge of \$84.1 million. The Sensing Solutions reporting unit develops integrated circuits which are primarily sold in the consumer and automotive end customer markets. The impairment was the result of our decision within the quarter ended December 27, 2014 to exit certain market offerings that have competitive dynamics which are no longer consistent with our business objectives.

We determined that sufficient indicators of potential impairment existed to require an interim goodwill impairment analysis for the Sensing Solutions reporting unit. The reporting unit's carrying value exceeded its estimated fair value and, accordingly, a second phase of the goodwill impairment test ("Step 2") was performed. Under Step 2, the fair value of all Sensing Solution's assets and liabilities were estimated, including tangible assets and intangible assets (including existing and in-process technology) for the purpose of deriving an estimate of the implied fair value of goodwill. The implied fair value of the goodwill was then compared to the carrying value of the goodwill to determine the amount of the impairment.

We estimated the fair value of the Sensing Solutions reporting unit using a weighting of fair values derived equally from the income and market approach. Under the income approach, we calculate the fair value of a reporting unit based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. Cash flow projections are based on management's estimates of revenue growth rates and operating margins, taking into consideration industry and market conditions. The discount rate used is based on the weighted-average cost of capital adjusted for the relevant risk associated with business-specific characteristics and the uncertainty related to the business's ability to execute on the projected cash flows. The market approach estimates fair value based on market multiples of revenue and earnings derived from comparable publicly-traded companies with similar operating and investment characteristics as the reporting unit.

In performing the goodwill impairment testing for the fiscal years 2014 and 2013, the fair value was in excess of the carrying value. As a result, no impairment charges were recorded associated with our goodwill during fiscal years 2014 and 2013.

Stock-Based Compensation

We account for stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, Compensation in Stock Compensation ("ASC 718"). ASC 718 requires the recognition of the fair value of stock-based compensation for all stock-based payment awards, including grants of stock options and other awards made to our employees and directors in exchange for services, in the income statement. Accordingly, stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the fair value of the awards ultimately expected to vest and is recognized as an expense, on the greater of a straight-line basis or the value of awards vested each period, over the requisite service period. ASC 718 also requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised if necessary in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures or vesting differ from those estimates. Such revisions could have a material effect on our operating results.

We use the Black-Scholes valuation model to measure the fair value of our stock options utilizing various assumptions with respect to expected holding period, risk-free interest rates, stock price volatility and dividend yield. The assumptions we use in the valuation model are based on subjective future expectations combined with management judgment. If any of the assumptions used in the Black-Scholes model changes significantly, stock-based compensation for future awards may differ materially compared to the awards granted previously.

Accounting for Income Taxes

We must make certain estimates and judgments in the calculation of income tax expense, determination of uncertain tax positions, and in the determination of whether deferred tax assets are more likely than not to be realized. The calculation of our income tax expense and income tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws and regulations.

ASC 740-10, Income Taxes (“ASC 740-10”), prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement framework for financial statement reporting and disclosure of tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. Under ASC 740-10, a tax position is recognized in the financial statements when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the position will be sustained upon examination, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes. A tax position that meets the recognition threshold is then measured to determine the largest amount of the benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon settlement. Although we believe that our computation of tax benefits to be recognized and realized are reasonable, no assurance can be given that the final outcome will not be different from what was reflected in our income tax

provisions and accruals. Such differences could have a material impact on our net income and operating results in the period in which such determination is made. See Note 17: "Income Taxes" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part IV, Item 15(a) of this Annual Report for further information related to ASC 740-10.

