

POWER INTEGRATIONS INC
Form 10-K
February 13, 2014
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

or

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-23441

POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE
(State or other jurisdiction of
Incorporation or organization)

94-3065014
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

5245 Hellyer Avenue, San Jose, California
(Address of principal executive offices)
(408) 414-9200
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

95138-1002
(Zip code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:
Title of Each Class
Common Stock, \$.001 Par Value
Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
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 Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
YES NO

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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 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:

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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 Act). YES NO
The aggregate market value of registrant's voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates of registrant on June 30, 2013, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$1.1 billion, based upon the closing sale price of the common stock as reported on The NASDAQ Global Select Market. Shares of common stock held by each officer, director and holder of 10% or more of the outstanding common stock have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not a conclusive determination for other purposes.

Outstanding shares of registrant's common stock, \$0.001 par value, as of February 3, 2014: 30,254,969.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The information required by Part III of this report, to the extent not set forth herein, is incorporated by reference from the Registrant's definitive proxy statement relating to the 2014 annual meeting of stockholders, which definitive proxy statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the fiscal year to which this Report relates.

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including information incorporated by reference herein, includes a number of forward-looking statements that involve many risks and uncertainties. In some cases, forward-looking statements are indicated by the use of words such as “would”, “could”, “will”, “may”, “expect”, “believe”, “should”, “anticipate”, “outlook”, “intend”, “plan”, “estimate”, “predict”, “potential”, “targets”, “seek” or “continue” and similar words and phrases, including the negatives of these terms, or other variations of these terms. These statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and our potential financial performance and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results and financial position to differ materially and adversely from what is projected or implied in any forward-looking statements included in this Form 10-K. These factors include, but are not limited to: we do not have long-term contracts with any of our customers and if they fail to place, or if they cancel or reschedule orders for our products, our operating results and our business may suffer; intense competition in the high-voltage power supply industry may lead to a decrease in our average selling price and reduced sales volume of our products; if demand for our products declines in our major end markets, our net revenues will decrease; we depend on third-party suppliers to provide us with wafers for our products and if they fail to provide us sufficient quantities of wafers, our business may suffer; if we are unable to adequately protect or enforce our intellectual property rights, we could lose market share, incur costly litigation expenses, suffer incremental price erosion or lose valuable assets, any of which could harm our operations and negatively impact our profitability; fluctuations in exchange rates, particularly the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen, Swiss franc and Euro, may impact our gross margin or net income; we are being audited by the IRS, and are engaged in intellectual property litigation, either of which, if the outcome is unfavorable to us, could result in significant losses and the right to use some of our technologies; and the other risks factors described in Item 1A of Part I -- “Risk Factors” of this Form 10-K. We make these forward looking statements based upon information available on the date of this Form 10-K, and we have no obligation (and expressly disclaim any obligation) to update or alter any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or otherwise. In evaluating these statements, you should specifically consider the risks described under Item 1A of Part I -- “Risk Factors,” Item 7 of Part II -“Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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PART I.

Item 1. Business.

Overview

We design, develop and market analog and mixed-signal integrated circuits (ICs) and other electronic components and circuitry used in high-voltage power conversion. Our products are used in power converters that convert electricity from a high-voltage source (i.e., 48 volts or higher) to the type of power required for a specified downstream use. In most cases, this conversion entails, among other functions, converting alternating current (AC) to direct current (DC) or vice versa, reducing or increasing the voltage, and regulating the output voltage and/or current according to the customer's specifications.

A large percentage of our products are ICs used in AC-DC power supplies, which convert the high-voltage AC from a wall outlet to the low-voltage DC required by most electronic devices. Power supplies incorporating our products are used with all manner of electronic products including mobile phones, computers, entertainment and networking equipment, appliances, utility meters, industrial controls and LED lights. Our highly integrated IC products incorporate high-voltage transistors (MOSFETs) and low-voltage control circuitry on either a monolithic die or in a hybrid configuration (i.e., separate MOSFETs and controllers side-by-side in a single package). We believe our patented TOPSwitch ICs, introduced in 1994, were the first highly integrated ICs to achieve widespread acceptance in the power-supply market. We have since introduced additional product families to broaden our addressable market and increase the functionality of our products; we currently offer IC products that can be used in power supplies with output wattages up to approximately 500 watts.

Since our May 2012 acquisition of CT-Concept Technologie AG (Concept), we also offer IGBT drivers - circuit boards containing multiple ICs, electrical isolation components and other circuitry - used to operate arrays of high-voltage, high-power transistors known as IGBT modules. These driver/module combinations are used for power conversion in high-power applications (i.e., power levels ranging from tens of kilowatts up to one gigawatt (one billion watts)) such as industrial motors, solar- and wind-power systems, electric vehicles and high-voltage DC transmission systems.

Our products bring a number of important benefits to the power-conversion market compared with less advanced alternatives, including reduced component count and design complexity, smaller size, higher reliability and reduced time-to-market. Our products also improve the energy efficiency of power converters, helping our customers meet the increasingly stringent efficiency standards that have been adopted around the world for many electronic products, and improving the efficacy of renewable-energy systems, electric vehicles and other high-power applications.

Industry Background

Virtually every electronic device that plugs into a wall socket requires a power supply to convert the high-voltage alternating current provided by electric utilities into the low-voltage direct current required by most electronic devices. A power supply may be located inside a device, such as consumer appliances or desktop computer, or it may be outside the device as in the case of a mobile-phone charger or an adapter for a cordless phone.

Until approximately 1970, AC-DC power supplies were generally in the form of line-frequency, or linear, transformers. These devices, consisting primarily of copper wire wound around an iron core, tend to be bulky and heavy, and typically waste a substantial amount of electricity. In the 1970s, the invention of high-voltage discrete

semiconductors enabled the development of a new generation of power supplies known as switched-mode power supplies, or switchers. These switchers generally came to be a cost-effective alternative to linear transformers in applications requiring more than about three watts of power; in recent years the use of linear transformers has declined even further as a result of energy-efficiency standards and higher raw-material prices.

Switchers are generally smaller, lighter-weight and more energy-efficient than linear transformers. However, switchers designed with discrete components are highly complex, containing numerous components and requiring a high level of analog design expertise. Further, the complexity and high component count of discrete switchers makes them relatively costly and difficult to manufacture and causes them to be prone to failures. Also, some discrete switchers lack inherent safety and energy-efficiency features; adding these features may further increase the component count, cost and complexity of the power supply.

In high-power systems such as industrial motor drives, electric locomotives and renewable-energy systems, power conversion is typically performed using arrays of high-power silicon transistors known as IGBT modules; these modules are operated by electronic circuitry known as IGBT drivers, whose function is to ensure accurate, safe and reliable operation of the IGBT modules. Much like discrete power supplies, discrete IGBT drivers tend to be highly complex, requiring a large number of components and a great deal of design expertise.

Our Highly Integrated Approach

In 1994 we introduced TOPSwitch, the industry's first cost-effective high-voltage IC for switched-mode AC-DC power supplies; we have since introduced a range of other product families such as TinySwitch, LinkSwitch and Hiper, which have expanded the range of power-supply applications we can address. In May 2012 we acquired Concept, further expanding our addressable market to include IGBT drivers.

Our ICs and IGBT drivers drastically reduce the complexity and component count of power converters compared to typical discrete designs by integrating many of the functions otherwise performed by numerous discrete electronic components, and by eliminating (or reducing the size and cost of) additional components through innovative system design. As a result, our products enable power converters to have superior features and functionality at a total cost equal to or lower than that of many competing alternatives. Our products offer the following key benefits:

- Fewer Components, Reduced Size and Higher Reliability

Our highly integrated ICs and IGBT drivers enable designs with up to 70% fewer components than comparable discrete designs. This reduction in component count enhances reliability and efficiency, reduces size, accelerates time-to-market and results in lower manufacturing costs for our customers. Power supplies that incorporate our ICs are also lighter and more portable than comparable power supplies built with copper-and-iron linear transformers, which are still used in some low-power applications.

- Reduced Time-to-Market, Enhanced Manufacturability

Because our products eliminate much of the complexity associated with the design of power converters, designs can typically be completed in much less time, resulting in more efficient use of our customers' design resources and shorter time-to-market for new designs. The lower component count and reduced complexity enabled by our products also makes designs more suitable for high-volume manufacturing. We also provide extensive hands-on design support as well as online design tools, such as our PI Expert design software, that further reduce time-to-market and product development risks.

- Energy Efficiency

Our patented EcoSmart technology, introduced in 1998, improves the energy efficiency of electronic devices during normal operation as well as standby and "no-load" conditions. This technology enables manufacturers to cost-effectively meet the growing demand for energy-efficient products, and to comply with increasingly stringent energy-efficiency requirements. Our Concept IGBT drivers also enable very high efficiency in high-power systems; in many such systems, such as renewable-energy installations, even small efficiency gains can dramatically shorten the payback period over which the cost of a system is recovered through energy savings.

- Wide Power Range and Scalability

Products in our current IC families can address AC-DC power supplies with output wattages up to approximately 500 watts as well as some high-voltage DC-DC applications; our Concept IGBT drivers are used in applications with

power levels as high as one gigawatt. Within each of our product families, the designer can scale up or down in power to address a wide range of designs with minimal design effort.

Energy Efficiency

Power supplies often draw significantly more electricity than the amount needed by the devices they power. As a result, billions of dollars' worth of electricity is wasted each year, and millions of tons of greenhouse gases are unnecessarily

produced by power plants. Energy waste occurs during the normal operation of a device and in standby mode, when the device is plugged in but idle. For example, computers and printers waste energy while in “sleep” mode. TVs that are turned off by remote control consume energy while awaiting a remote-control signal to turn them back on. A mobile-phone charger left plugged into a wall outlet continues to draw electricity even when not connected to the phone (a condition known as “no-load”). Many common household appliances, such as microwave ovens, dishwashers and washing machines, also consume power when not in use. One study has estimated that standby power alone amounts to as much as 10% of residential energy consumption in developed countries.

Lighting is another major source of energy waste. Less than 5% of the energy consumed by traditional incandescent light bulbs is converted to light, while the remainder is wasted as heat. The Alliance to Save Energy has estimated that a conversion to efficient lighting technologies such as compact fluorescent bulbs and light-emitting diodes, or LEDs, could save as much as \$18 billion worth of electricity and 158 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions per year in the U.S. alone.

In response to concerns about the environmental impact of carbon emissions, policymakers are taking action to promote energy efficiency. For example, the ENERGY STAR® program and the European Union Code of Conduct encourage manufacturers of electronic devices to comply with voluntary energy-efficiency specifications. In 2007 the California Energy Commission, or CEC, implemented mandatory efficiency standards for external power supplies; these standards were implemented nationwide in the U.S. in July 2008 as a result of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, or EISA, and similar standards took effect in the European Union in 2010 as part of the EU's EcoDesign Directive for Energy-Related Products.

In 2009 the CEC announced mandatory efficiency standards for televisions, which took effect in 2011, and in January 2012 the CEC announced mandatory efficiency standards for battery-charging systems, which took effect in 2013.

In 2010, the EU EcoDesign Directive implemented standards limiting standby power consumption on a wide range of electronic products; the limit was reduced by 50 percent beginning in 2013, with many products now limited to 500 milliwatts of standby usage. The EISA law also required substantial improvements in the efficiency of lighting technologies beginning in 2012; effective in 2014, traditional 100-, 75-, 60- and 40-watt bulbs may no longer be manufactured or sold in the U.S. Plans to eliminate conventional incandescent bulbs have also been announced or enacted in other geographies such as Canada, Australia and Europe.

We offer products that we believe enable manufacturers to meet or exceed these and all other current and proposed energy-efficiency regulations for electronic products. Our EcoSmart technology, introduced in 1998, dramatically reduces waste in both operating and standby modes; we estimate that this technology has saved billions of dollars' worth of standby power worldwide since 1998. In 2010 we introduced our CapZero and SenZero IC families, which eliminate additional sources of standby waste in some power supplies; we have also introduced a range of product families designed specifically for LED-lighting applications.

Products

Below is a brief description of our products:

- AC-DC power conversion products

TOPSwitch, our first commercially successful product family, was introduced in 1994. Since that time we have introduced a wide range of products (including five subsequent generations of TOPSwitch) to both improve upon the functionality of the original TOPSwitch and broaden the range of power levels we can address. In 1998 we introduced TinySwitch, the first family of products to incorporate our EcoSmart technology; in 2012, we introduced the fourth generation of the TinySwitch line, TinySwitch-4. In 2002 we introduced LinkSwitch, the industry's first highly

integrated IC designed specifically to replace linear transformers. LinkSwitch-II was introduced in 2008.

In 2010 we introduced two extensions of the LinkSwitch product line, LinkZero-AX and LinkZero-LP, which enable designers to achieve standby power consumption as low as zero watts in some applications. Since 2010 we have also introduced a range of product families designed specifically for LED-lighting applications.

This portfolio of power-conversion products generally addresses power supplies ranging from less than one watt of output up to approximately 50 watts of output, a market we refer to as the “low-power” market. This market consists of an extremely broad range of applications including mobile-device chargers, consumer appliances, utility meters, LCD monitors, standby power supplies for desktop computers and TVs and numerous other consumer and industrial applications.

To further expand our addressable market, we introduced a range of products designed for use in applications up to approximately 500 watts of output. We believe these products enable us to bring many of the same benefits to the “mid-power” market that we have historically brought to the low-power market, including reduced component count, improved reliability and better energy-efficiency compared with competing alternatives. Our Hiper family of products includes both power-conversion and power-factor-correction products for use in applications such as main power supplies for desktop computers, TVs and game consoles, as well as LED street lights and a variety of other applications.

In 2010 we introduced CapZero and SenZero, designed to further reduce standby consumption in some higher-power applications by eliminating power waste caused by so-called bleed resistors and sense resistors.

Following our acquisition of Qspeed Semiconductor in December 2010, we now offer a range of high-performance, high-voltage diodes known as Qspeed diodes. Qspeed diodes utilize a proprietary silicon technology to provide a unique combination of high efficiency and low noise, as well as high-frequency operation, which reduces the cost and size of magnetic components in a power supply.

•IGBT drivers

As a result of our May 2012 acquisition of Concept, we now offer a range of IGBT-driver products sold primarily under the SCALE and SCALE-2 product-family names. These products are fully assembled circuit boards incorporating multiple ICs, electrical isolation components and other circuitry. We offer both ready to operate “plug-and-play” drivers designed specifically for use with particular IGBT modules, as well as “driver cores,” which provide more basic driver functionality that customers can customize to their own specifications after purchase. In addition, we offer custom made drivers based on our Scale technology.

•High-voltage DC-DC products

The DPA-Switch family of products, introduced in June 2002, was the first monolithic high-voltage DC-DC power conversion IC designed specifically for use in distributed power architectures. Applications include power-over-Ethernet powered devices such as voice-over-IP phones and security cameras, as well as network hubs, line cards, servers, digital PBX phones, DC-DC converter modules and industrial controls.

Other Product Information

TOPSwitch, TinySwitch, LinkSwitch, DPA-Switch, EcoSmart, Hiper, Qspeed, Scale-I, Scale-II, CONCEPT, Concept A Power Integrations Company and PI Expert are trademarks of Power Integrations, Inc.

Product Markets and Customers

Our net revenues consist primarily of sales of the products described above. When evaluating our net revenues, we categorize our sales into the following four major end-market groupings: communications, computer, consumer, and industrial. The table below provides the mix of our net sales by end market:

End Market	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011

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Communications	21	%	24	%	28	%
Computer	10	%	12	%	12	%
Consumer	35	%	36	%	38	%
Industrial	34	%	28	%	22	%

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The following chart shows the primary applications of our products in power supplies in several major market categories.

Market Category	Primary Applications
Communications	Mobile phone chargers, routers, cordless phones, broadband modems, voice-over-IP phones, other network and telecom gear
Computer	Desktop PCs, LCD monitors, servers, LCD projectors, adapters for notebook computers
Consumer	Major and small appliances, air conditioners, TV set-top boxes, digital cameras, TVs, video-game consoles
Industrial	LED lighting, industrial controls, utility meters, motor controls, uninterruptible power supplies, industrial motor drives, renewable energy systems, electric locomotives, high-voltage DC transmission systems

Sales, Distribution and Marketing

We sell our products to original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, and merchant power supply manufacturers through a direct sales staff and through a worldwide network of independent distributors. We have sales offices in the United States, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, India, China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Singapore and Taiwan. Direct sales to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers represented approximately 25%, 26% and 29% of our net product revenues for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, while sales to and through distributors accounted for approximately 75%, 74% and 71% for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Most of our distributors are entitled to return privileges based on sales revenue and are protected from price reductions affecting their inventories. Our distributors are not subject to minimum purchase requirements, and sales representatives and distributors can discontinue marketing our products at any time.

Our top ten customers, including distributors that resell to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers, accounted for 59%, 64% and 65% of our net revenues for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The following distributors accounted for 10% or more of total net revenues in 2013, 2012 and 2011:

Customer	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Avnet	19%	20%	19%
ATM Electronic Corporation	*	12%	13%

* Total customer revenue was less than 10% of net revenues

No other customers accounted for more than 10% of net revenues in these periods.

