

Magnachip Semiconductor (NYSE: MX)

MX 3.0: Accelerating Profitable Growth

January 2022



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Information in this presentation does not take into effect the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Magnachip's business operations, financial condition, plans, opportunities, expectations and future results due to the uncertainty regarding the magnitude, duration and global reach of the situation. This presentation also includes references to certain non-GAAP financial measures. Management believes that non-GAAP financial measures, when viewed in conjunction with GAAP results, can provide a meaningful understanding of the factors and trends affecting Magnachip's business and operations and assist in evaluating our core operating performance. However, such non-GAAP financial measures have limitations and should not be considered as a substitute for net income or as a better indicator of our operating performance than measures that are presented in accordance with GAAP. A reconciliation of GAAP results to non-GAAP results is included in this presentation.

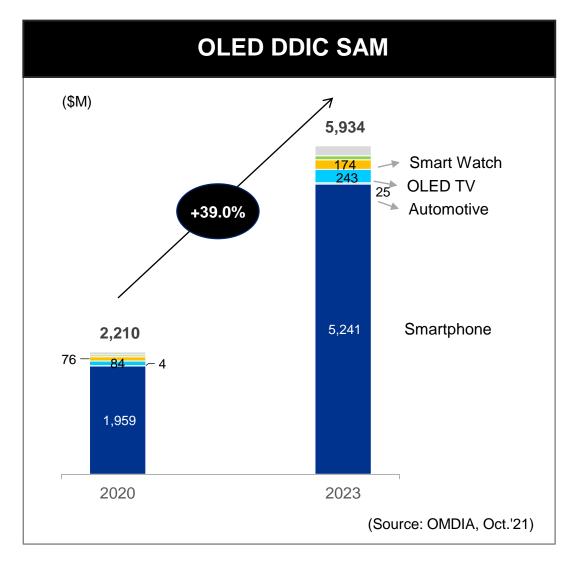




I. Q1-Q3 2021 Business Update



Display Market Trends



Market Update

- Severe wafer supply shortage is expected to continue through 2022 and set to last till 2023 for certain chips.
- Wafer supply constraints affect DDIC prices increase.
- OLED penetration is expected to have increased from 32% in 2020 to 38% in 2021.

Core Competencies

- Pioneered in 28nm OLED drivers with best power consumption and size in industry
- Favorable market trends: 5G, OLED TV, OLED automotive
 & emerging new technologies
- Strategic alignment with top-tier panel makers in the world



Display Business Update: Demand Creation

OLED Smartphones

- Amidst severe wafer shortage, we carefully focused on 9 design activities with high volume and high margin. Total 41 cumulative design-wins at the end of Q3
- Expanding customer base to include top-tier panel maker outside Korea; initial revenue to start later part of 2022

OLED TV

 Under qualification process with a major Korean TV OEM; Initial production commenced in Q4 2021

OLED Automotive

- Next generation OLED DDIC displays featuring all-in-one solution
- Secured 2 design wins with premium European auto makers for center stack display and instrument cluster display; Initial mass production scheduled for 1H of 2023 based on our customer's current plan



For very large next generation high-end TVs that offer the potential for high luminance, fast response time, excellent contrast ratio and long product lifetimes; Expect an imminent launch in 2022



Display Business Update: Supply Allocation

Global manufacturing capacity shortage to persist

- Severe supply shortage in 12" OLED wafer negatively impacted our Display revenue in recent quarters and we expect our supply shortage to continue in the near term
- We side with the view that ongoing global shortages in manufacturing capacities will persist throughout 2022 and is set to last until 2023 for certain chips