We evaluate our deferred tax asset balance and record a valuation allowance to reduce the net deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. In the event it is determined that the deferred tax assets to be realized in the future would be in excess of the net recorded amount, an adjustment to the deferred tax asset valuation allowance would be recorded. This adjustment would increase income, or additional paid in capital, as appropriate, in the period such determination was made. Likewise, should it be determined that all or part of the net deferred tax asset would not be realized in the future, an adjustment to increase the deferred tax asset valuation allowance would be charged to income in the period such determination is made. In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, historical levels of income, expectations and risks associated with estimates of future taxable income and ongoing prudent and practicable tax planning strategies are considered. Realization of our deferred tax asset is dependent primarily upon future U.S. taxable income. Our judgments regarding future profitability may change due to future market conditions, changes in U.S. or international tax laws and other factors. These changes, if any, may require material adjustments to the net deferred tax asset and an accompanying reduction or increase in net income in the period in which such determinations are made.

Litigation and Contingencies

From time to time, we receive notices that our products or manufacturing processes may be infringing the patent or other intellectual property rights of others, notices of stockholder litigation or other lawsuits or claims against us. We periodically assess each matter in order to determine if a contingent liability in accordance with ASC No. 450, Accounting for Contingencies ("ASC 450"), should be recorded. In making this determination, management may, depending on the nature of the matter, consult with internal and external legal counsel and technical experts. We expense legal fees associated with consultations and defense of lawsuits as incurred. Based on the information obtained, combined with management's judgment regarding all of the facts and circumstances of each matter, we determine whether a contingent loss is probable and whether the amount of such loss can be estimated. Should a loss be probable and estimable, we record a contingent loss in accordance with ASC 450. In determining the amount of a contingent loss, we take into consideration advice received from experts in the specific matter, the current status of legal proceedings, settlement negotiations which may be ongoing, prior case history and other factors. Should the judgments and estimates made by management be incorrect, we may need to record additional contingent losses that could materially adversely impact our results of operations. Alternatively, if the judgments and estimates made by management are incorrect and a particular contingent loss does not occur, the contingent loss recorded would be reversed thereby favorably impacting our results of operations.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain Consolidated Statements of Income data expressed as a percentage of net revenues for the periods indicated:

	For the Year Ended			
	June 27, 2015	June 28, 2014	June 29, 2013	
Net revenues	100	% 100	% 100	%
Cost of goods sold	44.9	% 43.6	% 38.7	%
Gross margin	55.1	% 56.4	% 61.3	%
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	22.6	% 22.8	% 21.9	%
Selling, general and administrative	13.4	% 13.2	% 13.3	%
Intangible asset amortization	0.7	% 0.7	% 0.6	%
Impairment of long-lived assets	2.9	% 0.5	% 1.0	%
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	4.0	% 0.1	% 0.1	%
Severance and restructuring expenses	1.3	% 1.0	% 0.1	%
Acquisition-related costs	—	% 0.3	% —	%
Other operating expenses (income), net	(0.1))% 0.6	% 0.1	%
Total operating expenses	44.8	% 39.2	% 37.1	%
Operating income	10.3	% 17.2	% 24.2	%
Interest and other income (expense), net	0.4	% (0.5))% (0.7))%
Income before provision for income taxes	10.7	% 16.7	% 23.5	%
Provision for income taxes	1.7	% 2.2	% 4.8	%
Income from continuing operations	9.0	% 14.5	% 18.7	%
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	% —	% 0.1	%
Net income	9.0	% 14.5	% 18.8	%

The following table shows pre-tax stock-based compensation included in the components of the Consolidated Statements of Income reported above as a percentage of net revenues for the periods indicated:

	For the Year Ended			
	June 27, 2015	June 28, 2014	June 29, 2013	
Cost of goods sold	0.5	% 0.5	% 0.5	%
Research and development	1.8	% 1.9	% 1.8	%
Selling, general and administrative	1.1	% 1.1	% 1.0	%
	3.4	% 3.5	% 3.3	%

Net Revenues

We reported net revenues of \$2,306.9 million, \$2,453.7 million and \$2,441.5 million in fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Our net revenues in fiscal year 2015 decreased by 6.0% compared to our net revenues in fiscal year 2014. Revenues from consumer products were down 23% mainly due to lower demand for products in the consumer end market primarily from smartphone customers. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in net revenues in automotive of 38%, mainly due to product offered in the automotive end market with new design win ramps across multiple applications and customers.