In 2013, 2012 and 2011 sales to customers in the United States accounted for approximately 5%, 5% and 4% of our net revenues, respectively, and sales to customers outside of the United States accounted for approximately 95%, 95% and 96% of our net revenues, respectively. See Note 6, "Significant Customers and International Sales," in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements regarding sales to customers located in foreign countries. See our consolidated financial statements regarding total revenues and profit for the last three fiscal years.

We are subject to risks stemming from the fact that most of our manufacturing and most of our customers are located in foreign jurisdictions. Risks related to our foreign operations are set forth in Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form

10-K, and include: potential weaker intellectual property rights under foreign laws, the burden of complying with foreign laws and

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foreign-currency exchange risk. See, in particular, the risk factor “Our international sales activities account for a substantial portion of our net revenues, which subjects us to substantial risks” in Item 1A of this Form 10-K.

Backlog

Our sales are primarily made pursuant to standard purchase orders. The quantity of products purchased by our customers as well as shipment schedules are subject to revisions that reflect changes in both the customers' requirements and in manufacturing availability. Historically, our business has been characterized by short-lead-time orders and quick delivery schedules; for this reason, and because orders in backlog are subject to cancellation or postponement, backlog is not necessarily a reliable indicator of future revenues. Furthermore, except in the case of our IGBT-driver products, we do not recognize revenue on distribution sales until our distributors report that they have sold our products to their customers. As a result, our revenues in a given period can differ significantly from the value of the products we ship in the same period. We believe this further reduces the reliability of order backlog as an indicator of future revenues.

Research and Development

Our research and development efforts are focused on improving our technologies, introducing new products to expand our addressable markets, reducing the costs of existing products, and improving the cost-effectiveness and functionality of our customers' power converters. We have assembled teams of highly skilled engineers to meet our research and development goals. These engineers have expertise in high-voltage device structure and process technology, analog IC design, system architecture and packaging.

In 2013, 2012 and 2011, we incurred costs of \$51.7 million, \$45.7 million and \$40.3 million, respectively, for research and development. Research and development expenses increased in 2013 compared to the prior year due primarily to the May 2012 acquisition of Concept, which affected our results for the full year in 2013 but was only included in our results for eight months of 2012. (See Note 11, Acquisition, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for details).

Intellectual Property and Other Proprietary Rights

We use a combination of patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets and confidentiality procedures to protect our intellectual-property rights. As of December 31, 2013, we held 609 U.S. patents and had received foreign patent protection on these patents resulting in 492 foreign patents. The U.S. patents have expiration dates ranging from 2014 to 2031. We also hold trademarks in the U.S. and various other geographies including Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, China, Europe and Japan.

We regard as proprietary some equipment, processes, information and knowledge that we have developed and used in the design and manufacture of our products. Our trade secrets include a high-volume production process that produces our patented high-voltage ICs. We attempt to protect our trade secrets and other proprietary-information through non-disclosure agreements, proprietary information agreements with employees and consultants, and other security measures.

Long-lived Assets

Our long-lived assets consist of property and equipment and intangible assets. Our intangible assets consist of developed and in-process technology, licenses, patents, customer relationships, trade name and goodwill. Our long-lived assets, including property and equipment and intangible assets, are located in the United States and in foreign countries; U.S. long-lived assets represented 40% in both 2013 and 2012, and 59% of total long-lived assets in 2011. Long-lived assets held outside of the United States represented 60% in both 2013 and 2012, and 41% of total

long-lived assets in 2011. In 2013 and 2012 the majority of our long-lived assets were located in foreign countries, primarily Switzerland, which held 33% of our long-lived assets in both 2013 and 2012. No other country held more than 10% of our long-lived assets in 2011. See Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in our notes to consolidated financial statements regarding total property and equipment located in foreign countries.

Manufacturing

We contract with four foundries for the manufacture of the vast majority of our silicon wafers: (1) ROHM Lapis Semiconductor Co., Ltd., or Lapis, (formerly OKI Electric Industry), (2) Seiko Epson Corporation, or Epson, (3) X-FAB Semiconductor Foundries AG, or X-FAB, and (4) Renesas Technology Corporation, or Renesas, (through its subsidiary NEC

Electronics America, Inc.). These contractors manufacture wafers using our proprietary high-voltage process technologies at fabrication facilities located in Japan, Germany and the United States. For a small number of our products, we also buy wafers manufactured in Singapore by Global Foundries using a standard, non-proprietary process to implement some integrated control circuits for use in combination with our proprietary high-voltage MOSFETs.

Our IC products are assembled and packaged by independent subcontractors in China, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines. Our ICs are tested predominantly at the facilities of our packaging subcontractors in Asia and, to a small extent, at our headquarters facility in San Jose, California. Our IGBT-driver boards are assembled by an independent subcontractor in Sri Lanka and tested at our facility in Switzerland.

Our fabless manufacturing model enables us to focus on our engineering and design strengths, minimize capital expenditures and still have access to high-volume manufacturing capacity. We utilize both proprietary and standard IC packages for assembly. Some of the materials used in our packages and aspects of assembly are specific to our products. We require our assembly manufacturers to use high-voltage molding compounds which are more difficult to process than industry standard molding compounds. We work closely with our contractors on a continuous basis to maintain and improve our manufacturing processes.

Our proprietary high-voltage processes do not require leading-edge geometries for them to be cost-effective, and can therefore use our foundries' older, low-cost facilities for wafer manufacturing. However, because of our highly sensitive high-voltage process, we must interact closely with our foundries to achieve satisfactory yields. Our wafer supply agreements with Lapis, Epson, X-FAB and Renesas expire in April 2018, December 2020, December 2020 and December 2014, respectively. Under the terms of the Lapis agreement, Lapis has agreed to reserve a specified amount of production capacity and to sell wafers to us at fixed prices, which are subject to periodic review jointly by Lapis and us. In addition, Lapis requires us to supply them with a rolling six-month forecast on a monthly basis. Our agreement with Lapis provides for the purchase of wafers in U.S. dollars, with mutual sharing of the impact of the fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar. Under the terms of the Epson agreement, Epson has agreed to reserve a specified amount of production capacity and to sell wafers to us at fixed prices, which are subject to periodic review jointly by Epson and us. The agreement with Epson also requires us to supply rolling six-month forecasts on a monthly basis, to provide for the purchase of wafers in U.S. dollars and to share the impact of the exchange rate fluctuation between the Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar. Under the terms of the Renesas agreement and X-FAB agreement, both foundries have agreed to reserve a specified amount of production capacity and to sell wafers to us at fixed prices, which are subject to periodic review jointly by each of these foundries and us. The agreements with Renesas and X-FAB also require us to supply them with rolling six-month forecasts on a monthly basis. Our purchases of wafers from Renesas and X-FAB are denominated in U.S. dollars.

Although some aspects of our relationships with Lapis, Epson, X-FAB and Renesas are contractual, some important aspects of these relationships are not written in binding contracts and depend on the suppliers' continued cooperation. We cannot assure that we will continue to work successfully with Lapis, Epson, X-FAB or Renesas in the future, that they will continue to provide us with sufficient capacity at their foundries to meet our needs, or that any of them will not seek an early termination of their wafer supply agreement with us. Our operating results could suffer in the event of a supply disruption with Lapis, Epson, X-FAB or Renesas if we were unable to quickly qualify alternative manufacturing sources for existing or new products or if these sources were unable to produce wafers with acceptable manufacturing yields.

We typically receive shipments from our foundries approximately four to six weeks after placing orders, and lead times for new products can be substantially longer. To provide sufficient time for assembly, testing and finishing, we typically need to receive wafers four weeks before the desired ship date to our customers. As a result of these factors and the fact that customers' orders can be placed with little advance notice, we have only a limited ability to react to fluctuations in demand for our products. We try to carry a substantial amount of wafer and finished goods inventory to

help offset these risks and to better serve our markets and meet customer demand.

Competition

Competing alternatives to our high-voltage ICs for the power-supply market include monolithic and hybrid ICs from companies such as Fairchild Semiconductor, STMicroelectronics, Infineon, ON Semiconductor and Sanken Electric Company, as well as PWM-controller chips paired with discrete high-voltage bipolar transistors and MOSFETs, which are produced by a large number of vendors, including those listed above as well as such companies as NXP Semiconductors, Diodes Inc., On-Bright Electronics and Dialog Semiconductor. Self-oscillating switchers, built with discrete components supplied by numerous

vendors, are also commonly used. For some applications, line-frequency transformers are also a competing alternative to designs utilizing our products. Our IGBT-driver products compete with alternatives from such companies as Avago, Infineon and Semikron, as well as driver circuits made up of discrete devices.

Generally, our products enable customers to design power converters with total bill-of-materials (BOM) costs similar to those of competing alternatives. As a result, the value of our products is influenced by the prices of discrete components, which fluctuate in relation to market demand, raw-material prices and other factors, but have generally decreased over time.

While we vary the pricing of our ICs in response to fluctuations in prices of alternative solutions, we also compete based on a variety of other factors. Most importantly, the highly integrated nature of our products enables designs that utilize fewer total components than comparable discrete designs or designs using other integrated or hybrid products. This enables power converters to be designed more quickly and manufactured more efficiently and reliably than competing designs. We also compete on the basis of product functionality such as safety features and energy-efficiency features and on the basis of the technical support we provide to our customers. This support includes hands-on design assistance as well as a range of design tools and documentation such as software and reference designs. We also believe that our record of product quality and history of delivering products to our customers on a timely basis serve as additional competitive advantages.

Warranty

We generally warrant that our products will substantially conform to the published specifications for 12 months from the date of shipment. Under the terms of our purchase orders, our liability is limited generally to either a credit equal to the purchase price or replacement of the defective part.

Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we employed 562 full-time personnel, consisting of 102 in manufacturing, 168 in research and development, 239 in sales, marketing and applications support, and 53 in finance and administration.

Investor Information

We make available, free of charge, copies of our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after filing this material electronically or otherwise furnishing it to the SEC. Investors may obtain free electronic copies or request paper copies of these reports via the “for investors” section of our website, <http://investors.powerint.com>. Our website address is provided solely for informational purposes. We do not intend, by this reference, that our website should be deemed to be part of this Annual Report. The reports filed with the SEC are also available at www.sec.gov.

Our corporate governance guidelines, the charters of our board committees, and our code of business conduct and ethics, including code of ethics provisions that apply to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, controller and senior financial officers, are also available via the investor website listed above. These items are also available in print to any stockholder who requests them by calling (408) 414-9200.

Power Integrations, Inc. was incorporated in California on March 25, 1988, and reincorporated in Delaware in December 1997.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

As of February 3, 2014, our executive officers, who are appointed by and serve at the discretion of the board of directors, were as follows:

Name	Position With Power Integrations	Age
Balu Balakrishnan	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	59
Wolfgang Ademmer	Vice President, High-Power Products	46
Douglas Bailey	Vice President, Marketing	47
Radu Barsan	Vice President, Technology	61
David "Mike" Matthews	Vice President, Product Development	49
Sandeep Nayyar	Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer	54
Ben Sutherland	Vice President, Worldwide Sales	42
John Tomlin	Vice President, Operations	66
Clifford Walker	Vice President, Corporate Development	62

Balu Balakrishnan has served as president and chief executive officer and as a director of Power Integrations since January 2002. He served as president and chief operating officer from April 2001 to January 2002. From January 2000 to April 2001, he was vice president of engineering and strategic marketing. From September 1997 to January 2000, he was vice president of engineering and new business development. From September 1994 to September 1997, Mr. Balakrishnan served as vice president of engineering and marketing. Prior to joining Power Integrations in 1989, Mr. Balakrishnan was employed by National Semiconductor Corporation.

Wolfgang Ademmer serves as vice president of high-power products. Mr. Ademmer joined Power Integrations in 2012 in connection with our acquisition of Concept. Mr. Ademmer served as president and CEO of Concept since 2009, where he was responsible for overseeing the operations of Concept. Prior to joining Concept, he was with Infineon Technologies AG in Germany, leading that company's appliance and hybrid-vehicle business segment. He began his career in the power-electronics industry in 1993 at Eupec GmbH, where he held a succession of roles, including vice president of sales and marketing, until the merger of Eupec and Infineon in 2005.

Douglas Bailey has served as our vice president of marketing since November 2004. From March 2001 to April 2004, he served as vice president of marketing at ChipX, a structured ASIC company. His earlier experience includes serving as business management and marketing consultant for Sapiential Prime, Inc., director of sales and business unit manager for 8x8, Inc., and serving in application engineering management for IIT, Inc. and design engineering roles with LSI Logic, Inmos, Ltd. and Marconi.

Radu Barsan joined Power Integrations in 2013 as vice president of technology, leading our foundry engineering, technology development and quality organizations. Prior to joining Power Integrations, Mr. Barsan served as chairman and CEO at Redfern Integrated Optics, Inc., a supplier of single frequency narrow linewidth lasers, modules, and subsystems, from 2001 to 2013, where he was responsible for overseeing the operations of Redfern Integrated Optics. Previously, he served in a succession of engineering-management and technology-development roles at Phaethon Communications, Inc., a photonics technology company, Cirrus Logic, Inc., a high-precision analog and digital signal processing company, Advanced Micro Devices, a semiconductor design company, Cypress Semiconductor, Inc., a semiconductor company and Microelectronica a distributor of electronic components. Mr. Barsan has more than 30 years of commercial experience in semiconductor and optical components development, engineering and operations.

Mike Matthews has served as our vice president of product development since August 2012. Mr. Matthews joined Power Integrations in 1992, managing our European application-engineering group and then our European sales

organization as managing director of Power Integrations (Europe). He has led our product-definition team since 2000, serving as director of strategic marketing prior to assuming his current role. Prior to joining Power Integrations, Mr. Matthews worked at several electric motor-drive companies and then at Siliconix, a semiconductor company, as a motor-control applications specialist.

Sandeep Nayyar has served as our vice president and chief financial officer since June 2010. Previously Mr. Nayyar served as vice president of finance at Applied Biosystems, Inc., a developer and manufacturer of life-sciences products, from 2002 to 2009. Mr. Nayyar was a member of the executive team with world-wide responsibilities for finance. From 1990 to 2001, Mr. Nayyar served in a succession of financial roles including vice president of finance at Quantum Corporation, a computer storage company. Mr. Nayyar also worked for five years in the public-accounting field at Ernst & Young LLP. Mr. Nayyar is a Certified Public Accountant, Chartered Accountant and has a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Delhi, India.

Ben Sutherland has served as our vice president, worldwide sales since July 2011. Mr. Sutherland joined our company in May 2000 as a member of our sales organization in Europe. From May 2000 to July 2011, Mr. Sutherland served in various sales positions responsible primarily for our international sales, and more recently for domestic sales. From 1997 to 2000, Mr. Sutherland served in various product marketing and sales roles at Vishay Intertechnology, Inc., a manufacturer and supplier of discrete semiconductors and passive electronic components.

John Tomlin has served as our vice president, operations since October 2001. From 1981 to 2001, Mr. Tomlin served in a variety of senior management positions in operations, service, logistics and marketing, most recently as vice president of worldwide operations at Quantum Corporation, a computer storage company. In addition, Mr. Tomlin held positions in operations and supply chain management at Intel, a semiconductor chip manufacturer, and Diablo Systems, a disc drive and daisy wheel printer company.

Clifford Walker has served as our vice president, corporate development since June 1995. From September 1994 to June 1995, Mr. Walker served as vice president of Reach Software Corporation, a software company. From December 1993 to September 1994, Mr. Walker served as president of Morgan Walker International, a consulting company.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

In addition to the other information in this report, the following factors should be considered carefully in evaluating our business before purchasing shares of our stock.

Our quarterly operating results are volatile and difficult to predict. If we fail to meet the expectations of public market analysts or investors, the market price of our common stock may decrease significantly. Our net revenues and operating results have varied significantly in the past, are difficult to forecast, are subject to numerous factors both within and outside of our control, and may fluctuate significantly in the future. As a result, our quarterly operating results could fall below the expectations of public market analysts or investors. If that occurs, the price of our stock may decline.

Some of the factors that could affect our operating results include the following:

- the demand for our products declining in the major end markets we serve, which may occur due to competitive factors, supply-chain fluctuations or changes in macroeconomic conditions;

- our products are sold through distributors, which limits our direct interaction with our end customers, which reduces our ability to forecast sales and increases the complexity of our business;

- competitive pressures on selling prices;

- the inability to adequately protect or enforce our intellectual property rights;

- expenses we are required to incur (or choose to incur) in connection with our intellectual property litigations;

- reliance on international sales activities for a substantial portion of our net revenues;

fluctuations in exchange rates, particularly the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen, the Euro and the Swiss franc;

the volume and timing of delivery of orders placed by us with our wafer foundries and assembly subcontractors, and their ability to procure materials;

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- our ability to develop and bring to market new products and technologies on a timely basis;
- earthquakes, terrorists acts or other disasters;
- continued impact of changes in securities laws and regulations, including potential risks resulting from our evaluation of internal controls under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002;
- the lengthy timing of our sales cycle;
- undetected defects and failures in meeting the exact specifications required by our products;
- the ability of our products to penetrate additional markets;
- the volume and timing of orders received from customers;
- an audit by the Internal Revenue Service, for fiscal years 2007 - 2009;
- our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel;
- risks associated with acquisitions and strategic investments;
- our ability to successfully integrate, or realize the expected benefits from, our acquisitions;
- changes in environmental laws and regulations, including with respect to energy consumption and climate change; and
- interruptions in our information technology systems.