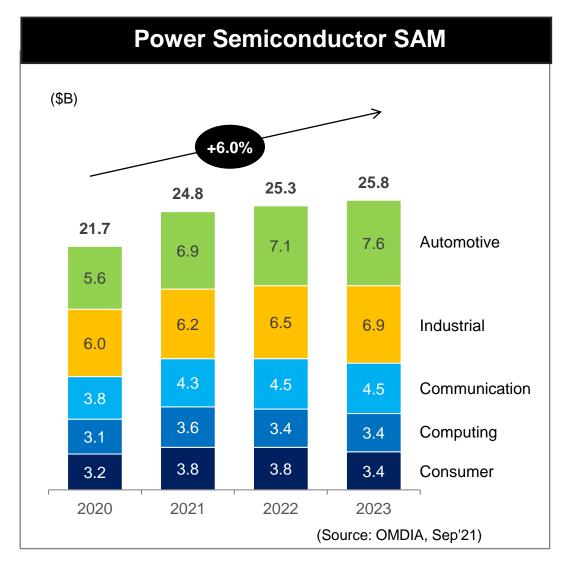
Striving to secure and expand meaningful and sustainable supply capacity

- Secured some additional 28nm manufacturing capacity for coming years, which will come online in the later part of 2022
- In discussion with our foundry partners regarding a multi-year supply agreement in order to secure long-term capacity

Near term focus on efficient mix management



Power Semiconductor Market Trends



Market Update

- Power Semiconductor TAM
 - \$46.8B('20) → \$58.7B('23), CAGR('20~'23): 7.8%
- Power Semiconductor SAM
 - PMIC and other IC (\$14.1B in '23)
 - Power MOSFET and discrete IGBT (\$11.1B in '23)
 - IGBT chips for Power module (\$554M in '23)

Core Competencies

- Go-to-market strategy for China market generating great momentum
- Introduction of a set of next generation power discrete product portfolios in 2022
- Additional 40% Power capacity expansion in Fab 3 by end of 2022
- Automotive qualification progresses in line with end customer's request



Power Semi Business Update: Demand Creation

Efficient R&D and go-to-market strategy gaining momentum in new product introduction

Strong design pipelines especially for premium products

Greater than 50% premium product mix at the end of Q3'21

- Power IC achieved >50% growth for the three quarters of 2021 surpassing through Q3 the original expected trajectory of +35% Y/Y growth for 2021
- SJ MOSFET demonstrates strong momentum in TV, LED lighting, and industrial applications.
- IGBT expanded into solar and renewable energy

Exciting next generation product portfolio introduction

- Launched new logic PMIC for tablet and notebook display
- Launched new generation LV MOSFET (6.5G) for battery protection
- Commenced pre-production of next generation Super Junction MOSFET (2.5G)

Automotive Power

- Working with the end-customer to address evolving changes requested by them
- While the initial shipment timing is delayed, the qualification and design activities are progressing in line with the end-customer's request



Power Semi Business Update: Supply Management

Prudent supply management along with demand creation led to strong performance

- Power semi business achieved record quarterly revenue for three quarters in a row bolstered by Fab 3 high utilization, ASP increase, and favorable product mix
- 6th consecutive quarter of achieving sequential revenue growth

Fab 3 update

- Add about 40% incremental capacity for standard power product by the end of 2022 compared to the 2020 level
- In 2022, we will introduce a set of next generation power discrete product portfolio

Mid/Long-term supply plans

- Utilize transitional Fab 3 foundry service until Q3 2023
- Plan to tap into additional external capacity; Planning to utilize external foundries for Power IC and some of MOSFETs in the future





П. 2020–2023 Plan Update



Original 2020-2023 Plan

| Key Metrics | Original Plan published in October 2020(*) |
|---------------------------|--|
| Revenue | Double-digit CAGR growth |
| Gross margin | Consistently Above 30% by 2023 |
| Adjusted Operating Margin | Exceed 10% |
| Tax Rate | 14-16% next 2-3 years |
| Free Cash Flow(*) | >8% of revenue by 2023 |

^(*) Free cash flow is calculated by subtracting capital expenditures from operating cash flow.