Our net revenues in fiscal year 2014 increased by 0.5%, compared to our net revenues in fiscal year 2013. Revenues from automotive, communications and data center, and industrial products were up 43%, 20% and 9%, respectively, due to an increase in shipments of our products offered in the automotive end market with new design win ramps

across multiple applications and customers, an increase in server revenues driven by the Volterra acquisition and in demand driven by network and datacom, and cable infrastructure products in the communications and data center end market, and an increase in control and automation shipments in the industrial end market. This increase was offset by a decrease in net revenues in consumer and computing products of 16% and 4%, respectively,

mainly due to lower demand for products in the consumer end market primarily from smartphones. The decrease in net revenues in consumer products was primarily attributable to a weakness in demand for the products of our leading customer.

Approximately 88%, 87% and 88% of our net revenues in fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, were derived from customers located outside the United States, primarily in Asia and Europe. While more than 95% of our sales are denominated in U.S. dollars, we enter into foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate its risks on firm commitments and net monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies. The impact of changes in foreign exchange rates on net revenues and our results of operations for fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013 were immaterial.

Gross Margin

Our gross margin as a percentage of net revenue was 55.1% in fiscal year 2015 compared to 56.4% in fiscal year 2014. Our gross margin decreased by 1.3%, primarily resulted from a \$51.5 million increase in accelerated depreciation relating to the San Jose wafer fabrication facility shut down and, a \$9.9 million increase in incremental amortization related to Volterra intangible assets due to a full year of amortization in fiscal year 2015 as compared to nine months of amortization in fiscal year 2014. This decrease was mitigated by a \$19.0 million reduction in product warranty related expenses.

Our gross margin as a percentage of net revenue was 56.4% in fiscal year 2014 compared to 61.3% in fiscal year 2013. Our gross margin decreased by \$111.8 million, primarily due to a \$30.5 million increase in incremental amortization related to Volterra intangible assets, a \$20.8 million increase of product warranty related expenses primarily associated with one customer, a \$19.0 million increase related to acquired inventory fair value mark-up amortization mostly related to Volterra, and a \$16.8 million increase in inventory reserves due to softening demand primarily in the smartphone space.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses were \$521.8 million and \$558.2 million for fiscal years 2015 and 2014, respectively, which represented 22.6% and 22.8% of net revenues, respectively. The decrease in research and development expenses was primarily attributable to a decrease in salaries and related expenses of \$19.4 million as a result of headcount reductions related to restructuring programs and spending control efforts.

Research and development expenses were \$558.2 million and \$534.8 million for fiscal years 2014 and 2013, respectively, which represented 22.8% and 21.9% of net revenues, respectively. The increase in research and development expenses was primarily attributable to an increase in salaries and stock-based compensation expenses of \$21.4 million as a result of acquisitions occurring in fiscal year 2014.

The level of research and development expenditures as a percentage of net revenues will vary from period to period depending, in part, on the level of net revenues and on our success in recruiting the technical personnel needed for our new product introductions and process development. We view research and development expenditures as critical to maintaining a high level of new product introductions, which in turn are critical to our plans for future growth.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$308.1 million and \$324.7 million in fiscal years 2015 and 2014, respectively, which represented 13.4% and 13.2% of net revenues, respectively. The \$16.6 million decrease was primarily attributable to spending control efforts and a \$10.2 million decrease in salaries and related expenses primarily resulting from lower total headcount.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$324.7 million and \$324.3 million in fiscal years 2014 and 2013, respectively, which represented 13.2% and 13.3% of net revenues, respectively. There were no significant fluctuations in any specific items making up the selling, general and administrative expenses.