If demand for our products declines in our major end markets, our net revenues will decrease. A limited number of applications of our products, such as cellphone chargers, standby power supplies for PCs, and power supplies for home appliances make up a significant percentage of our net revenues. We expect that a significant level of our net revenues and operating results will continue to be dependent upon these applications in the near term. The demand for these products has been highly cyclical and has been impacted by economic downturns in the past. Any economic slowdown in the end markets that we serve could cause a slowdown in demand for our ICs. When our customers are not successful in maintaining high levels of demand for their products, their demand for our ICs decreases, which adversely affects our operating results. Any significant downturn in demand in these markets would cause our net revenues to decline and could cause the price of our stock to fall.

Our products are sold through distributors, which limits our direct interaction with our end customers, therefore reducing our ability to forecast sales and increasing the complexity of our business. Sales to distributors accounted for 75% of net revenues in the twelve months ended December 31, 2013. Selling through distributors reduces our ability to forecast sales and increases the complexity of our business, requiring us to:

- manage a more complex supply chain;
- monitor the level of inventory of our products at each distributor; and
- monitor the financial condition and credit-worthiness of our distributors, many of which are located outside of the United States and not publicly traded.

Since we have limited ability to forecast inventory levels at our end customers, it is possible that there may be significant build-up of inventories in the distributor channel, with the OEM or the OEM's contract manufacturer. Such a buildup could result in a slowdown in orders, requests for returns from customers, or requests to move out planned shipments. This could adversely impact our revenues and profits. Any failure to manage these complexities could disrupt or reduce sales of our products and unfavorably impact our financial results.

Intense competition in the high-voltage power supply industry may lead to a decrease in our average selling price and reduced sales volume of our products. The high-voltage power supply industry is intensely competitive and characterized by significant price sensitivity. Our products face competition from alternative technologies, such as linear transformers, discrete

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switcher power supplies, and other integrated and hybrid solutions. If the price of competing solutions decreases significantly, the cost effectiveness of our products will be adversely affected. If power requirements for applications in which our products are currently utilized go outside the cost-effective range of our products, some of these alternative technologies can be used more cost effectively. In addition, as our patents expire, our competitors could legally begin using the technology covered by the expired patents in their products, potentially increasing the performance of their products and/or decreasing the cost of their products, which may enable our competitors to compete more effectively. Our current patents may or may not inhibit our competitors from getting any benefit from an expired patent. Our U.S. patents have expiration dates ranging from 2014 to 2031. We cannot assure that our products will continue to compete favorably or that we will be successful in the face of increasing competition from new products and enhancements introduced by existing competitors or new companies entering this market. We believe our failure to compete successfully in the high-voltage power supply business, including our ability to introduce new products with higher average selling prices, would materially harm our operating results.

If we are unable to adequately protect or enforce our intellectual property rights, we could lose market share, incur costly litigation expenses, suffer incremental price erosion or lose valuable assets, any of which could harm our operations and negatively impact our profitability. Our success depends upon our ability to continue our technological innovation and protect our intellectual property, including patents, trade secrets, copyrights and know-how. We are currently engaged in litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights, and associated expenses have been, and are expected to remain, material and have adversely affected our operating results. We cannot assure that the steps we have taken to protect our intellectual property will be adequate to prevent misappropriation, or that others will not develop competitive technologies or products. From time to time, we have received, and we may receive in the future, communications alleging possible infringement of patents or other intellectual property rights of others. Costly litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights or to defend us against claimed infringement. The failure to obtain necessary licenses and other rights, and/or litigation arising out of infringement claims could cause us to lose market share and harm our business.

As our patents expire, we will lose intellectual property protection previously afforded by those patents. Additionally, the laws of some foreign countries in which our technology is or may in the future be licensed may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States, thus limiting the protections applicable to our technology.

If we do not prevail in our litigation, we will have expended significant financial resources, potentially without any benefit, and may also suffer the loss of rights to use some technologies. We are currently involved in a number of patent litigation matters and the outcome of the litigation is uncertain. See Note 10, Legal Proceedings and Contingencies, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. For example, in one of our patent suits the infringing company has been found to infringe four of our patents. Despite the favorable court finding, the infringing party filed an appeal to the damages awarded. In another matter, we are being sued for patent infringement in China, even though we have received an initial judgment in our favor, this case is still under the appeals process, and in China the outcome of litigation can be more uncertain than in the United States. Should we ultimately be determined to be infringing another party's patents, or if an injunction is issued against us while litigation is pending on those claims, such result could have an adverse impact on our ability to sell products found to be infringing, either directly or indirectly. In the event of an adverse outcome, we may be required to pay substantial damages, stop our manufacture, use, sale, or importation of infringing products, or obtain licenses to the intellectual property we are found to have infringed. We have also incurred, and expect to continue to incur, significant legal costs in conducting these lawsuits, including the appeal of the case we won, and our involvement in this litigation and any future intellectual property litigation could adversely affect sales and divert the efforts and attention of our technical and management personnel, whether or not such litigation is resolved in our favor. Thus, even if we are successful in these lawsuits, the benefits of this success may fail to outweigh the significant legal costs we will have incurred.

Our international sales activities account for a substantial portion of our net revenues, which subjects us to substantial risks. Sales to customers outside of the Americas account for, and have accounted for, a large portion of our net revenues, including approximately 95% of our net revenues for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. If our international sales declined and we were unable to increase domestic sales, our revenues would decline and our operating results would be harmed. International sales involve a number of risks to us, including:

• potential insolvency of international distributors and representatives;

• reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;

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the impact of recessionary environments in economies outside the United States;

tariffs and other trade barriers and restrictions;

the burdens of complying with a variety of foreign and applicable U.S. Federal and state laws; and

foreign-currency exchange risk.

Our failure to adequately address these risks could reduce our international sales and materially and adversely affect our operating results. Furthermore, because substantially all of our foreign sales are denominated in U.S. dollars, increases in the value of the dollar cause the price of our products in foreign markets to rise, making our products more expensive relative to competing products priced in local currencies.

Fluctuations in exchange rates, particularly the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen, Swiss franc and Euro, may impact our gross margin and net income. Our exchange rate risk related to the Japanese yen includes two of our major suppliers, Epson and Lapis, with which we have wafer supply agreements based in U.S. dollars; however, these agreements also allow for mutual sharing of the impact of the exchange rate fluctuation between Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar. Each year, our management and these suppliers review and negotiate pricing; the negotiated pricing is denominated in U.S. dollars but is subject to contractual exchange rate provisions. The fluctuation in the exchange rate is shared equally between Power Integrations and each of these suppliers. We completed the acquisition of Concept (located in Biel, Switzerland) in the second quarter of 2012. Included in the assets acquired was cash denominated in Swiss francs and euros, which will be used to fund the operations of our Swiss subsidiary. The functional currency of our Swiss subsidiary is the U.S. dollar; gains and losses arising from the re-measurement of non-functional currency balances are recorded in other income (loss) in our consolidated statements of income (loss), and material unfavorable exchange-rate fluctuations with the Swiss franc could negatively impact our net income.

We depend on third-party suppliers to provide us with wafers for our products and if they fail to provide us sufficient quantities of wafers, our business may suffer. We have supply arrangements for the production of wafers with Lapis, Renesas, X-FAB and Epson. Our contracts with these suppliers expire in April 2018, December 2014, December 2020 and December 2020, respectively. Although some aspects of our relationships with Lapis, Renesas, X-FAB and Epson are contractual, many important aspects of these relationships depend on their continued cooperation. We cannot assure that we will continue to work successfully with Lapis, Renesas, X-FAB and Epson in the future, and that the wafer foundries' capacity will meet our needs. Additionally, one or more of these wafer foundries could seek an early termination of our wafer supply agreements. Any serious disruption in the supply of wafers from Lapis, Renesas, X-FAB or Epson could harm our business. We estimate that it would take 12 to 24 months from the time we identified an alternate manufacturing source to produce wafers with acceptable manufacturing yields in sufficient quantities to meet our needs.

Although we provide our foundries with rolling forecasts of our production requirements, their ability to provide wafers to us is ultimately limited by the available capacity of the wafer foundry. Any reduction in wafer foundry capacity available to us could require us to pay amounts in excess of contracted or anticipated amounts for wafer deliveries or require us to make other concessions to meet our customers' requirements, or may limit our ability to meet demand for our products. Further, to the extent demand for our products exceeds wafer foundry capacity, this could inhibit us from expanding our business and harm relationships with our customers. Any of these concessions or limitations could harm our business.

If our third-party suppliers and independent subcontractors do not produce our wafers and assemble our finished products at acceptable yields, our net revenues may decline. We depend on independent foundries to produce wafers, and independent subcontractors to assemble and test finished products, at acceptable yields and to deliver them to us

in a timely manner. The failure of the foundries to supply us wafers at acceptable yields could prevent us from selling our products to our customers and would likely cause a decline in our net revenues and gross margin. In addition, our IC assembly process requires our manufacturers to use a high-voltage molding compound that has been available from only a few suppliers. These compounds and their specified processing conditions require a more exacting level of process control than normally required for standard IC packages. Unavailability of assembly materials or problems with the assembly process can materially and adversely affect yields, timely delivery and cost to manufacture. We may not be able to maintain acceptable yields in the future.

In addition, if prices for commodities used in our products increase significantly, raw material costs would increase for our suppliers which could result in an increase in the prices our suppliers charge us. To the extent we are not able to pass these costs on to our customers; this would have an adverse effect on our gross margins.

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If our efforts to enhance existing products and introduce new products are not successful, we may not be able to generate demand for our products. Our success depends in significant part upon our ability to develop new ICs for high-voltage power conversion for existing and new markets, to introduce these products in a timely manner and to have these products selected for design into products of leading manufacturers. New product introduction schedules are subject to the risks and uncertainties that typically accompany development and delivery of complex technologies to the market place, including product development delays and defects. If we fail to develop and sell new products in a timely manner then our net revenues could decline.

In addition, we cannot be sure that we will be able to adjust to changing market demands as quickly and cost-effectively as necessary to compete successfully. Furthermore, we cannot assure that we will be able to introduce new products in a timely and cost-effective manner or in sufficient quantities to meet customer demand or that these products will achieve market acceptance. Our failure, or our customers' failure, to develop and introduce new products successfully and in a timely manner would harm our business. In addition, customers may defer or return orders for existing products in response to the introduction of new products. When a potential liability exists we will maintain reserves for customer returns, however we cannot assure that these reserves will be adequate.

In the event of an earthquake, terrorist act or other disaster, our operations may be interrupted and our business would be harmed. Our principal executive offices and operating facilities are situated near San Francisco, California, and most of our major suppliers, which are wafer foundries and assembly houses, are located in areas that have been subject to severe earthquakes, such as Japan. Many of our suppliers are also susceptible to other disasters such as tropical storms, typhoons or tsunamis. In the event of a disaster, such as the earthquake and tsunami in Japan, we or one or more of our major suppliers may be temporarily unable to continue operations and may suffer significant property damage. Any interruption in our ability or that of our major suppliers to continue operations could delay the development and shipment of our products and have a substantial negative impact on our financial results.

Securities laws and regulations, including potential risk resulting from our evaluation of internal controls under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, will continue to impact our results. Complying with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and NASDAQ's conditions for continued listing have imposed significant legal and financial compliance costs, and are expected to continue to impose significant costs and management burden on us. These rules and regulations also may make it more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain coverage. These rules and regulations could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified executive officers and members of our board of directors, particularly qualified members to serve on our audit committee. Further, the rules and regulations under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, which became effective in 2011, may impose significant costs and management burden on us.

Additionally, because these laws, regulations and standards promulgated by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the Dodd-Frank Act are expected to be subject to varying interpretations, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance becomes available. This evolution may result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and additional costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to our disclosure and governance practices.

Because the sales cycle for our products can be lengthy, we may incur substantial expenses before we generate significant revenues, if any. Our products are generally incorporated into a customer's products at the design stage. However, customer decisions to use our products, commonly referred to as design wins, can often require us to expend significant research and development and sales and marketing resources without any assurance of success. These significant research and development and sales and marketing resources often precede volume sales, if any, by a year or more. The value of any design win will largely depend upon the commercial success of the customer's product. We cannot assure that we will continue to achieve design wins or that any design win will result in future revenues. If a customer decides at the design stage not to incorporate our products into its product, we may not have

another opportunity for a design win with respect to that product for many months or years. Our products must meet exacting specifications, and undetected defects and failures may occur which may cause customers to return or stop buying our products. Our customers generally establish demanding specifications for quality, performance and reliability, and our products must meet these specifications. ICs as complex as those we sell often encounter development delays and may contain undetected defects or failures when first introduced or after commencement of commercial shipments. We have from time to time in the past experienced product quality, performance or reliability

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problems. If defects and failures occur in our products, we could experience lost revenue, increased costs, including warranty expense and costs associated with customer support and customer expenses, delays in or cancellations or rescheduling of orders or shipments and product returns or discounts, any of which would harm our operating results.

If our products do not penetrate additional markets, our business will not grow as we expect. We believe that our future success depends in part upon our ability to penetrate additional markets for our products. We cannot assure that we will be able to overcome the marketing or technological challenges necessary to penetrate additional markets. To the extent that a competitor penetrates additional markets before we do, or takes market share from us in our existing markets, our net revenues and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

We do not have long-term contracts with any of our customers and if they fail to place, or if they cancel or reschedule orders for our products, our operating results and our business may suffer. Our business is characterized by short-term customer orders and shipment schedules, and the ordering patterns of some of our large customers have been unpredictable in the past and will likely remain unpredictable in the future. Not only does the volume of units ordered by particular customers vary substantially from period to period, but also purchase orders received from particular customers often vary substantially from early oral estimates provided by those customers for planning purposes. In addition, customer orders can be canceled or rescheduled without significant penalty to the customer. In the past, we have experienced customer cancellations of substantial orders for reasons beyond our control, and significant cancellations could occur again at any time. Also, a relatively small number of distributors, OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers account for a significant portion of our revenues. Specifically, our top ten customers, including distributors, accounted for 59% of our net revenues in the year ended December 31, 2013, and 64% of our net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2012. However, a significant portion of these revenues are attributable to sales of our products through distributors of electronic components. These distributors sell our products to a broad, diverse range of end users, including OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers, which mitigates the risk of customer concentration to a large degree.

Audits of our tax returns and potential future changes in tax laws may increase the amount of taxes we are required to pay. The IRS is auditing our tax returns for fiscal years 2007 through 2009. If the IRS challenges any of the tax positions we have taken and we are not successful in defending our positions, we may be obligated to pay additional taxes, as well as penalties and interest, and may also have a higher effective income tax rate in the future. Our operations are subject to income and transaction taxes in the United States and in multiple foreign jurisdictions and to review or audit by the IRS and state, local and foreign tax authorities. In addition, the United States, countries in Asia and other countries where we do business have been considering changes in relevant tax, accounting and other laws, regulations and interpretations, including changes to tax laws applicable to multinational companies. These potential changes could adversely affect our effective tax rates or result in other costs to us.

We must attract and retain qualified personnel to be successful and competition for qualified personnel is intense in our market. Our success depends to a significant extent upon the continued service of our executive officers and other key management and technical personnel, and on our ability to continue to attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel, such as experienced analog design engineers and systems applications engineers. The competition for these employees is intense, particularly in Silicon Valley. The loss of the services of one or more of our engineers, executive officers or other key personnel could harm our business. In addition, if one or more of these individuals leaves our employ, and we are unable to quickly and efficiently replace those individuals with qualified personnel who can smoothly transition into their new roles, our business may suffer. We do not have long-term employment contracts with, and we do not have in place key person life insurance policies on, any of our employees.

We are exposed to risks associated with acquisitions and strategic investments. We have made, and in the future intend to make, acquisitions of, and investments in, companies, technologies or products in existing, related or new

markets such as Concept. Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including but not limited to:

• inability to realize anticipated benefits, which may occur due to any of the reasons described below, or for other unanticipated reasons;

• the risk of litigation or disputes with customers, suppliers, partners or stockholders of an acquisition target arising from a proposed or completed transaction;

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impairment of acquired intangible assets and goodwill as a result of changing business conditions, technological advancements or worse-than-expected performance, which would adversely affect our financial results; and

unknown, underestimated and/or undisclosed commitments, liabilities or issues not discovered in our due diligence of such transactions.

We also in the future may have strategic relationships with other companies, which may decline in value and/or not meet desired objectives. The success of these strategic relationships depends on various factors over which we may have limited or no control and requires ongoing and effective cooperation with strategic partners. Moreover, these relationships are often illiquid, such that it may be difficult or impossible for us to monetize such relationships.

Our inability to successfully integrate, or realize the expected benefits from, our acquisitions could adversely affect our results. We have made, and in the future intend to make, acquisitions of other businesses, such as Concept, and with these acquisitions there is a risk that integration difficulties may cause us not to realize expected benefits. The success of the acquisitions could depend, in part, on our ability to realize the anticipated benefits and cost savings (if any) from combining the businesses of the acquired companies and our business, which may take longer to realize than expected.