Updated 2020-2023 Plan

| Key Metrics | Original Plan published in October 2020(*) | Updated Plan as of January 6, 2022 | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Revenue | Double-digit CAGR growth | Despite the sequential revenue decline in 2021 caused by severe global capacity shortage, we are committed to a double-digit CAGR growth for 2020-2023^(*) | | | |
| Gross margin | Consistently Above 30% by 2023 | Already achieved above 30%We will strive to consistently maintain it above 30% | | | |
| Adjusted Operating Margin | Exceed 10% | Already exceeded 10% for the nine months of 2021 We expect it to go up to mid-teen when we exit 2023 | | | |
| Tax Rate | 14-16% next 2-3 years | • 22-24%(**) | | | |
| Free Cash Flow(***) | >8% of revenue by 2023 | Exceed 10% of revenue when we exit 2023 | | | |

^{(*) 2022} and 2023 revenue growth expectations assume continued supply constraints.



^(**) Based on the Company's current organizational/business structure and tax strategies considering the effective tax laws.

^(***) Free cash flow is calculated by subtracting capital expenditures from operating cash flow.



III. Capital Allocation Plan



Capital Allocation Philosophy

We will use cash to build and maintain sustainable competitive advantages and enhance the value to shareholders.

- Reinvesting cash flow back into organic growth
 - Innovative technologies and products
 - Talent management
 - Manufacturing and supply chain management
 - Efficient sales marketing channels
- Funding potential inorganic growth opportunities
- Returning capital to stockholders



Near Term Capital Allocation Focus

Target to maintain \$100M+ cash on the balance sheet

- Working capital
- Consideration of customer confidence level

Authorized \$75M Stock Repurchase

Entered into \$37.5M Accelerated Stock Repurchase agreement to be completed by Q1 2022

Flexible optionality to support key investments for long-term sustainable growth

- Organic business: Demand creation and supply chain management
- Opportunistic and accretive acquisitions / technology tuck-in





Appendix



Q1 – Q3 2021 Key Financials

(In \$ Millions, except for share data and days calculation)

| Income Statement | Q3 2021 | Q2 2021 | Q1 2021 | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|--|
| Total revenues: | \$127.0 | \$113.9 | \$123.0 | |
| Net sales – standard products business | \$117.4 | \$103.3 | \$112.9 | |
| Net sales – transitional Fab 3 foundry services | \$9.6 | \$10.6 | \$10.1 | |
| Gross profit as a % of standard products business | 39.0% | 31.8% | 29.8% | |
| Gross profit as a % of total revenues | 36.7% | 29.8% | 27.9% | |
| Adjusted Operating Income | \$22.7 | \$9.1 | \$10.0 | |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$26.4 | \$12.7 | \$13.5 | |
| Adjusted Net Income | \$20.1 | \$7.0 | \$9.3 | |
| Adjusted Earnings per Common Share - Diluted | \$0.42 | \$0.15 | \$0.22 | |
| Balance Sheet | Q3 2021 | Q2 2021 | Q1 2021 | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$276.3 | \$271.9 | \$290.2 | |
| Days Sales Outstanding (DSO) | 38 days | 45 days | 38 days | |
| Days in Inventory | 44 days | 47 days | 30 days | |
| Total Stockholders' Equity | \$433.3 | \$422.6 | \$420.3 | |



Appendix: GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliation

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

| | | September 30, 2021 | | June 30, 2021 | | March 31, 2021 | |
|--|----|-----------------------|----|------------------|----|-------------------|--|
| Operating income (loss) | \$ | 20,001 | \$ | 1,627 | \$ | (2,091) | |
| Adjustments: | | | | | | | |
| Equity-based compensation expense | | 2,005 | | 2,405 | | 1,646 | |
| Inventory reserve related to Huawei impact | | | | | | | |
| of downstream trade restrictions | | (1,081) | | _ | | | |
| Other charges | _ | 1,766 | _ | 5,020 | _ | 10,416 | |
| Adjusted operating income | \$ | 22,691 | \$ | 9,052 | \$ | 9,971 | |
| | _ | | : | | = | | |

Three Months Ended

We present Adjusted Operating Income as supplemental measures of our performance. We define Adjusted Operating Income for the periods indicated as operating income adjusted to exclude (i) Equity-based compensation expense, ii) Inventory reserve related to Huawei impact of downstream trade restrictions and (iii) Other charges. Other charges related to non-recurring professional service fees and expenses in connection with the merger transaction and regulatory requests.