The level of selling, general and administrative expenditures as a percentage of net revenues will vary from period to period, depending on the level of net revenues and our success in recruiting sales and administrative personnel needed to support our operations.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

Impairment of long-lived assets was \$67.0 million in fiscal year 2015 and \$11.6 million in fiscal year 2014, which represented 2.9% and 0.5% of net revenues, respectively. The \$55.4 million increase was primarily due to the equipment impairment associated

with the Sensing Solutions reporting unit. For details, please refer to Note 10: "Impairment of long-lived assets" in our consolidated financial statements included in Part IV, Item 15(a) to this Annual Report.

Impairment of long-lived assets was \$11.6 million in fiscal year 2014 and \$24.9 million in fiscal year 2013, which represented 0.5% and 1.0% of net revenues, respectively. The \$13.3 million decrease was primarily due to lower levels of certain assets classified as excess property, plant and equipment and certain assets classified as held for sale written down to fair value less cost to sell, including used fabrication tools and test equipment.

Impairment of Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets was \$93.0 million in fiscal year 2015 and \$2.6 million in fiscal year 2014. The \$90.4 million increase was primarily driven by impairments to goodwill and in-process research and development for the Sensing Solutions reporting unit. The Sensing Solutions reporting unit develops integrated circuits that are primarily sold in the consumer and automotive end customer markets. The impairment was the result of our decision within the quarter ended December 27, 2014 to exit certain market offerings that have competitive dynamics which are no longer consistent with our business objectives. For details, please refer to Note 8: "Goodwill and intangible assets" in our consolidated financial statements included in Part IV, Item 15(a) to this Annual Report.

Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets was \$2.6 million in fiscal year 2014 and \$2.8 million in fiscal year 2013. There were no significant fluctuations in any specific items making up the impairment of goodwill and intangible assets expenses.

Severance and Restructuring Expenses

Severance and restructuring expenses were \$30.6 million in fiscal year 2015 and \$24.9 million in fiscal year 2014, which represented 1.3% and 1.0% of net revenues, respectively. The \$5.7 million increase was primarily due to restructuring activities which took place during fiscal 2015, primarily \$23.9 million associated with the major reorganization of the Company's business units as well as \$6.7 million associated with the decision to shut down our San Jose wafer fabrication facility. For details, please refer to Note 18: "Restructuring Activities" in our consolidated financial statements included in Part IV, Item 15(a) to this Annual Report.

During the fiscal year 2015, we commenced activities to close down the operations in our San Jose wafer fabrication facility, our Hillsboro, Oregon testing site, and our Batangas, the Philippines manufacturing site. Additionally, we announced the planned transfer of our wafer manufacturing facility in San Antonio, Texas to a foundry partner and to close our wafer level packaging manufacturing facility in Dallas, Texas during our fourth fiscal quarter of 2015 earnings call. As a result of these actions, we expect to incur additional severance and restructuring expenses throughout our fiscal year 2016.

Severance and restructuring expenses were \$24.9 million in fiscal year 2014 and \$2.8 million in fiscal year 2013, which represented 1.0% and 0.1% of net revenues, respectively. The \$22.1 million increase was primarily due to a \$10.8 million increase in severance and restructuring expenses associated with the reorganization of certain business units and an \$11.0 million increase in severance costs associated with restructuring plans arising from the Volterra acquisition. The reorganizations were driven by the desire to focus on specific investment areas, simplify business processes and eliminate redundant positions.

Acquisition-Related Costs

Acquisition-related costs were \$7.0 million in fiscal year 2014, and included banker, legal, and other Volterra acquisition-related costs.

Other Operating Expenses (Income), Net

Other operating expenses (income), net were \$(2.0) million and \$15.8 million in fiscal year 2015 and 2014, respectively, which represented (0.1)% and 0.6% of net revenues, respectively. The net decrease in other operating expenses of \$17.8 million was primarily driven by a change in estimate to an expected loss on rent expense for vacated office space of \$3.4 million as well as the absence of one-time expenses incurred in fiscal year 2014 such as the \$6.0 million intellectual property infringement legal settlement and the impairment of notes receivable of \$4.1 million related to a divestiture.