Changes in environmental laws and regulations may increase our costs related to obsolete products in our existing inventory. Changing environmental regulations and the timetable to implement them continue to impact our customers' demand for our products. As a result there could be an increase in our inventory obsolescence costs for products manufactured prior to our customers' adoption of new regulations. Currently we have limited visibility into our customers' strategies to implement these changing environmental regulations into their business. The inability to accurately determine our customers' strategies could increase our inventory costs related to obsolescence.

Interruptions in our information technology systems could adversely affect our business. We rely on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of complex information technology systems and networks to operate our business. Any significant system or network disruption, including but not limited to new system implementations, computer viruses, security breaches, or energy blackouts could have a material adverse impact on our operations, sales and operating results. We have implemented measures to manage our risks related to such disruptions, but such disruptions could still occur and negatively impact our operations and financial results. In addition, we may incur additional costs to remedy any damages caused by these disruptions or security breaches.

Uncertainties arising out of economic consequences of current and potential military actions or terrorist activities and associated political instability could adversely affect our business. Like other U.S. companies, our business and operating results are subject to uncertainties arising out of economic consequences of current and potential military actions or terrorist activities and associated political instability, and the impact of heightened security concerns on domestic and international travel and commerce. These uncertainties could also lead to delays or cancellations of customer orders, a general decrease in corporate spending or our inability to effectively market and sell our products. Any of these results could substantially harm our business and results of operations, causing a decrease in our revenues.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties.

We own our principal executive, administrative, manufacturing and technical offices which are located in San Jose, California. We also own a research and development facility in New Jersey, which was purchased in 2010 in connection with our acquisition of an early-stage research and development company, and a test facility in Biel, Switzerland which was acquired in connection with our acquisition of Concept. We lease administrative office space in Singapore and Switzerland, a research

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and development facility in Canada and a design center in Germany, in addition to sales offices in various countries around the world to accommodate our sales force. We believe that our current facilities are sufficient for our Company, if headcount increases above capacity we may need to lease additional space.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

Information with respect to this item may be found in Note 10, Legal Proceedings and Contingencies, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included later in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

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PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Our common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "POWI". The following table shows the high and low closing sales prices per share of our common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market for the periods indicated during which our common stock traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market.

	Price Range	
	High	Low
Year Ended December 31, 2013		
Fourth quarter	\$57.28	\$51.40
Third quarter	\$56.45	\$41.16
Second quarter	\$45.18	\$38.28
First quarter	\$44.65	\$34.07
Year Ended December 31, 2012		
Fourth quarter	\$34.37	\$27.39
Third quarter	\$38.86	\$30.45
Second quarter	\$42.88	\$35.63
First quarter	\$39.47	\$32.73

As of February 3, 2014, there were approximately 43 stockholders of record. Because brokers and other institutions hold many of our shares on behalf of stockholders, we are unable to estimate the total number of stockholders represented by these record holders.

In 2013 we paid quarterly dividends of \$0.08 per share, which resulted in cash payouts of approximately \$2.3 million to \$2.4 million per quarter. In 2012 and 2011 we paid quarterly dividends of \$0.05 per share, which resulted in cash payouts of approximately \$1.4 million per quarter. In October 2013, our board of directors declared four quarterly cash dividends in the amount of \$0.10 per share to be paid to stockholders of record at the end of each quarter in 2014. The declaration of any future cash dividend is at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, business conditions and other factors, as well as a determination that cash dividends are in the best interest of our stockholders.

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

In October 2012, our board of directors authorized the use of \$50.0 million for the repurchase of our common stock, subject to pre-defined price/volume guidelines. In 2012, we had purchased approximately 0.7 million shares for \$20.5 million under this stock repurchase program, leaving \$29.5 million remaining for future repurchases. No shares were purchased in the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, due to the stock price levels exceeding the pre-defined price guidelines mentioned above. Authorization of future repurchase programs is at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, business conditions as well as other factors.

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Performance Graph(1)

The following graph shows the cumulative total stockholder return of an investment of \$100 in cash on December 31, 2008 through December 31, 2013, for (a) our common stock, (b) The NASDAQ Composite Index and (c) The NASDAQ Electronic Components Index. Pursuant to applicable SEC rules, all values assume reinvestment of the full amount of all dividends. The stockholder return shown on the graph below is not necessarily indicative of future performance, and we do not make or endorse any predictions as to future stockholder returns.

	12/08	12/09	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13
Power Integrations, Inc.	100.00	183.63	204.01	169.41	172.67	288.75
NASDAQ Composite	100.00	144.88	170.58	171.30	199.99	283.39
NASDAQ Electronic Components	100.00	156.84	178.93	170.31	175.62	235.40

(1) This Section is not “soliciting material,” is not deemed “filed” with the SEC and is not to be incorporated by reference in any filing of Power Integrations under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in any such filing.

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Form 10-K to fully understand factors that may affect the comparability of the information presented below. We derived the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the consolidated statements of income (loss) data for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, from our audited consolidated financial statements, and accompanying notes, in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, our net income increased compared to prior years due to prior year charges related to SemiSouth Laboratories (see Note 12, Transactions With Third Party, in our notes to consolidated financial statements), and from our settlement with the IRS related to the examination of our tax returns for the years 2003 through 2006 (refer to Note 8, Provision for Income Taxes, in our notes to consolidated financial statements). The consolidated statements of income (loss) data for each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements which are not included in this report. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of results for any future period. Our selected financial data is presented below (in thousands, except per share data).

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss):					
Net revenues	\$347,089	\$305,370	\$298,739	\$299,803	\$214,310
Cost of revenues	163,853	154,868	158,093	147,262	107,633
Gross profit	183,236	150,502	140,646	152,541	106,677
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	51,654	45,709	40,295	35,886	30,473
Sales and marketing	45,466	37,998	32,624	31,167	25,018
General and administrative	32,050	30,243	24,508	25,562	23,967
Charge related to SemiSouth	—	25,200	—	—	—
Total operating expenses	129,170	139,150	97,427	92,615	79,458
Income from operations	54,066	11,352	43,219	59,926	27,219
Other income (expense):					
Other income, net	1,361	1,611	1,876	1,879	1,913
Charge related to SemiSouth	—	(33,745)	—	—	—
Total other income (expense)	1,361	(32,134)	1,876	1,879	1,913
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	55,427	(20,782)	45,095	61,805	29,132
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(1,839)	13,622	10,804	12,341	7,254
Net income (loss)	\$57,266	\$(34,404)	\$34,291	\$49,464	\$21,878
Earnings (loss) per share:					
Basic	\$1.95	\$(1.20)	\$1.20	\$1.78	\$0.81
Diluted	\$1.88	\$(1.20)	\$1.14	\$1.67	\$0.77
Shares used in per share calculation:					
Basic	29,421	28,636	28,609	27,837	26,920
Diluted	30,420	28,636	29,964	29,556	28,297
Dividend per share	\$0.32	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.10
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009

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Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$92,928	\$63,394	\$139,836	\$155,667	\$134,974
Short-term marketable securities	109,179	31,766	40,899	27,355	20,567
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term marketable securities	\$202,107	\$95,160	\$180,735	\$183,022	\$155,541
Working capital	\$227,004	\$124,297	\$216,079	\$210,664	\$178,568
Total assets	\$501,421	\$399,130	\$432,919	\$433,070	\$344,567
Long-term liabilities	\$14,317	\$17,514	\$34,368	\$29,580	\$23,859
Stockholders' equity	\$436,686	\$341,049	\$364,529	\$352,644	\$283,401

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of our operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those contained in these forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, including those discussed in Part I, Item 1A "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this report.

Business Overview

We design, develop and market analog and mixed-signal integrated circuits (ICs) and other electronic components and circuitry used in high-voltage power conversion. Our products are used in power converters that convert electricity from a high-voltage source (typically 48 volts or higher) to the type of power required for a specified downstream use. In most cases, this conversion entails, among other functions, converting alternating current (AC) to direct current (DC) or vice versa, reducing or increasing the voltage, and regulating the output voltage and/or current according to the customer's specifications.

A large percentage of our products are ICs used in AC-DC power supplies, which convert the high-voltage AC from a wall outlet to the low-voltage DC required by most electronic devices. Power supplies incorporating our products are used with all manner of electronic products including mobile phones, computers, entertainment and networking equipment, appliances, electronic utility meters, industrial controls and LED lights.

Since our May 2012 acquisition of CT-Concept Technologie AG (Concept), we also offer IGBT drivers - circuit boards containing multiple ICs, electrical isolation components and other circuitry - used to operate arrays of high-voltage, high-power transistors known as IGBT modules. These driver/module combinations are used for power conversion in high-power applications (i.e., power levels ranging from tens of kilowatts up to one gigawatt) such as industrial motors, solar- and wind-power systems, electric vehicles and high-voltage DC transmission systems.

Our net revenues were \$347.1 million, \$305.4 million and \$298.7 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The increase in revenues from 2012 to 2013 was due in part to the inclusion of the former Concept business for the full year (compared to only eight months in 2012), and also reflected higher unit sales into the industrial, consumer and computing end markets, particularly for applications such as consumer appliances, industrial controls, LED lighting, industrial motor drives, renewable-energy systems and desktop PCs. The increase in revenues from 2011 to 2012 was driven by the inclusion of \$17.7 million of revenues from Concept, and by higher sales for industrial applications such as LED lighting and utility meters. The increase was partially offset by lower sales of our products into the communications end market, due principally to lower sales for mobile-phone charger applications, which in turn was primarily the result of lower market share on the part of certain mobile-phone manufacturers whose chargers incorporate our products. The increase in net revenues was further offset by lower sales into the computer and consumer end markets, largely as a result of weaker demand generally observed across the broader semiconductor industry.

Our top ten customers, including distributors that resell to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers, accounted for 59%, 64% and 65% of our net revenues for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Our top two customers, both distributors of our products, collectively accounted for approximately 28% of our net revenues for 2013, and 32% for both 2012 and 2011. In both 2013 and 2012, international sales made up 95% of net revenues, and in 2011, international sales were 96% of our net revenues.

Because our industry is intensely price-sensitive, our gross margin (gross profit divided by net revenues) is subject to change based on the relative pricing of solutions that compete with ours. Variations in product mix, end-market mix and customer mix can also cause our gross margin to fluctuate. Also, because we purchase a large percentage of our silicon wafers from foundries located in Japan, our gross margin is influenced by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen. All else being equal, a 10% change in the value of the U.S. dollar compared to the Japanese yen would eventually result in a corresponding change in our gross margin of approximately 0.8% to 1.0%; this sensitivity may increase or decrease depending on the percentage of our wafer supply that we purchase from Japanese suppliers. Also, although our wafer fabrication and assembly operations are outsourced, as are most of our test operations, a portion of our production costs are fixed in nature. As a result, our unit costs and gross profit margin are impacted by the volume of units we produce.

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Our gross profit, defined as net revenues less cost of revenues, was \$183.2 million, or 53% of net revenues, in 2013, compared to \$150.5 million, or 49% of net revenues, in 2012 and \$140.6 million, or 47% of net revenues, in 2011. The increase in gross margin from 2012 to 2013 was due primarily to lower manufacturing costs stemming from a combination of internal cost-reduction initiatives, unit-cost benefits from higher production volumes, the decline in the value of the Japanese yen versus the U.S. dollar and a more favorable end-market mix. The increase in gross margin from 2011 to 2012 was due primarily to cost-reduction initiatives as well as a more favorable end-market mix. These factors were partially offset by higher period costs resulting from the amortization of intangibles and inventory write-up related to our acquisition of Concept (refer to Note 11, Acquisition, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for details).

Total operating expenses in 2013, 2012 and 2011 were \$129.2 million, \$139.2 million and \$97.4 million, respectively. Operating expenses decreased in 2013 and increased in 2012 because in 2012 we recognized impairment charges associated with our investment in SemiSouth Laboratories, including the write-off of \$10.0 million for a prepaid royalty and \$15.2 million related to a payment under a loan guarantee for SemiSouth. (Refer to Note 12, Transactions With Third Party, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for details on the impairment). The decrease in 2013 was partially offset by higher expenses associated with the former Concept business, reflecting its inclusion for the full year of 2013 compared to only eight months in 2012; likewise, the inclusion of Concept in our 2012 results contributed to the increase in operating expenses in that year compared to 2011, reflecting both increased headcount and amortization of intangible assets, including the Concept trade name and customer relationships. (Refer to Note 11, Acquisition, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for details).

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or U.S. GAAP, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those listed below. We base our estimates on historical facts and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable at the time the estimates are made. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Our critical accounting policies are as follows:

- revenue recognition;
- stock-based compensation;
- estimating write-downs for excess and obsolete inventory;
- income taxes;
- business combinations; and
- goodwill and intangible assets.

Our critical accounting policies are important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations, and require us to make judgments and estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain. A brief description of these critical accounting policies is set forth below. For more information regarding our accounting policies, see Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue recognition

Product revenues consist of sales to original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, merchant power supply manufacturers and distributors. Approximately 75% of our net product sales were made to distributors in 2013. We apply the provisions of Accounting Standard Codification (“ASC”) 605-10 (“ASC 605-10”) and all related appropriate guidance. Revenue is recognized when all of the following criteria have been met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) delivery has occurred, (3) the price is fixed or determinable, and (4) collectability is reasonably assured. Customer purchase orders are generally used to determine the existence of an arrangement. Delivery is considered to have occurred when title and risk of loss have transferred to our customer. We evaluate whether the price is fixed or determinable based on the payment terms associated with the transaction and whether the sales price is subject to refund or adjustment. With respect to collectability, we perform credit checks for new customers and perform ongoing evaluations of our existing customers' financial condition and require letters of credit whenever deemed necessary.

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Sales to international OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers for shipments from our facility outside of the United States are pursuant to EX Works, or EXW, shipping terms, meaning that title to the product transfers to the customer upon shipment from our foreign warehouse. Sales to international OEM customers and merchant power supply manufacturers that are shipped from our facility in California are pursuant to Delivered at Frontier, or DAF, shipping terms. As such, title to the product passes to the customer when the shipment reaches the destination country and revenue is recognized upon the arrival of the product in that country. Shipments to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers in the Americas are pursuant to Free on Board, or FOB, point of origin shipping terms meaning that title is passed to the customer upon shipment. Revenue is recognized upon title transfer for sales to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers, assuming all other criteria for revenue recognition are met.

Sales to most distributors are made under terms allowing certain price adjustments and rights of return on our products held by the distributors. As a result of these rights, we defer the recognition of revenue and the costs of revenues derived from sales to these distributors until our distributors report that they have sold our products to their customers. Our recognition of such distributor sell-through is based on point of sales reports received from the distributor, at which time the price is no longer subject to adjustment and is fixed, and the products are no longer subject to return to us except pursuant to warranty terms. The gross profit that is deferred upon shipment to the distributor is reflected as “deferred income on sales to distributors” in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The total deferred revenue as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, was approximately \$25.5 million and \$20.7 million, respectively. The total deferred cost as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, was approximately \$9.8 million and \$9.1 million, respectively.

Frequently, distributors need to sell at a price lower than the standard distribution price in order to win business. At the time the distributor invoices its customer or soon thereafter, the distributor submits a “ship and debit” price adjustment claim to us to adjust the distributor's cost from the standard price to the pre-approved lower price. After we verify that the claim was pre-approved, a credit memo is issued to the distributor for the ship and debit claim. We maintain a reserve for these unprocessed claims and for estimated future ship and debit price adjustments. The reserves appear as a reduction to accounts receivable and deferred income on sales to distributors in our accompanying consolidated balance sheets. To the extent future ship and debit claims significantly exceed amounts estimated, there could be a material impact on the deferred revenue and deferred margin ultimately recognized. To evaluate the adequacy of our reserves, we analyze historical ship and debit payments and levels of inventory in the distributor channels.

Sales to certain of our distributors are made under terms that do not include rights of return or price concessions after the product is shipped to the distributor. Accordingly, product revenue is recognized upon shipment and title transfer assuming all other revenue recognition criteria are met.

Stock-based compensation

We apply the provisions of ASC 718-10, Share-Based Payment. Under the provisions of ASC 718-10, we recognize the fair value of stock-based compensation in our financial statements over the requisite service period of the individual grants, which generally equals a four-year vesting period. We use estimates of volatility, expected term, risk-free interest rate, dividend yield and forfeitures in determining the fair value of these awards and the amount of compensation expense to recognize. Changes in the estimated forfeiture rate could result in changes to our current compensation charges for historical grants.

Estimating write-downs for excess and obsolete inventory

When evaluating the adequacy of our valuation adjustments for excess and obsolete inventory, we identify excess and obsolete products and also analyze historical usage, forecasted production based on demand forecasts, current economic trends and historical write-offs. This write-down is reflected as a reduction to inventory in the consolidated balance sheets and an increase in cost of revenues. If actual market conditions are less favorable than our assumptions, we may be required to take additional write-downs, which could adversely impact our cost of revenues and operating results.

Income taxes

Income tax expense is an estimate of current income taxes payable or refundable in the current fiscal year based on reported income before income taxes. Deferred income taxes reflect the effect of temporary differences and carry-forwards that are recognized for financial reporting and income tax purposes.