Appendix: GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliation (Con't)

| | Three Months Ended | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|
| (In thousands of U.S. dollars) | September 30, 2021 | June 30, 2021 | March 31, 2021 | | | |
| Income (loss) from continuing operations Adjustments: | \$ 10,768 | \$ (198) | \$ (7,473) | | | |
| Interest expense (income), net | (439) | (493) | 420 | | | |
| Income tax expense | 3,149 | 2,601 | 290 | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 3,578 | 3,550 | 3,448 | | | |
| EBITDA | 17,056 | 5,460 | (3,315) | | | |
| Equity-based compensation expense | 2,005 | 2,405 | 1,646 | | | |
| Foreign currency loss (gain), net | 7,579 | (250) | 4,671 | | | |
| Derivative valuation loss (gain), net Inventory reserve related to Huawei impact | (237) | 57 | 86 | | | |
| of downstream trade restrictions | (1,081) | _ | _ | | | |
| Other charges, net | 1,039 | 5,020 | 10,416 | | | |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 26,361 | \$ 12,692 | \$ 13,504 | | | |
| Income (loss) from continuing operations Adjustments: | \$ 10,768 | \$ (198) | \$ (7,473) | | | |
| Equity-based compensation expense | 2,005 | 2,405 | 1,646 | | | |
| Foreign currency loss (gain), net | 7,579 | (250) | 4,671 | | | |
| Derivative valuation loss (gain), net Inventory reserve related to Huawei impact | (237) | 57 | 86 | | | |
| of downstream trade restrictions | (1,081) | _ | _ | | | |
| Other charges, net | 1,039 | 5,020 | 10,416 | | | |
| Adjusted Net Income | \$ 20,073 | \$ 7,034 | \$ 9,346 | | | |
| Adjusted Net Income per common share— | | | | | | |
| - Basic | \$ 0.43 | \$ 0.15 | \$ 0.23 | | | |
| - Diluted | \$ 0.42 | \$ 0.15 | \$ 0.22 | | | |
| Weighted average number of shares – basic | 46,449,234 | 46,322,027 | 40,292,838 | | | |
| Weighted average number of shares – diluted | 47,808,457 | 47,846,217 | 47,470,416 | | | |

Adjusted EBITDA is defined for the periods indicated as EBITDA adjusted to exclude (i) Equity-based compensation expense, (ii) Foreign currency loss (gain), net, (iii) Derivative valuation loss (gain), net, (iv) Inventory reserve related to Huawei impact of downstream trade restrictions and (v) Other charges, net.

Adjusted Net Income is defined for the periods indicated as income (loss) from continuing operations, adjusted to exclude (i) Equity-based compensation expense, (ii) Foreign

For the three months ended September 30, 2021, June 30, 2021 and March 31, 2021, other charges, net included the expenses of \$1,766 thousand, \$5,020 thousand and \$10,416 thousand, respectively, related to non-recurring professional service fees and expenses in connection with the merger transaction and regulatory requests. And, for the three months ended September 30, 2021, this adjustment was offset in part by \$727 thousand legal settlement gain related to certain expenses incurred in the prior period in connection with our legacy Fab 4 (which was sold during the year ended December 31, 2020) and awarded in the third guarter of 2021.

currency loss (gain), net, (iii) Derivative valuation loss (gain), net, (iv) Inventory reserve related to Huawei impact of downstream trade restrictions and (v) Other charges, net.





Q&A





Thank you!