Other operating expenses (income), net were \$15.8 million and \$3.1 million in fiscal years 2014 and 2013, respectively, which represented 0.6% and 0.1% of net revenues, respectively. The net increase in other operating expenses (income) of \$12.7 million was primarily attributable to a \$6.0 million intellectual property infringement legal settlement and an impairment of notes receivable of \$4.1 million related to a divestiture.

Interest and Other Income (Expense), Net

Interest and other income (expense), net were \$8.9 million in fiscal year 2015 and \$(13.1) million in fiscal year 2014, which represented 0.4% and (0.5)% of net revenues, respectively. The net decrease in expenses of \$22.0 million to an income position was primarily attributable to the gain of \$35.8 million on the sale of our Captive Touch business, which occurred in June 2015. This gain was partially offset by a \$14.0 million decrease in income from licensing intellectual property and \$5.5 million in additional interest expense resulting from the issuance of long-term notes.

Interest and other income (expense), net were \$(13.1) million in fiscal year 2014 and \$(18.0) million in fiscal year 2013, which represented (0.5)% and (0.7)% of net revenues, respectively. The net decrease in expenses of \$5.0 million was primarily driven by income from licensing intellectual property of \$17.1 million offset by \$10.6 million in additional interest expense resulting from the issuance of long-term notes.

Provision for Income Taxes

Our annual income tax expense from continuing operations was \$40.1 million, \$54.4 million, and \$118.0 million, in fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The effective tax rate from continuing operations was 16.3%, 13.3% and 20.7% for fiscal years 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Our federal statutory tax rate is 35%.

Our fiscal year 2015 effective tax rate was lower than the statutory tax rate primarily because earnings of foreign subsidiaries, generated primarily by our international operations managed in Ireland, were taxed at lower tax rates, a \$2.9 million tax benefit for fiscal year 2014 research tax credits that were generated by the retroactive extension of the federal research tax credit to January 1, 2014 by legislation that was signed into law on December 19, 2014, and a \$24.8 million tax benefit for the favorable settlement of a Singapore tax issue, partially offset by a \$84.1 million goodwill impairment charge that generated no tax benefit and stock-based compensation for which no tax benefit is expected.

Our fiscal year 2014 effective tax rate was lower than the statutory tax rate primarily because earnings of foreign subsidiaries, generated primarily by our international operations managed in Ireland, were taxed at lower tax rates and a \$35.6 million one-time benefit for fixed asset Federal tax basis adjustments generated by prior year depreciation expense that did not provide a tax benefit in prior years, partially offset by stock-based compensation for which no tax benefit is expected.

Our fiscal year 2013 effective tax rate was lower than the statutory tax rate primarily because earnings of foreign subsidiaries, generated primarily by our international operations managed in Ireland, were taxed at lower tax rates, partially offset by stock-based compensation for which no tax benefit is expected. The income tax provision for the fiscal year 2013 included a \$3.9 million discrete tax benefit for the retroactive extension of the U.S. federal research tax credit to January 1, 2012 by legislation that was signed into law on January 2, 2013 and a \$21.4 million discrete tax charge for research and development expenses of a foreign subsidiary for which no tax benefit is expected.

We have various entities domiciled within and outside the United States. The following is a breakout of our U.S. and Foreign income from continuing operations before income taxes:

	For the Year Ended		
	June 27, 2015	June 28, 2014	June 29, 2013
	(in thousands)		
Domestic pre-tax income	\$68,289	\$87,630	\$69,680
Foreign pre-tax income	177,881	321,596	500,599

Total	\$246,170	\$409,226	\$570,279
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A relative increase in earnings in lower tax jurisdictions, such as Ireland, may lower our consolidated effective tax rate, while a relative increase in earnings in higher tax jurisdictions, such as the United States, may increase our consolidated effective tax rate.