We account for income taxes under the provisions of ASC 740. Under the provisions of ASC 740, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, utilizing the tax rates that are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. We recognize valuation allowances to reduce any deferred tax assets to the amount that we estimate will more likely than not be realized based on available evidence and management's judgment. We limit the deferred tax assets recognized related to some of our officers' compensation to amounts that we estimate will be deductible in future periods based upon Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m). In the event that we determine, based on available evidence and management judgment, that all or part of the net deferred tax assets will not be realized in the future, we would record a valuation allowance in the period the determination is made. In addition, the calculation of tax liabilities involves significant judgment in estimating the impact of uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws. Resolution of these uncertainties in a manner inconsistent with our expectations could have a material impact on our results of operations and financial position.

As of December 31, 2013, we continue to maintain a valuation allowance on our California deferred tax assets as we believe that it is not more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be fully realized. We also maintain a valuation allowance with respect to some of our deferred tax assets relating primarily to tax credits in Canada, the state of New Jersey and Federal capital losses.

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We engage in qualifying activities for R&D credit purposes. The American Tax Relief Act of 2012 was signed into law on January 2, 2013, as such per ASC 740-10-45-15 guidance, the 2012 Federal R&D tax credit was a discrete event in the first quarter of 2013.

Although we file U.S. federal, U.S. state, and foreign tax returns, our major tax jurisdiction is the U.S. In the quarter ended March 31, 2011, the IRS began an audit of fiscal years 2007 through 2009, and the audit is currently in process.

Business combinations

The purchase price of an acquisition is allocated to the underlying assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. To the extent the purchase price exceeds the fair value of the net identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, such excess is allocated to goodwill. We determine the estimated fair values after review and consideration of relevant information, including discounted cash flows, quoted market prices and estimates made by management. We adjust the preliminary purchase price allocation, as necessary, during the measurement period of up to one year after the acquisition closing date as we obtain more information as to facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date impacting asset valuations and liabilities assumed. Acquisition-related costs are recognized separately from the acquisition and are expensed as incurred.

Goodwill and intangible assets

In accordance with ASC 350-10, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, we evaluate goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, or as other indicators of impairment emerge. The provisions of ASC 350-10 require that we perform a two-step impairment test. In the first step, we compare the implied fair value of our single reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill. If the fair value of our reporting unit exceeds the carrying amount no impairment adjustment is required. If the carrying amount of our reporting unit exceeds the fair value, step two will be completed to measure the amount of goodwill impairment loss, if any exists. If the carrying value of our single reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, then we record an impairment loss equal to the difference, but not in excess of the carrying amount of the goodwill. Under the amendments of ASC 350-10, ASU No. 2011-08, Testing Goodwill for Impairment, beginning in the first quarter of 2012 we have the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, we elect this option and after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, we determine it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step impairment test is unnecessary. We have not elected this option to date. We evaluated goodwill for impairment in the fourth quarters of 2013 and 2012, and concluded that no impairment existed as of December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012.

ASC 350-10 also requires that intangible assets with estimable useful lives be amortized over their respective estimated useful lives, and reviewed for impairment in accordance with ASC 360-10, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets. We review long-lived assets, such as acquired intangibles and property and equipment, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. We measure recoverability of assets to be held and used by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, we recognize an impairment charge by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth some operating data in dollars, as a percentage of total net revenues and the increase (decrease) over prior periods for the periods indicated (dollar amounts in thousands).

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	Year Ended December 31,			Increase (Decrease)		Percent of Net Revenues		
	Amount			2013 vs.	2012 vs.	2013	2012	2011
	2013	2012	2011	2013 vs.	2012 vs.	2013	2012	2011
Total net revenues	\$347,089	\$305,370	\$298,739	\$41,719	\$6,631	100.0	% 100.0	% 100.0
Cost of revenues	163,853	154,868	158,093	8,985	(3,225)	47.2	50.7	52.9
Gross profit	183,236	150,502	140,646	32,734	9,856	52.8	49.3	47.1
Operating expenses:								
Research and development	51,654	45,709	40,295	5,945	5,414	14.9	15.0	13.5
Sales and marketing	45,466	37,998	32,624	7,468	5,374	13.1	12.4	10.9
General and administrative	32,050	30,243	24,508	1,807	5,735	9.2	9.9	8.2
Charge related to SemiSouth	—	25,200	—	(25,200)	25,200	—	8.3	—
Total operating expenses	129,170	139,150	97,427	(9,980)	41,723	37.2	45.6	32.6
Income from operations	54,066	11,352	43,219	42,714	(31,867)	15.6	3.7	14.5
Other income (expense)								
Charge related to SemiSouth	—	(33,745)	—	33,745	(33,745)	—	(11.1)	—
Other income, net	1,361	1,611	1,876	(250)	(265)	0.4	0.6	0.6
Total other income (expense)	1,361	(32,134)	1,876	33,495	(34,010)	0.4	(10.5)	0.6
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income tax	55,427	(20,782)	45,095	76,209	(65,877)	16.0	(6.8)	15.1
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(1,839)	13,622	10,804	(15,461)	2,818	(0.5)	4.5	3.6
Net income (loss)	\$57,266	\$(34,404)	\$34,291	\$91,670	\$(68,695)	16.5	% (11.3)	% 11.5

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

Net revenues. Net revenues consist of revenues from product sales, which are calculated net of returns and allowances. The increase in revenues from 2012 to 2013 was due in part to the inclusion of the former Concept business for the full year (compared to only eight months in 2012), and also reflected higher unit sales into the industrial, consumer and computing end markets, particularly for such applications such as consumer appliances, industrial controls, LED lighting, industrial motor drives, renewable-energy systems and desktop PCs.

The increase in revenues from 2011 to 2012 was driven by the inclusion of \$17.7 million of revenues from Concept, and by higher sales for industrial applications such as LED lighting and utility meters. The increase was partially offset by lower sales of our products into the communications end market, due principally to lower sales for mobile-phone charger applications, which in turn was primarily the result of lower market share on the part of certain mobile-phone manufacturers whose chargers incorporate our products. The increase in net revenues was further offset by lower sales into the computer and consumer end markets, largely as a result of weaker demand generally observed across the broader semiconductor industry. The change in net revenues for both years (apart from the impacts of the acquisition) was driven principally by fluctuations in unit volumes rather than average selling prices.

Our net revenue mix by the end markets served in 2013, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

End Market	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Communications	21	% 24	% 28
Computer	10	% 12	% 12

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Consumer	35	%	36	%	38	%
Industrial	34	%	28	%	22	%

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Sales to customers outside of the Americas were \$328.5 million in 2013, compared to \$289.5 million in 2012 and \$285.9 million in 2011, representing approximately 95% of net revenues in 2013 and 2012, and 96% of net revenues in 2011. Although power supplies using our products are designed and distributed worldwide, most of these power supplies are manufactured by our customers in Asia. As a result, sales to this region accounted for approximately 81% of our net revenues in 2013, 82% in 2012 and 84% in 2011. We expect international sales to continue to account for a large portion of our net revenues.

Distributors accounted for 75%, 74% and 71% of our net product sales for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, with direct sales to OEMs and power supply manufacturers accounting for the remainder in each of the corresponding years. In 2013, one distributor, Avnet, accounted for more than 10% of revenues, in 2012 and 2011, two distributors, Avnet and ATM Electronic Corporation, each accounted for more than 10% of revenues. The table below includes net revenues from each of these customers for the three years ended December 31, 2013.

Customer	Year Ended December 31,					
	2013		2012		2011	
Avnet	19	%	20	%	19	%
ATM Electronic Corporation	*		12	%	13	%

* Total customer revenue was less than 10% of net revenues

No other customers accounted for 10% or more of net revenues during these years.

Gross profit. Gross profit is net revenues less cost of revenues. Our cost of revenues consists primarily of the purchase of wafers from our contracted foundries, the assembly, packaging and testing of our products by sub-contractors, product testing performed in our own facility, overhead associated with the management of our supply chain and the amortization of acquired intangible assets. Gross margin is gross profit divided by net revenues. The table below compares gross profit and gross margin for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2013		2012		2011	
Net revenues	\$347.1		\$305.4		\$298.7	
Gross profit	\$183.2		\$150.5		\$140.6	
Gross margin	52.8	%	49.3	%	47.1	%

The increase in gross margin from 2012 to 2013 was due primarily to lower manufacturing costs stemming from a combination of internal cost-reduction initiatives, unit-cost benefits from higher production volumes, the decline in the value of the Japanese yen versus the U.S. dollar and a more favorable end-market mix. The increase in gross margin from 2011 to 2012 was due primarily to cost-reduction initiatives as well as a more favorable end-market mix. These factors were partially offset by higher period costs resulting from the amortization of intangibles in both 2013 and 2012, and the amortization of an inventory write-up in 2012 related to our acquisition of Concept (refer to Note 11, Acquisition, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for details).

Research and development expenses. Research and development, or R&D, expenses consist primarily of employee-related expenses including stock-based compensation and expensed material and facility costs associated with the development of new processes and new products. We also record R&D expenses for prototype wafers related to new products until the products are released to production. The table below compares R&D expenses for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net revenues	\$347.1	\$305.4	\$298.7

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R&D expenses	\$51.7	\$45.7	\$40.3		
R&D expenses as a % of net revenues	14.9	% 15.0	% 13.5		%

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R&D expenses increased in 2013 compared to 2012, driven primarily by increased payroll and related expenses as a result of increased headcount, due mainly to our acquisition of Concept in May 2012. In addition, we expanded our product-development efforts resulting in increased outside-service expenses related to product design and development. R&D expenses increased in 2012 compared to 2011 driven primarily by increased payroll and related expenses, resulting from increased headcount due primarily to our acquisition of Concept, and increased stock-based compensation expense due to annual RSU awards granted to employees in addition to RSUs granted to Concept employees. In addition, R&D expenses for 2012 include accrued stock-based compensation expenses related to PSUs that were expected to vest, whereas no PSU stock-based compensation expense was recognized in 2011. The increase also reflects increased product-development expenses related to foundry qualifications and ongoing new-product development.

Sales and marketing expenses. Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of employee-related expenses, including stock-based compensation, commissions to sales representatives, amortization of acquired intangible assets and facilities expenses, including expenses associated with our regional sales and support offices. The table below compares sales and marketing expenses for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2013	2012	2011			
Net revenues	\$347.1	\$305.4	\$298.7			
Sales and marketing expenses	\$45.5	\$38.0	\$32.6			
Sales and marketing expenses as a % of net revenue	13.1	% 12.4	% 10.9			%

The increase in sales and marketing expenses in 2013 compared to 2012 was due primarily to the acquisition of Concept in May of 2012, which in turn resulted in higher payroll and related expenses including stock-based compensation expense, as well as increased amortization expenses related to acquired intangible assets. The expansion of our sales force also contributed to the year-over-year increase, as did higher marketing expenses, which increased due to the development of marketing materials for the Concept IGBT-driver product line as well as trade-show attendance. Sales and marketing expenses increased in 2012 compared to 2011 due primarily to the acquisition of Concept, which resulted in increased expenses related to the amortization of acquired intangible assets, as well as increased headcount. In addition, sales and marketing expenses for 2012 included stock-based compensation expenses related to PSUs, whereas no PSU-related stock-based compensation expense was recognized in 2011 as the company failed to meet the minimum performance thresholds under which PSUs would have vested.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative, or G&A, expenses consist primarily of employee-related expenses, including stock-based compensation expenses for administration, finance, human resources and general management, as well as consulting, professional services, legal and auditing expenses. The table below compares G&A expenses for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2013	2012	2011			
Net revenues	\$347.1	\$305.4	\$298.7			
G&A expenses	\$32.1	\$30.2	\$24.5			
G&A expenses as a % of net revenue	9.2	% 9.9	% 8.2			%

G&A expenses increased in 2013 compared to 2012 due primarily to increased headcount year-over-year, due primarily to our acquisition of Concept in May of 2012, which resulted in increased payroll and related expenses, including stock-based compensation expense. The increase was partially offset by decreased legal expenses related to patent litigation (refer to Note 10, Legal Proceedings and Contingencies, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial

Statements for details), and a decrease in professional-service expenses following elevated expenses in 2012 in conjunction with the Concept acquisition and our audit settlement with the IRS. G&A expenses increased in 2012 compared to 2011 due to the addition of Concept's G&A expenses as well as professional-services spending associated with the Concept acquisition.

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Charge Related to SemiSouth. In October 2012, we determined that our assets related to SemiSouth Laboratories were impaired as of September 30, 2012. As a result we incurred a net charge to operating expenses of \$25.2 million, comprising the write-offs of a prepaid royalty of \$10.0 million and \$15.2 million related to a loan guarantee for SemiSouth. Refer to Note 12, Transactions With Third Party, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details on the SemiSouth charge.

Other income/expense, net. Other income (expense), net consists primarily of interest income earned on cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities and other investments, and the impact of foreign exchange gain or loss, in addition to an impairment charge related to SemiSouth. The table below compares other income, net for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011		
Net revenues	\$347.1	\$305.4		\$298.7	
Other income (expense)	\$1.4	\$(32.1)	)	\$1.9	
Other income as a % of net revenue	0.4	% (10.5	)%	0.6	%

Other income/expense increased in 2013 compared to 2012, due primarily to a charge of \$33.7 million in 2012 related to SemiSouth, comprising the write-off of \$6.7 million of lease receivables, \$7.0 million of preferred stock, a promissory note (net of imputed interest) in the amount of \$13.2 million, \$6.2 million for a purchase option, and other assets of \$0.6 million. Refer to Note 12, Transactions With Third Party, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details on the SemiSouth impairment. In addition, in 2013 we had other income of \$0.5 million for the sale of assets related to SemiSouth. Other income/expense decreased in 2012 compared to 2011, due to the SemiSouth impairment.

Provision for income taxes. Provision for income taxes represents federal, state and foreign taxes. The table below compares the provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2013	2012	2011			
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	\$55.4	\$(20.8)	)	\$45.1	
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	\$(1.8)	)	\$13.6	\$10.8	
Effective tax rate	(3.3)%	(65.5)%	24.0	%

The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2013, was favorably impacted by the geographic distribution of our world-wide earnings and earnings in lower-tax jurisdictions. Additionally, the rate was favorably impacted by federal research tax credits for 2013 and 2012. The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2012, was unfavorably impacted as a result of our audit agreement with the IRS, which included federal and state taxes plus interest charges totaling approximately \$44.8 million, partially offset by the reversal of related unrecognized tax benefits of \$29.1 million, for a net charge of \$18.1 million. During the third quarter of 2012, we recorded an impairment charge and write-off of certain assets related to SemiSouth of approximately \$58.9 million on which we recognized an \$8.0 million tax benefit. The write-off resulted in a net loss for the year.

Our effective tax rate was lower than the statutory rate of 35% for the year ended December 31, 2011, due primarily to the geographic distribution of our world-wide earnings as well as a federal research tax credit, partially offset by a valuation allowance on our California deferred tax asset. For further income tax information refer to Note 8, Provision for Income Taxes, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We had approximately \$202.1 million in cash, cash equivalents, short-term and long-term marketable securities at December 31, 2013, compared to \$95.2 million at December 31, 2012, and \$212.8 million at December 31, 2011. As of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, we had working capital, defined as current assets less current liabilities, of approximately \$227.0 million, \$124.3 million and \$216.1 million, respectively. The increase in cash, investments and working capital in 2013 was primarily the result of cash generated from operations and the issuance of stock through our equity-incentive plans. The decrease in cash, investments and working capital in 2012 was primarily due to the acquisition of Concept (refer to Note

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11, Acquisition, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for details), which we acquired for approximately \$115.7 million in cash, as well as the payment of \$42.4 million in conjunction with the IRS audit agreement, and a loan to SemiSouth (which we later determined was uncollectible).

In March 2012, we loaned SemiSouth \$18.0 million, and in exchange we were issued a promissory note. In October 2012, we determined that the loan to SemiSouth was other-than-temporarily impaired as of September 30, 2012; the loan was written off, resulting in a charge in our consolidated statements of income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2012, under the caption "other income (expense), charge related to SemiSouth" (see Note 12, Transactions With Third Party, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details on the SemiSouth loan).

On July 5, 2012, we entered into a Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with two banks. The Credit Agreement provides us with a \$100.0 million revolving line of credit to use for general corporate purposes with a \$20.0 million sub-limit for the issuance of standby and trade letters of credit. Our ability to borrow under the revolving line of credit is conditioned upon our compliance with specified covenants, including reporting and financial covenants, primarily a minimum cash requirement and a debt to earnings ratio, with which we are currently in compliance. The Credit Agreement terminates on July 5, 2015; all advances under the revolving line of credit will become due on such date, or earlier in the event of a default. As of December 31, 2013, we had no amounts outstanding under our agreement.

Our operating activities generated cash of \$98.7 million, \$51.8 million, and \$69.2 million in the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. In each of these years, cash was primarily generated from operating activities in the ordinary course of business.

Cash provided by operating activities totaled \$98.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2013. Our net income was \$57.3 million, which included non-cash depreciation, amortization and stock-based compensation expenses of \$16.1 million, \$7.4 million and \$16.5 million, respectively. Sources of cash also included a \$4.2 million increase in deferred income on sales to distributors, resulting from increased shipments to distributors in the fourth quarter of 2013 compared to the same period of 2012. These sources of cash were partially offset by a \$4.9 million increase in accounts receivable resulting primarily from revenue growth in the fourth quarter of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012.