In fiscal year 2015 the percentage of pre-tax income from our foreign operations declined, which was primarily due to goodwill and in-process research and development impairment charges realized by a foreign affiliate and accelerated depreciation generated by the San Jose wafer fabrication facility shutdown that was charged to a foreign affiliate. The impact of pre-tax income from foreign operations reduced our effective tax rate by 24.6 percentage points in fiscal year 2015 as compared to 19.1 percentage points in fiscal year 2014. The increased fiscal year 2015 tax rate benefit from foreign operations was primarily attributable to a

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\$24.8 million tax benefit in fiscal year 2015 for the favorable settlement of a Singapore tax issue, partially offset by the relative decrease in fiscal year 2015 pre-tax income from foreign operations.

In fiscal year 2014 the percentage of pre-tax income from our foreign operations declined, which was primarily due to higher cost of goods sold on foreign revenue. The impact of pre-tax income from foreign operations reduced our effective tax rate by 19.1 percentage points in fiscal year 2014 as compared to 16.5 percentage points in fiscal year 2013. The increased fiscal year 2014 tax rate benefit from foreign operations was primarily attributable to a \$21.4 million discrete tax charge in fiscal year 2013 for foreign research and development expenses for which no tax benefit was available, partially offset by the relative decrease in fiscal year 2014 pre-tax income from foreign operations.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

(i) New Accounting Updates Recently Adopted

In the first quarter of our fiscal year 2015, we adopted Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2013-11, Income Taxes (Topic 740)-Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists, which requires certain unrecognized tax benefits to be presented as reductions to deferred tax assets instead of liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-08, Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity. ASU No. 2014-08 redefines discontinued operations as disposals representing a strategic shift in operations and having a major effect on the organization’s operations and financial results. We early adopted this accounting standard update in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2015. During fiscal year 2015, we recognized a gain of \$35.8 million recorded in interest and other income (expense), net for the sale of our Captive Touch business which did not meet the criteria of discontinued operations under this accounting standard.

(ii) Recent Accounting Updates Not Yet Effective

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). ASU No. 2014-09 uses a five-step model to determine revenue recognition in contracts with customers. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of this standard on its financial statements. ASU No. 2014-09 is effective in our first quarter of fiscal year 2019 using either of two methods: (i) retrospective to each prior reporting period presented with the option to elect certain practical expedients as defined within ASU No. 2014-09; or (ii) retrospective with the cumulative effect of initially applying ASU No. 2014-09 recognized at the date of initial application and providing certain additional disclosures as defined per ASU No. 2014-09. Early adoption in the first quarter of fiscal year 2018 is permitted.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest. ASU No. 2015-03 changes the presentation of debt issuance costs in financial statements. Under the new guidance, an entity presents such costs in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the related debt liability rather than as an asset. Amortization of the costs is reported as interest expense. This guidance is effective beginning in the first quarter of our fiscal year 2017 and early adoption is permitted in an interim period with any adjustments reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes that interim period. The guidance is not expected to have a significant impact to our consolidated financial statements.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Financial Condition

Cash flows were as follows:

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	For the Year Ended		
	June 27, 2015	June 28, 2014	June 29, 2013
	(in thousands)		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$693,706	\$776,107	\$817,935
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(36,073) (609,439) (139,372
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(429,140) (19,182) (384,637
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$228,493	\$147,486	\$293,926
Operating activities			

Cash provided by operating activities is net income adjusted for certain non-cash items and changes in certain assets and liabilities.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$693.7 million in fiscal year 2015, a decrease of \$82.4 million compared with fiscal year 2014. This decrease was primarily a result of \$206.0 million of net income, a \$148.8 million decrease from fiscal year 2014 and a net change in assets and liabilities of \$61.0 million, a \$50.0 million decrease in cash provided by operating activities from fiscal year 2014. These decreases were partially offset by non-cash adjustments to net income of \$426.7 million, which increased cash provided by operating activities by \$116.4 million compared with fiscal year 2014. The movement in non-cash adjustments primarily resulted from impairment of the Sensing Solutions reporting unit goodwill of \$84.1 million and increased depreciation of \$54.8 million, primarily associated with accelerated depreciation for the San Jose wafer fabrication facility shut down.

Cash from operations for fiscal year 2014 decreased by approximately \$41.8 million compared with fiscal year 2013. This decrease was due to lower net income of \$100.1 million and lower deferred taxes of \$57.5 million, which was partially offset by lower cash use of \$66.8 million and \$55.9 million relating to other current assets and inventory, respectively.

Investing activities

Investing cash flows consist primarily of capital expenditures, net investment purchases and maturities and acquisitions.

Cash used in investing activities decreased by \$573.4 million for fiscal year 2015 compared with fiscal year 2014. The decrease was due primarily to relative decrease in cash used for acquisitions of \$451.5 million relating to the Volterra acquisition in fiscal year 2014, \$56.7 million of reduction in capital expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment due to spending control efforts and \$35.6 million in cash proceeds from the sale of our Captive Touch business.

Cash used in investing activities increased by \$470.1 million for fiscal year 2014 compared with fiscal year 2013. The increase was due primarily to relative increases in cash used for acquisitions of \$451.5 million relating to the Volterra acquisition, a \$50.0 million increase relating to purchase of U.S. treasury securities and lower proceeds from maturity of investments of \$23.0 million. These increases were offset by \$70.2 million of reduction in capital expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment.

Financing activities

Financing cash flows consist primarily of repurchases of common stock, issuance and repayment of notes payables, payment of dividends to stockholders, proceeds from stock option exercises and employee stock purchase plan and withholding tax payments associated with net share settlements of equity awards.

Net cash used in financing activities increased by approximately \$410.0 million for fiscal year 2015 compared with fiscal year 2014. This increase was due primarily to the issuance of the \$500 million notes net of issuance cost and discount in fiscal year 2014, as offset by less repurchases of common stock of \$110.2 million.

Net cash used in financing activities decreased by approximately \$365.5 million for fiscal year 2014 compared with fiscal year 2013. This decrease was due primarily to lower required repayments of notes payable of \$298.8 million and less repurchases of common stock of \$69.8 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of June 27, 2015, our available funds consisted of \$1.6 billion in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. We anticipate that the available funds and cash generated from operations will be sufficient to meet cash and working capital requirements,

including the anticipated level of capital expenditures, common stock repurchases, debt repayments and dividend payments for at least the next twelve months.

Debt Levels

On November 21, 2013, we completed a public offering of \$500 million aggregate principal amount of our 2.5% coupon senior unsecured and unsubordinated notes due in November 2018 (“2018 Notes”).

On March 18, 2013, we completed a public offering of \$500 million aggregate principal amount of our 3.375% senior unsecured and unsubordinated notes due in March 2023 (“2023 Notes”).

The debt indentures that govern the 2023 Notes and the 2018 Notes, respectively, include covenants that limit our ability to grant liens on our facilities and to enter into sale and leaseback transactions, which could limit our ability to secure additional debt funding in the future. In circumstances involving a change of control of the Company followed by a downgrade of the rating of the 2023 Notes or the 2018 Notes, we would be required to make an offer to repurchase the affected notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of such notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Available borrowing resources

We have access to a \$350 million senior unsecured revolving credit facility with certain institutional lenders that expires on June 27, 2019. The facility fee is at a rate per annum that varies based on the Company's index debt rating and any advances under the credit agreement will accrue interest at a base rate plus a margin based on the Company's index debt rating. The credit agreement requires us to comply with certain covenants, including a requirement that we maintain a ratio of debt to EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization) of not more than 3 to 1 and a minimum interest coverage ratio (EBITDA divided by interest expense) greater than 3.5 to 1. As of June 27, 2015, we had not borrowed any amounts from this credit facility and was in compliance with all debt covenants.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our significant contractual obligations at June 27, 2015, and the effect such obligations are expected to have on the our liquidity and cash flows in future periods. This table excludes amounts already recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheet as current liabilities at June 27, 2015:

	Payment due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Contractual Obligations:					
	(in thousands)				