Cash provided by operating activities totaled \$51.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. In 2012, our net loss was \$34.4 million, which included non-cash depreciation, amortization and stock-based compensation expenses of \$15.3 million, \$5.2 million and \$14.2 million, respectively. In addition we incurred a \$58.9 million impairment charge related to our SemiSouth related assets (refer to Note 12, Transactions With Third Party, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for details on our SemiSouth impairment and charges). Additional sources of cash included (1) a \$18.0 million decline in inventory due to reduced wafer purchases in 2012, and increased sales at the end of 2012 compared to 2011, and (2) a \$5.3 million decrease in accounts receivable primarily due to the timing of ship-and-debit credit processing. These additional sources of cash and non-cash items were partially offset by (1) a \$26.0 million decrease in taxes payable and other accrued liabilities primarily in connection with our IRS agreement (refer to Note 8, Provision for Income Taxes, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details on our agreement) and (2) a \$11.0 million increase in prepaid expenses and other assets primarily related to prepaid taxes (in connection with the tax benefit related to the SemiSouth impairment and the above-mentioned tax agreement).

Cash provided by operating activities totaled \$69.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2011. For the year ended December 31, 2011, our net income was \$34.3 million; we also incurred non-cash depreciation, amortization and stock-based compensation expenses of \$15.4 million, \$0.9 million and \$9.0 million, respectively. Additional sources of cash included (1) a \$10.0 million decrease in inventories due to reduced wafer purchases and (2) a \$3.0 million increase in accrued liabilities resulting primarily from an increase in our long-term tax liability. These sources of cash

were partially offset by (1) a \$4.3 million decrease in deferred income on sales to distributors resulting from decreased inventory levels at our distributors and (2) a \$3.6 million increase in accounts receivable due to the timing of ship and debit and sales rebate credits in the fourth quarter of 2011, versus the fourth quarter of 2010.

Our investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2013, resulted in a net \$90.7 million use of cash, consisting primarily of \$78.1 million, net, for purchases of marketable securities and \$14.0 million for purchases of property and equipment. Our investment in property and equipment included purchases of manufacturing and research and development equipment, as well as an enterprise resource planning, or ERP, software upgrade and building improvements to our San Jose, California facility.

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Our investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2012, resulted in a \$124.7 million net use of cash, consisting of: (1) \$115.7 million related to the acquisition of Concept; (2) \$18.0 million for a loan to SemiSouth (refer to Note 12, Transactions With Third Party, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for further details); (3) \$15.2 million related to a payment under a loan guarantee for SemiSouth, refer to Note 12, Transactions With Third Party, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for further details; and (4) \$16.4 million for purchases of property and equipment, primarily building improvements in connection with our research and development facility in New Jersey and manufacturing equipment and software to support our growth. These uses of cash were partially offset by \$40.5 million of proceeds from maturities of marketable securities.

Our investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2011 resulted in a \$52.3 million net use of cash, consisting primarily of: (1) \$23.2 million for purchases of property and equipment, primarily manufacturing equipment to support our growth as well as building improvements in connection with our research and development facility in New Jersey, (2) \$6.9 million paid in relation to the acquisition of Qspeed, (3) \$8.1 million in connection with our lease line of credit to SemiSouth (refer to Note 12, Transactions With Third Party, in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements) and (4) \$15.5 million, net, for purchases of held-to maturity investments. These uses of cash were partially offset by \$2.2 million in proceeds from the sale of capital equipment.

Our financing activities in the year ended December 31, 2013, resulted in net proceeds of \$21.5 million, consisting primarily of \$30.2 million from the issuance of common stock, including the exercise of employee stock options and the issuance of shares through our employee stock purchase plan, partially offset by \$9.4 million for the payment of dividends to stockholders. Our financing activities in the year ended December 31, 2012, resulted in a net \$3.6 million use of cash, consisting of \$20.5 million used for the repurchase of our common stock and \$5.8 million for the payment of dividends to stockholders, partially offset by proceeds of \$22.0 million from the issuance of common stock, including the exercise of employee stock options and the issuance of shares through our employee stock purchase plan.

Our financing activities in the year ended December 31, 2011, resulted in a \$32.7 million net use of cash. Financing activities consisted primarily of \$50.0 million for the repurchase of our common stock and \$5.7 million for the payment of dividends to stockholders. This cash usage was partially offset by proceeds of \$22.2 million from the issuance of common stock, including the exercise of employee stock options and the issuance of shares through our employee stock purchase plan.

We paid dividends on a quarterly basis in 2013, 2012 and 2011, which resulted in approximately a \$2.3 million to \$2.4 million use of cash per quarter for 2013, and a \$1.4 million use of cash per quarter in 2012 and 2011. The quarterly dividends were \$0.08 per share in 2013, and \$0.05 per share in 2012 and 2011. In October 2013 our board of directors declared four quarterly cash dividends in the amount of \$0.10 per share to be paid to stockholders of record at the end of each quarter in 2014. The declaration of any future cash dividend is at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, business conditions and other factors, as well as a determination that cash dividends are in the best interest of our stockholders.

In February 2011, our board of directors authorized the use of \$50.0 million for the repurchase of our common stock. From February 2011 to December 2011, we repurchased 1.5 million shares for a total of \$50.0 million, concluding this repurchase program. In November 2011, the board of directors authorized the use of an additional \$30.0 million for the repurchase of our common stock; this authorization was canceled in March 2012, concurrent with our

agreement to acquire CT-Concept Technologie AG. In October 2012, our board of directors authorized the use of an additional \$50.0 million for the repurchase of our common stock subject to pre-defined price/volume guidelines. In 2012 we purchased approximately 0.7 million shares for \$20.5 million, leaving \$29.5 million remaining for future repurchases. No shares were repurchased during the year ended December 31, 2013, due to the stock price levels exceeding the pre-defined price guidelines mentioned above. Authorization of future stock repurchase programs is at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, business conditions and other factors.

As of December 31, 2013, we had a contractual obligation related to income tax, consisting primarily of unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$12.7 million. The tax obligation was classified as long-term income taxes payable and a portion is recorded in deferred tax assets in our consolidated balance sheet. The settlement period for our income tax liabilities cannot be determined; however, they are not expected to be due within the next year.

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In the first quarter of 2011, the IRS informed us that it intended to propose material adjustments to our taxable income for fiscal years 2003 through 2006 related to our intercompany research and development cost-sharing arrangement and related issues. In the quarter ended June 30, 2012, we reached an agreement with the IRS to settle all positions and close out the examination of our income tax returns for the years 2003 through 2006. Under the agreement, in the third quarter of 2012, we made a one-time payment of taxes and interest totaling approximately \$42.4 million.

Though we believe the IRS's position with respect to the adjustments is inconsistent with applicable tax law, and that we had a meritorious defense to our position, we elected to accept a negotiated agreement that we believe to be in the best interests of our stockholders. The agreement addresses the royalty issue related to our international tax structure for all tax years after 2003 (including the years 2007 - 2009, which are currently being audited by the IRS). Further, the agreement confirms that the royalty arrangement between Power Integrations, Inc. and our foreign subsidiary concluded on October 31, 2012, resulting in a substantially lower effective tax rate for us in future periods. Also, the agreement allowed us to repatriate \$101.9 million from our foreign-based subsidiary without incurring U.S. income taxes.

Our cash, cash equivalents and investment balances may change in future periods due to changes in our planned cash outlays, including changes in incremental costs such as direct and integration costs related to future acquisitions, and the results of our 2007 - 2009 IRS audit. We expect continued sales growth in our foreign business and plan to use the earnings generated by our foreign subsidiaries to continue to fund both the working capital and growth needs of our foreign entities, along with providing funding for any future foreign acquisitions. We do not provide for U.S. taxes on our undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries that we intend to invest indefinitely outside the U.S., unless such taxes are otherwise required under U.S. tax law. In 2013, the Company determined that a portion of its current year earnings of foreign subsidiaries may be remitted in the future to the U.S. for domestic cash flow purposes and, accordingly, provided for the related U.S. taxes in its consolidated financial statements. Currently the majority of our cash and marketable securities are held in the U.S. If we change our intent to invest our undistributed earnings outside the U.S. indefinitely or if a greater amount of undistributed earnings are needed for U.S. operations than previously anticipated and for which U.S. taxes have not been recorded, we would be required to accrue or pay U.S. taxes (subject to an adjustment for foreign tax credits, where applicable) and withholding taxes payable to various foreign countries on some or all of these undistributed earnings. As of December 31, 2013, we had undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries that are indefinitely invested outside of the U.S. of approximately \$105.0 million.

If our operating results deteriorate in future periods, either as a result of a decrease in customer demand, or severe pricing pressures from our customers or our competitors, or for other reasons, our ability to generate positive cash flow from operations may be jeopardized. In that case, we may be forced to use our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, use our current financing or seek additional financing from third parties to fund our operations. We believe that cash generated from operations, together with existing sources of liquidity, will satisfy our projected working capital and other cash requirements for at least the next 12 months.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements or relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which are typically established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Contractual Obligations

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As of December 31, 2013, we had the following contractual obligations and commitments required by SEC regulations to be disclosed in this table, consisting solely of non-cancelable operating lease agreements (in thousands):

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	4 - 5 Years	Over 5 Years
Operating lease obligations	\$3,243	\$1,318	\$1,191	\$691	\$43

In addition to our contractual obligations noted above we have a contractual obligation related to income tax as of December 31, 2013, which primarily comprises unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$12.7 million, and was classified as long-term income taxes payable and a portion is recorded in deferred tax assets in our consolidated balance sheet. The settlement period for our income tax liabilities cannot be determined; however, they are not expected to be due within the next year.

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

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Interest Rate Risk. Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our investment portfolio. We consider cash invested in highly liquid financial instruments with a remaining maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Investments in highly liquid financial instruments with maturities greater than three months are classified as short-term investments. We generally hold securities until maturity; however, they may be sold under certain circumstances, including, but not limited to, when necessary for the funding of acquisitions and other strategic investments. As a result of this policy, we classify our investment portfolio as available-for-sale. We invest in high-credit quality issuers and, by policy, limit the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. As stated in our policy, we seek to ensure the safety and preservation of our invested principal funds by limiting default risk, market risk and reinvestment risk. We mitigate default risk by investing in safe and high-credit quality securities and by constantly positioning our portfolio to respond appropriately to a significant reduction in a credit rating of any investment issuer, guarantor or depository. The portfolio includes only marketable securities with active secondary or resale markets to facilitate portfolio liquidity. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, we held primarily cash equivalents and short-term investments with fixed interest rates. We do not hold any instruments for trading purposes.

Our investment securities are subject to market interest rate risk and will vary in value as market interest rates fluctuate. To minimize market risk, we invest in high-credit quality issuers and, by policy, limit the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer, and therefore if market interest rates were to increase or decrease by 10% from interest rates as of December 31, 2013, or December 31, 2012, the increase or decrease in the fair market value of our portfolio on these dates would not have been material. We monitor our investments for impairment on a periodic basis. Refer to Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, for a tabular presentation of our available-for-sale investments and the expected maturity dates.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk. As of December 31, 2013, our primary transactional currency was the U.S. dollar; in addition, we hold cash in Swiss francs and Euro as a result of our acquisition of Concept. We completed the acquisition of Concept, which is located in Biel, Switzerland, in the second quarter of 2012. Included in the assets acquired was cash denominated in Swiss francs and the Euro, which will be used to fund Concept operations. Cash balances held in foreign countries are subject to local banking laws and may bear higher or lower risk than cash deposited in the United States. The following represents the potential impact on our income, before provision for (benefit from) income tax, of a change in the value of the U.S. dollar compared to the Swiss franc and Euro as of December 31, 2013. This sensitivity analysis applies a change in the U.S. dollar value of 5% and 10%.

	December 31, 2013	
	5%	10%
Swiss Franc and Euro foreign exchange impact (in thousands of USD)	\$120	\$239

The foreign exchange rate fluctuation between the U.S. dollar versus the Swiss franc and Euro is recorded in other income in our consolidated statements of income (loss).

We have sales offices in various other foreign countries in which our expenses are denominated in the local currency, primary Asia and Western Europe. From time to time we may enter into foreign currency hedging contracts to hedge certain foreign currency transactions. As of December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012, we did not have an open foreign currency hedge program utilizing foreign currency forward exchange contracts.

With two of our major suppliers, Seiko Epson Corporation, or Epson, and ROHM Lapis Semiconductor Co., Ltd., or Lapis, we have wafer supply agreements based in U.S. dollars; however, our agreements with Epson and Lapis also allow for mutual sharing of the impact of the exchange rate fluctuation between Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar. Each year, our management and these suppliers review and negotiate pricing; the negotiated pricing is denominated in U.S. dollars but is subject to contractual exchange rate provisions. The fluctuation in the exchange rate is shared

equally between Power Integrations and each of these suppliers.

Nevertheless, as a result of our above-mentioned supplier agreements, our gross margin is influenced by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen. All else being equal, a 10% change in the value of the U.S. dollar compared to the Japanese yen would result in a corresponding change in our gross margin of approximately 0.8% to 1.0%; this sensitivity may increase or decrease depending on the percentage of our wafer supply that we purchase from some of our Japanese suppliers and could subject our gross profit and operating results to the potential for material fluctuations.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The financial statements required by this item are set forth in the pages indicated in Item 15(a), and the supplementary data required by this item is included in Note 15, Selected Quarterly Information, in our notes to consolidated financial statements.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

Not applicable.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management is required to evaluate our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act, such as this Annual Report on Form 10-K, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our disclosure controls and procedures include components of our internal control over financial reporting, which consists of control processes designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. To the extent that components of our internal control over financial reporting are included within our disclosure controls and procedures, they are included in the scope of our periodic controls evaluation. Based on our management's evaluation (with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer), our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;

provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and

provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting.

Management conducted an assessment of Power Integrations' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the framework established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organization (COSO) of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued in 1992. Based on this assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2013, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of Power Integrations' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears below.

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Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of 2013, which were identified in connection with management's evaluation required by paragraph (d) of Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act, that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Power Integrations, Inc.
San Jose, California

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Power Integrations, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's Board of Directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 of the Company and our report dated February 13, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

San Jose, California

February 13, 2014

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Item 9B. Other Information.

None

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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The names of our executive officers and their ages, titles and biographies as of the date hereof are incorporated by reference from Part I, Item 1, above.

The following information is included in our Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Proxy Statement to be filed within 120 days after our fiscal year end of December 31, 2013, or the Proxy Statement, and is incorporated herein by reference:

Information regarding our directors and any persons nominated to become a director, as well as with respect to some other required board matters, is set forth under Proposal 1 entitled "Election of Directors."

Information regarding our audit committee and our designated "audit committee financial expert" is set forth under the captions "Information Regarding the Board and its Committees" and "Audit Committee" under Proposal 1 entitled "Election of Directors."

Information on our code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees is set forth under the caption "Code of Business Conduct and Ethics" under Proposal 1 entitled "Election of Directors."

Information regarding Section 16(a) beneficial ownership reporting compliance is set forth under the caption "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance."

Information regarding procedures by which stockholders may recommend nominees to our board of directors is set forth under the caption "Nominating and Governance Committee" under Proposal 1 entitled "Election of Directors."

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Information regarding compensation of our named executive officers is set forth under the caption "Compensation of Executive Officers" in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Information regarding compensation of our directors is set forth under the caption "Compensation of Directors" in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Information relating to compensation policies and practices as they relate to risk management is set forth under the caption "Compensation Policies and Practices as They Relate to Risk Management" under Proposal 1 entitled "Election of Directors" in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Information regarding compensation committee interlocks is set forth under the caption "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

The Compensation Committee Report is set forth under the caption "Compensation Committee Report" in the Proxy Statement, which report is incorporated herein by reference.

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

Information regarding security ownership of certain beneficial owners, directors and executive officers is set forth under the caption "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Information regarding our equity compensation plans, including both stockholder approved plans and non-stockholder approved plans, is set forth under the caption "Equity Compensation Plan Information" in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

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

Information regarding certain relationships and related transactions is set forth under the caption "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Information regarding director independence is set forth under the caption "Proposal 1 - Election of Directors" in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

Information regarding principal auditor fees and services is set forth under "Principal Accountant Fees and Services" in the Proposal entitled "Ratification of Selection of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND EXHIBITS

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Form:

1. Financial Statements

	Page
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>43</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	<u>44</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss)</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)</u>	<u>46</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>50</u>

2. Financial Statement Schedules

Schedule II: Valuation and Qualifying Accounts.

All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

See Index to Exhibits at the end of this Report, which is incorporated herein by reference. The Exhibits listed in the accompanying Index to Exhibits are filed as part of this report.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Power Integrations, Inc.
San Jose, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Power Integrations, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income (loss), comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013. Our audits also included the consolidated financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (a) 2. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Power Integrations, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such consolidated financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated February 13, 2014, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
San Jose, California
February 13, 2014

Table of ContentsPOWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share amounts and par value)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$92,928	\$63,394
Short-term marketable securities	109,179	31,766
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$120 and \$247 in 2013 and 2012, respectively (Note 2)	12,389	7,326
Inventories	42,235	44,625
Deferred tax assets	2,059	352
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	18,632	17,401
Total current assets	277,422	164,864
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net	90,141	89,724
INTANGIBLE ASSETS, net	40,334	47,738
GOODWILL	80,599	80,599
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	9,449	11,532
OTHER ASSETS	3,476	4,673
Total assets	\$501,421	\$399,130
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$20,772	\$16,452
Accrued payroll and related expenses	8,900	6,720
Taxes payable	2,266	1,213
Deferred tax liabilities	943	1,193
Deferred income on sales to distributors	15,727	11,550
Other accrued liabilities	1,810	3,439
Total current liabilities	50,418	40,567
LONG-TERM INCOME TAXES PAYABLE	6,885	7,937
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	5,273	8,179
OTHER LIABILITIES	2,159	1,398
Total liabilities	64,735	58,081
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 8, 9 and 10)		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value		
Authorized - 140,000,000 shares		
Outstanding - 30,021,943 and 28,536,182 shares in 2013 and 2012, respectively	30	28
Additional paid-in capital	223,660	175,668
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(470	) (293
Retained earnings	213,466	165,646
Total stockholders' equity	436,686	341,049
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$501,421	\$399,130
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.		

Table of ContentsPOWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
NET REVENUES	\$347,089	\$305,370	\$298,739
COST OF REVENUES	163,853	154,868	158,093
GROSS PROFIT	183,236	150,502	140,646
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Research and development	51,654	45,709	40,295
Sales and marketing	45,466	37,998	32,624
General and administrative	32,050	30,243	24,508
Charge related to SemiSouth (Note 12)	—	25,200	—
Total operating expenses	129,170	139,150	97,427
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	54,066	11,352	43,219
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):			
Interest income	736	1,747	2,054
Interest expense	(23	) (2) —
Charge related to SemiSouth (Note 12)	—	(33,745) —
Other, net	648	(134	) (178
Total other income (expense)	1,361	(32,134	) 1,876
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAXES	55,427	(20,782	) 45,095
PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAXES	(1,839	) 13,622	10,804
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$57,266	\$(34,404	) \$34,291
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE:			
Basic	\$1.95	\$(1.20	) \$1.20
Diluted	\$1.88	\$(1.20	) \$1.14
SHARES USED IN PER SHARE CALCULATION:			
Basic	29,421	28,636	28,609
Diluted	30,420	28,636	29,964

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

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
 (In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net income (loss)	\$57,266	\$(34,404)	) \$34,291
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax			
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of \$0 tax in 2013, 2012 and 2011	(29	) 79	(35)
Unrealized gain on marketable securities, net of \$0 tax in 2013, 2012 and 2011	72	138	—
Unrealized actuarial loss on pension benefits, net of tax of \$61, \$155 and \$0 in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively (Note 13)	(220	) (560) —
Total other comprehensive loss	(177	) (343	) (35)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$57,089	\$(34,747)	) \$34,256

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

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Retained	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In	Other	Earnings	Stockholders'
			Capital	Comprehensive		Equity
				Income (Loss)		
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2011	28,375	\$28	\$175,295	\$ 85	\$ 177,236	\$ 352,644
Issuance of common stock under employee stock option plan	1,011	1	18,463	—	—	18,464
Net issuance of performance stock unit awards	85	—	—	—	—	—
Repurchase of common stock	(1,531)	(1)	(49,999)	—	—	(50,000)
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	125	—	3,747	—	—	3,747
Income tax benefits from employee stock option exercises	—	—	2,201	—	—	2,201
Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and awards	—	—	7,778	—	—	7,778
Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock purchases	—	—	1,161	—	—	1,161
Payment of dividends to stockholders	—	—	—	—	(5,722)	(5,722)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	(35)	—	(35)
Net income	—	—	—	—	34,291	34,291
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2011	28,065	28	158,646	50	205,805	364,529
Issuance of common stock under employee stock option and stock award plans	1,022	—	18,200	—	—	18,200
Repurchase of common stock	(676)	—	(20,467)	—	—	(20,467)
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	125	—	3,752	—	—	3,752
Income tax benefits from employee stock option exercises	—	—	1,303	—	—	1,303
Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and awards	—	—	13,092	—	—	13,092
Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock purchases	—	—	1,142	—	—	1,142
Payment of dividends to stockholders	—	—	—	—	(5,755)	(5,755)
Unrealized actuarial loss on pension benefits (Note 13)	—	—	—	(560)	—	(560)
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	—	—	—	138	—	138
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	79	—	79
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(34,404)	(34,404)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2012	28,536	28	175,668	(293)	165,646	341,049
Issuance of common stock under employee stock option and stock award plans	1,358	2	26,267	—	—	26,269
	128	—	3,971	—	—	3,971

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Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan						
Income tax benefits from employee stock option exercises	—		1,284			1,284
Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and awards	—	—	15,275	—	—	15,275
Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock purchases	—	—	1,195	—	—	1,195
Payment of dividends to stockholders	—	—	—	—	(9,446	)(9,446)
Unrealized actuarial loss on pension benefits (Note 13)	—	—	—	(220	)—	(220)
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	—	—	—	72	—	72
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	(29	)—	(29)
Net income	—	—	—	—	57,266	57,266
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2013	30,022	\$30	\$223,660	\$(470	)\$213,466	\$436,686

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

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income (loss)	\$57,266	\$(34,404)	\$34,291
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	16,088	15,256	15,372
Amortization of intangibles	7,404	5,164	943
Charge related to SemiSouth (Note 12)	—	58,945	—
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(131)	(1)	(41)
Gain on sale of asset held for sale	(497)	—	—
Stock-based compensation expense	16,485	14,224	8,969
Amortization of premium on marketable securities	789	850	1,627
Non-cash interest income from SemiSouth note	—	(1,445)	—
Deferred income taxes	(2,781)	2,017	1,577
Reduction in accounts receivable allowances	(127)	(24)	(61)
Excess tax benefit from stock options exercised	(734)	(704)	(796)
Tax benefit associated with employee stock plans	1,284	1,303	2,201
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(4,936)	5,313	(3,621)
Inventories	2,375	18,026	10,037
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(1,523)	(11,008)	1,619
Accounts payable	2,467	2,071	(1,564)
Taxes payable and accrued liabilities	1,065	(26,029)	2,977
Deferred income on sales to distributors	4,177	2,276	(4,338)
Net cash provided by operating activities	98,671	51,830	69,192
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(13,960)	(16,358)	(23,223)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	36	2	2,249
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale	959	—	—
Other assets	—	—	(1,277)
Acquisition (Note 11)	—	(115,720)	(6,914)
Payment of guarantee of SemiSouth debt (Note 12)	—	(15,200)	—
Increase in financing lease receivables	—	(420)	(8,116)
Collections of financing lease receivables and other receivables	433	527	425
Loans to SemiSouth (Note 12)	—	(18,000)	(3,000)
Collection of loan to SemiSouth	—	—	3,000
Purchases of marketable securities	(109,482)	—	(42,176)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of marketable securities	31,350	40,463	26,725
Net cash used in investing activities	(90,664)	(124,706)	(52,307)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			

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	Year Ended December 31,		
Issuance of common stock under employee stock plans	30,239	21,952	22,210
Repurchase of common stock	—	(20,467)	(50,000)
Payments of dividends to stockholders	(9,446)	(5,755)	(5,722)
Excess tax benefit from stock options exercised	734	704	796
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	21,527	(3,566)	(32,716)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	29,534	(76,442)	(15,831)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	63,394	139,836	155,667
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$92,928	\$63,394	\$139,836
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Unpaid property and equipment	\$2,862	\$1,008	\$3,497
Unpaid financing lease equipment	\$—	\$—	\$321
Fair value of SemiSouth purchase option (Note 12)	\$—	\$6,216	\$—
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:			
Cash paid (refund) for income taxes, net of refunds (Note 8)	\$(4,137)	\$46,689	\$1,233

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

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. THE COMPANY:

Power Integrations, Inc. ("Power Integrations" or the "Company"), incorporated in California on March 25, 1988 and reincorporated in Delaware in December 1997, designs, develops, manufactures and markets analog and mixed-signal integrated circuits (ICs) and other electronic components and circuitry used in high-voltage power conversion. The Company's products are used in power converters that convert electricity from a high-voltage source (i.e., 48 volts or higher) to the type of power required for a specified downstream use. A large percentage of the Company's products are ICs used in AC-DC power supplies in a wide variety of end products, primarily in the consumer, communications, computer and industrial markets. The Company acquired CT-Concept Technologie AG ("Concept") in May 2012, and since then offers IGBT drivers used to operate arrays of high-voltage, high-power transistors known as IGBT modules, which are used for power conversion in high-power applications such as industrial motors, solar- and wind-power systems, electric vehicles and high-voltage DC transmission systems.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries after elimination of all intercompany transactions and balances.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to revenue recognition and allowances for receivables and inventories. These estimates are based on historical facts and various other factors, which the Company believes to be reasonable at the time the estimates are made. However, as the effects of future events cannot be determined with precision, actual results could differ significantly from management's estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers cash invested in highly liquid financial instruments with maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents.

Marketable Securities

The Company generally holds securities until maturity; however, they may be sold under certain circumstances including, but not limited to, when necessary for the funding of acquisitions and other strategic investments. As a result the Company classifies its investment portfolio as available-for-sale. The Company classifies all investments with an original maturity date greater than three months as short-term marketable securities in its Consolidated Balance Sheet. As of December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012, the Company's marketable securities consisted primarily of corporate bonds, municipal bonds and other high-quality commercial securities. The weighted average

interest rate of investments at December 31, 2013 and 2012, was approximately 0.74% and 1.18%, respectively.

Amortized cost and estimated fair market value of investments classified as available-for-sale at December 31, 2013, were as follows (in thousands):

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized		Estimated Fair Market Value
		Gains	Losses	
Investments due in less than 3 months:				
Commercial paper	\$3,098	\$1	\$—	\$3,099
Total	\$3,098	\$1	\$—	\$3,099
Investments due in 4-12 months:				
Corporate securities	\$6,007	\$33	\$—	\$6,040
Total	\$6,007	\$33	\$—	\$6,040
Investments due between 12 months and 5-years:				
Corporate securities	\$102,963	\$202	\$(26)	\$103,139
Total	\$102,963	\$202	\$(26)	\$103,139
Total investment securities	\$112,068	\$236	\$(26)	\$112,278

Amortized cost and estimated fair market value of investments classified as available-for-sale at December 31, 2012, were as follows (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized		Estimated Fair Market Value
		Gains	Losses	
Investments due in less than 3 months:				
Corporate securities	\$1,500	\$1	\$—	\$1,501
Total	\$1,500	\$1	\$—	\$1,501
Investments due in 4-12 months:				
Corporate securities	\$24,127	\$83	\$—	\$24,210
Total	\$24,127	\$83	\$—	\$24,210
Investments due between 12 months and 5-years:				
Corporate securities	\$6,000	\$55	\$—	\$6,055
Total	\$6,000	\$55	\$—	\$6,055
Total investment securities	\$31,627	\$139	\$—	\$31,766

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, there were no individual securities that had been in a continuous loss position for 12 months or longer.

Inventories

Inventories (which consist of costs associated with the purchases of wafers from domestic and offshore foundries and of packaged components from offshore assembly manufacturers, as well as internal labor and overhead associated with the testing of both wafers and packaged components) are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market. Provisions, when required, are made to reduce excess and obsolete inventories to their estimated net realizable values. Inventories consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Raw materials	\$8,221	\$10,564

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Work-in-process	13,216	12,122
Finished goods	20,798	21,939
Total	\$42,235	\$44,625

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Additional Components of the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet

Accounts Receivable (in thousands):

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Accounts receivable trade	\$42,410	\$33,866
Accrued ship and debit and rebate claims	(29,901	) (26,293
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(120	) (247
Total	\$12,389	\$7,326

Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets (in thousands):

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Prepaid legal fees	\$6,267	\$1,760
Advance to suppliers	757	1,170
Prepaid income tax	7,521	11,463
Prepaid maintenance agreements	947	616
Interest receivable	519	149
Other	2,621	2,243
Total	\$18,632	\$17,401

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Land	\$16,754	\$16,754
Construction-in-progress	8,003	9,431
Building and improvements	43,641	42,819
Machinery and equipment	111,314	101,438
Computer software and hardware and office furniture and fixtures	34,327	28,791
	214,039	199,233
Accumulated depreciation	(123,898	) (109,509
Total	\$90,141	\$89,724

Depreciation expense for property and equipment for fiscal years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, was approximately \$16.1 million, \$15.3 million and \$15.4 million, respectively, and was determined using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Building and improvements	4-40 years
Machinery and equipment	2-8 years
Computer software and hardware and office furniture and fixtures	4-5 years

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Total property and equipment located in the United States at December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, was approximately \$134 million, \$126 million and \$118 million, respectively. In 2013, 2012 and 2011, no foreign country held more than 10% of total property and equipment.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for year ended December 31, 2013 (in thousands):

	Unrealized Gains and Losses on Available-for-Sale Securities	Defined Benefit Pension Items	Foreign Currency Items	Total
Beginning balance at January 1, 2013	\$ 138	\$ (560)	\$ 129	\$ (293)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	72	(277)	(29)	(234)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	—	57	(1) —	57
Net-current period other comprehensive income (loss)	72	(220)	(29)	(177)
Ending balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 210	\$ (780)	\$ 100	\$ (470)

(1) This component of accumulated other comprehensive income is included in the computation of net periodic pension cost for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for year ended December 31, 2012 (in thousands):

	Unrealized Gains and Losses on Available-for-Sale Securities	Defined Benefit Pension Items	Foreign Currency Items	Total
Beginning balance at January 1, 2012	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 50	\$ 50
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	138	(560)	79	(343)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—
Net-current period other comprehensive income (loss)	138	(560)	79	(343)
Ending balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 138	\$ (560)	\$ 129	\$ (293)

Business Combinations

The purchase price of an acquisition is allocated to the underlying assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. To the extent the purchase price exceeds the fair value of the net identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, such excess is allocated to goodwill. The Company determines the estimated fair values after review and consideration of relevant information, including discounted cash flows, quoted market prices and estimates made by management. The Company adjusts the preliminary purchase price allocation, as necessary, during the measurement period of up to one year after the acquisition closing date as it obtains more information as to facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date impacting asset valuations and liabilities assumed. Acquisition-related costs are recognized separately from the

acquisition and are expensed as incurred.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Goodwill is evaluated in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC, 350-10, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, and an impairment analysis is conducted on an annual basis, or sooner if indicators exist for a potential impairment.

In accordance with ASC 360-10, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, long-lived assets, such as property and equipment and intangible assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset.

Employee Benefits Plan

The Company sponsors a 401(k) tax-deferred savings plan for all employees in the United States who meet certain eligibility requirements. Participants may contribute up to the amount allowable as a deduction for federal income tax purposes. The Company is not required to contribute; however, from time-to-time the Company will contribute a certain percentage of employee annual salaries on a discretionary basis, not to exceed an established threshold. In 2013 the Company provided for a contribution of approximately \$1.1 million. No employee 401(k) contribution was provided for in 2012 or 2011.

Retirement Benefit Obligations (Pension)

The Company recognizes the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit pension or postretirement plan as an asset or liability in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Actuarial gains and losses are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), a component of stockholders' equity, and are amortized as a component of net periodic cost over the remaining estimated service period of participants.

Revenue Recognition

Product revenues consist of sales to original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs"), merchant power supply manufacturers and distributors. Approximately 75% of the Company's net product sales were made to distributors in 2013. The Company applies the provisions of Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") 605-10 ("ASC 605-10") and all related appropriate guidance. Revenue is recognized when all of the following criteria have been met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) delivery has occurred, (3) the price is fixed or determinable, and (4) collectability is reasonably assured. Customer purchase orders are generally used to determine the existence of an arrangement. Delivery is considered to have occurred when title and risk of loss have transferred to the Company's customer. The Company evaluates whether the price is fixed or determinable based on the payment terms associated with the transaction and whether the sales price is subject to refund or adjustment. With respect to collectability, the Company performs credit checks for new customers and performs ongoing evaluations of its existing customers' financial condition and requires letters of credit whenever deemed necessary.

Sales to international OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers for shipments from the Company's facility outside of the United States are pursuant to "EX Works" ("EXW") shipping terms, meaning that title to the product transfers to the customer upon shipment from the Company's foreign warehouse. Sales to international OEM customers and merchant power supply manufacturers that are shipped from the Company's facility in California are

pursuant to “delivered at frontier” (“DAF”) shipping terms. As such, title to the product passes to the customer when the shipment reaches the destination country and revenue is recognized upon the arrival of the product in that country. Shipments to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers in the Americas are pursuant to “free on board” (“FOB”) point of origin shipping terms meaning that title is passed to the customer upon shipment. Revenue is recognized upon title transfer for sales to OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers, assuming all other criteria for revenue recognition are met.

Sales to most of the Company's distributors are made under terms allowing certain price adjustments and rights of return on the Company's products held by its distributors. As a result of these rights, the Company defers the recognition of revenue and the costs of revenues derived from these sales until the Company's distributors report that they have sold the Company's products to their customers. The Company's recognition of such distributor revenue is based on point of sale reports

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

received from the distributors, at which time the price is no longer subject to adjustment and is fixed, and the products are no longer subject to return to the Company except pursuant to warranty terms. The gross profit that is deferred as a result of this policy is reflected as "deferred income on sales to distributors" in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The total deferred revenue as of December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012, was approximately \$25.5 million and \$20.7 million, respectively. The total deferred cost as of December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012, was approximately \$9.8 million and \$9.1 million, respectively.

Frequently, distributors need to sell at a price lower than the standard distribution price in order to win business. At or soon after the distributor invoices its customer, the distributor submits a "ship and debit" price adjustment claim to the Company to adjust the distributor's cost from the standard price to the pre-approved lower price. After verification by the Company, a credit memo is issued to the distributor for the ship and debit claim. The Company maintains a reserve for unprocessed claims and future ship and debit price adjustments. The reserves appear as a reduction to accounts receivable and deferred income on sales to distributors in the Company's accompanying consolidated balance sheets. To the extent future ship and debit claims significantly exceed amounts estimated, there could be a material impact on the deferred revenue and deferred margin ultimately recognized. To evaluate the adequacy of its reserves, the Company analyzes historical ship and debit payments and levels of inventory in the distributor channels.

Sales to certain distributors of the Company are made under terms that do not include rights of return or price concessions after the product is shipped to the distributor. Accordingly, product revenue is recognized upon shipment and title transfer assuming all other revenue recognition criteria are met.

Foreign Currency Risk and Foreign Currency Translation

As of December 31, 2013, the Company's primary transactional currency was in U.S. dollars; in addition, the Company holds cash in Swiss francs and Euros as a result of its acquisition of Concept. The Company completed the acquisition of Concept, which is located in Biel, Switzerland, in the second quarter of 2012. Included in the assets acquired was cash denominated in Swiss francs and Euros, which will be used to fund operations of the Company's Swiss subsidiary. The functional currency of the Company's Swiss subsidiary is the U.S. dollar.

Gains and losses arising from the remeasurement of non-functional currency balances are recorded in "other income (expense)" in the accompanying consolidated statements of income (loss). For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 the Company realized foreign exchange transaction gains (losses) of \$(0.1) million, \$(0.6) million and \$0.05 million, respectively.

The functional currencies of the Company's other subsidiaries are the local currencies. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at the current exchange rates as of the applicable balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate prevailing during the period. Cumulative gains and losses from the translation of the foreign subsidiaries' financial statements have been included in stockholders' equity.

Warranty

The Company generally warrants that its products will substantially conform to the published specifications for 12 months from the date of shipment. The Company's liability is limited to either a credit equal to the purchase price or replacement of the defective part. Returns under warranty have historically been immaterial, and as a result, the Company does not record a specific warranty reserve.

Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs amounted to \$1.4 million, \$1.1 million, and \$1.0 million, in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Research and Development

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Income Taxes

Income tax expense is an estimate of current income taxes payable or refundable in the current fiscal year based on reported income before income taxes. Deferred income taxes reflect the effect of temporary differences and carry-forwards that are recognized for financial reporting and income tax purposes.

The Company accounts for income taxes under the provisions of ASC 740. Under the provisions of ASC 740, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, utilizing the tax rates that are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The Company recognizes valuation allowances to reduce any deferred tax assets to the amount that it estimates will more likely than not be realized based on available evidence and management's judgment. The Company limits the deferred tax assets recognized related to certain officers' compensation to amounts that it estimates will be deductible in future periods based upon Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m). In the event that the Company determines, based on available evidence and management judgment, that all or part of the net deferred tax assets will not be realized in the future, it would record a valuation allowance in the period the determination is made. In addition, the calculation of tax liabilities involves significant judgment in estimating the impact of uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws. Resolution of these uncertainties in a manner inconsistent with the Company's expectations could have a material impact on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

The Company engages in qualifying activities for R&D credit purposes. The American Tax Relief Act of 2012 was signed into law on January 2, 2013, as such per ASC 740-10-45-15 guidance, the 2012 Federal R&D tax credit was a discrete event for which the benefit was recognized in 2013.

Common Stock Repurchases and Common Stock Dividend

In February 2011, the Company's board of directors authorized the use of \$50.0 million for the repurchase of the Company's common stock, with repurchases to be executed according to certain pre-defined price/volume guidelines set by the board of directors. In the twelve months ended December 31, 2011, the Company repurchased 1.5 million shares for a total of \$50.0 million, concluding this repurchase program. In October 2012, the Company's board of directors authorized the use of an additional \$50.0 million for the repurchase of its common stock. As of December 31, 2012, the Company purchased 0.7 million shares for approximately \$20.5 million, leaving \$29.5 million remaining for future repurchases. No shares were purchased during the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, due to the then current stock price levels which exceeded the pre-defined price guidelines mentioned above. Authorization of future stock repurchase programs is at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, business conditions as well as other factors.

In January 2012, the Company's board of directors declared four quarterly cash dividends in the amount of \$0.05 per share to be paid to stockholders of record at the end of each quarter in 2012. The quarterly dividend payments were made on March 30, 2012, June 29, 2012, September 28, 2012, and December 31, 2012, each in the aggregate amount of approximately \$1.4 million, to stockholders of record as of February 29, 2012, May 31, 2012, August 31, 2012 and November 30, 2012. In January 2013, the Company's board of directors declared four quarterly cash dividends in the amount of \$0.08 per share paid to stockholders of record at the end of each quarter in 2013. Payouts of approximately \$2.3 million each were paid on March 29, 2013 and June 28, 2013, and approximately \$2.4 million was paid on September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

In October 2013 the Company's board of directors declared four quarterly cash dividends in the amount of \$0.10 per share to be paid to stockholders of record at the end of each quarter in 2014. The declaration of any future cash dividend is at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, business conditions and other factors, as well as a determination that cash dividends are in the best interest of the Company's stockholders.

Indemnifications

The Company sells products to its distributors under contracts, collectively referred to as Distributor Sales Agreements (“DSA”). Each DSA contains the relevant terms of the contractual arrangement with the distributor, and generally includes certain provisions for indemnifying the distributor against losses, expenses, and liabilities from damages that may be awarded

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

against the distributor in the event the Company's products are found to infringe upon a patent, copyright, trademark, or other proprietary right of a third party ("Customer Indemnification"). The DSA generally limits the scope of and remedies for the Customer Indemnification obligations in a variety of industry-standard respects, including, but not limited to, limitations based on time and geography, and a right to replace an infringing product. The Company also, from time to time, has granted a specific indemnification right to individual customers.

The Company believes its internal development processes and other policies and practices limit its exposure related to such indemnifications. In addition, the Company requires its employees to sign a proprietary information and inventions agreement, which assigns the rights to its employees' development work to the Company. To date, the Company has not had to reimburse any of its distributors or customers for any losses related to these indemnifications and no material claims were outstanding as of December 31, 2013. For several reasons, including the lack of prior indemnification claims and the lack of a monetary liability limit for certain infringement cases, the Company cannot determine the maximum amount of potential future payments, if any, related to such indemnifications.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued amendments to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification relating to the reporting of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The amendments require an entity to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. In addition, an entity is required to present, either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by the respective line items of net income, but only if the amount reclassified is required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period. For other amounts that are not required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified in their entirety to net income, an entity is required to cross-reference to other disclosures required under U.S. GAAP that provide additional detail about those amounts. The Company adopted these amendments in the first quarter of 2013, and presents additional details related to other comprehensive income in Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

In July 2013, the FASB issued a new accounting standard that will require the presentation of certain unrecognized tax benefits as reductions to deferred tax assets rather than as liabilities in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists. The Company will be required to adopt this new standard on a prospective basis in the first quarter of 2014.

3. STOCK PLANS AND SHARE BASED COMPENSATION:

Stock Plans

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had two stock-based compensation plans (the "Plans") which are described below.

2007 Equity Incentive Plan

The 2007 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2007 Plan") was adopted by the board of directors on September 10, 2007 and approved by the stockholders on November 7, 2007 as an amendment and restatement of the 1997 Stock Option Plan (the "1997 Plan"). The 2007 Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options, nonstatutory stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock unit awards ("RSUs"), stock appreciation rights, performance stock unit awards ("PSU") and other stock awards to employees, directors and consultants. As of December 31, 2013, the maximum remaining number of shares that may be issued under the 2007 Plan was 7,176,041 shares, which includes

options issued but not exercised and awards granted but unvested and shares remaining available for issuance under the 1997 Plan, including shares subject to outstanding options and stock awards under the 1997 Plan. Pursuant to the 2007 Plan, the exercise price for incentive stock options and nonstatutory stock options is generally at least 100% of the fair market value of the underlying shares on the date of grant.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Options generally vest over 48 months measured from the date of grant. Options generally expire no later than ten years after the date of grant, subject to earlier termination upon an optionee's cessation of employment or service.

Beginning January 27, 2009, grants pursuant to the Directors Equity Compensation Program (that was adopted by the board of directors on January 27, 2009) to nonemployee directors have been made primarily under the 2007 Plan. The Directors Equity Compensation Program, until June 2012, provided in certain circumstances (depending on the status of the particular director's holdings of Company stock options) for the automatic grant of nonstatutory stock options to nonemployee directors of the Company on the first trading day of July in each year over their period of service on the board of directors. Further, each future nonemployee director of the Company would be granted under the 2007 Plan: (a) on the first trading day of the month following commencement of service, an option to purchase the number of shares of common stock equal to: the fraction of a year between the date of the director's appointment to the board of directors and the next July 1, multiplied by 8,000, which option shall vest on the next July 1st; and (b) on the first trading day of July following commencement of service, an option to purchase 24,000 shares vesting monthly over the three year period commencing on the grant date. In July 2012, this program was amended by eliminating the grants described above in their entirety, and providing for grants to outside directors as follows: effective annually, upon the first trading day of July, each outside director would receive a grant of an equity award with an aggregate value of \$100,000. At each outside director's election, such award would consist entirely of RSUs or entirely of stock options. The quantity of options would be calculated by dividing \$100,000 by the Black-Scholes value on the date of grant. The quantity of RSUs issued would be calculated by dividing \$100,000 by the grant date fair value. Further, on the date of election of a new outside director, such new director would receive such grant as continuing outside directors receive on the first trading day of July; provided, however, that such grant is prorated for the portion of the year that such new outside director will serve until the next first trading day of July. The Directors Equity Compensation Program will remain in effect at the discretion of the board of directors or the compensation committee.

On July 28, 2009, the 2007 Plan was amended generally to prohibit outstanding options or stock appreciation rights from being canceled in exchange for cash without stockholder approval.

1997 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Under the 1997 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Purchase Plan"), eligible employees may apply accumulated payroll deductions, which may not exceed 15% of an employee's compensation, to the purchase of shares of the Company's common stock at periodic intervals. The purchase price of stock under the Purchase Plan is equal to 85% of the lower of (i) the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the first day of each offering period, or (ii) the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the purchase date (as defined in the Purchase Plan). Each offering period consists of one purchase period of approximately six months duration. An aggregate of 3,000,000 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance to employees under the Purchase Plan. As of December 31, 2013, of the shares reserved for issuance, 2,599,102 shares had been purchased and 400,898 shares were reserved for future issuance under the Purchase Plan.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company applies the provisions of ASC 718-10. Under the provisions of ASC 718-10, the Company recognizes the fair value of stock-based compensation in financial statements over the requisite service period of the individual grants, which generally equals a four-year vesting period. The Company uses estimates of volatility, expected term, risk-free interest rate, dividend yield and forfeitures in determining the fair value of these awards and the amount of compensation expense to recognize. The Company uses the straight-line method to amortize all stock awards granted over the requisite service period of the award.

Determining Fair Value of Stock Options

The Company uses the Black-Scholes valuation model for valuing stock option grants using the following assumptions and estimates:

Expected Volatility. The Company calculates expected volatility based on the historical price volatility of the Company's stock.

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Expected Term. The Company utilizes a model which uses historical exercise, cancellation and outstanding option data to calculate the expected term of stock option grants.

Risk-Free Interest Rate. The Company bases the risk-free interest rate used in the Black-Scholes valuation model on the implied yield available on a U.S. Treasury note with a term approximately equal to the expected term of the underlying grants.

Dividend Yield. The dividend yield was calculated by dividing the annual dividend by the average closing price of the Company's common stock on a quarterly basis.

Estimated Forfeitures. The Company uses historical data to estimate pre-vesting forfeitures, and records share-based compensation expense only for those awards that are expected to vest.

The following table summarizes the stock-based compensation expense recognized in accordance with ASC 718-10 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012, and December 31, 2011 (in thousands).

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Cost of revenues	\$ 1,074	\$ 1,058	\$ 666
Research and development	5,746	5,503	3,274
Sales and marketing	3,642	3,317	2,313
General and administrative	6,023	4,346	2,716
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 16,485	\$ 14,224	\$ 8,969

The following table summarizes total compensation expense related to unvested awards not yet recognized, net of expected forfeitures, and the weighted average period over which it is expected to be recognized as of December 31, 2013.

	December 31, 2013	
	Unrecognized Compensation Expense for Unvested Awards (In thousands)	Weighted Average Remaining Recognition Period (In years)
Options	\$2,000	1.53
Performance-based awards	—	0.00
Restricted stock units	19,100	2.47
Purchase plan	100	0.50
Total unrecognized compensation expense	\$21,200	

Stock compensation expense in the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, was \$16.5 million (comprising approximately \$2.3 million related to stock options, \$3.2 million related to performance-based awards, \$9.8 million related to restricted stock units and \$1.2 million related to the Company's Purchase Plan).

Stock compensation expense in the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, was approximately \$14.2 million (comprising approximately \$4.0 million related to stock options, \$2.1 million related to performance-based awards, \$7.0 million related to restricted stock units and \$1.1 million related to the Company's Purchase Plan).

Stock compensation expense in the twelve months ended December 31, 2011, was approximately \$9.0 million (comprising approximately \$4.0 million related to stock options, \$3.8 million related to restricted stock units and \$1.2 million related to the Company's Purchase Plan).

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The fair value of stock options granted is established on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used during the three years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011:

	*2013	2012	2011
Risk-free interest rates	—%	1.01% - 0.87%	1.46% - 2.20%
Expected volatility rates	—%	45%	44%
Expected dividend yield	—%	0.51% - 0.57%	0.54% - 0.59%
Expected term of stock options (in years)	0	6.4	6.0
Weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted	\$0.00	\$18.20	\$15.66

*The Company did not grant stock options in the year ended December 31, 2013, and therefore no fair-value assumptions were reported for that period.

The fair value of employees' stock purchase rights under the Purchase Plan was estimated using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted-average assumptions used during the three years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011:

	2013	2012	2011
Risk-free interest rates	0.08% - 0.11%	0.09% - 0.14%	0.16% - 0.17%
Expected volatility rates	33% - 37%	34% - 48%	37%
Expected dividend yield	0.62% - 0.80%	0.54% - 0.57%	0.51% - 0.59%
Expected term of purchase right (years)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Weighted-average estimated fair value of purchase rights	\$11.01	\$9.40	\$9.15

A summary of stock option activity under the Plans, excluding performance-based shares and restricted stock units, as of December 31, 2013, and changes during three years then ended, is presented below:

	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at January 1, 2011	4,433	\$22.68		
Granted	164	\$37.37		
Exercised	(948)	) \$19.82		
Forfeited or expired	(92)	) \$27.07		
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	3,557	\$24.01		
Granted	135	\$42.66		
Exercised	(870)	) \$20.48		
Forfeited or expired	(5)	) \$21.10		
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	2,817	\$26.00		
Granted	—	\$—		
Exercised	(1,108)	) \$23.72		
Forfeited or expired	(18)	) \$39.70		
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	1,691	\$27.34	4.40	\$48,161
Exercisable at December 31, 2013	1,543	\$26.13	4.08	\$45,810

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Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2013	1,687	\$27.31	4.39	\$48,106
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The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, was \$26.5 million, \$14.5 million and \$16.6 million, respectively.

The following table summarizes the stock options outstanding at December 31, 2013:

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Options Outstanding			Options Vested and Exercisable		
Exercise Price	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Vested	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$17.18 - \$21.00	216,421	3.04	\$18.80	216,421	\$18.80
\$21.14 - \$23.35	320,745	5.04	\$21.29	320,472	\$21.29
\$23.35 - \$25.25	344,723	3.66	\$25.04	344,723	\$25.04
\$25.25 - \$26.86	314,185	2.28	\$26.62	314,185	\$26.62
\$26.86 - \$29.50	22,800	0.10	\$27.38	22,800	\$27.38
\$29.50 - \$30.78	8,700	7.13	\$30.63	3,699	\$30.43
\$30.78 - \$33.85	123,417	5.08	\$32.16	117,917	\$32.14
\$33.85 - \$36.95	84,750	7.13	\$36.95	54,999	\$36.95
\$36.95 - \$38.07	90,919	6.29	\$38.06	82,168	\$38.06
\$38.07 - \$42.88	164,460	8.03	\$41.89	65,769	\$41.85
\$17.18 - \$42.88	1,691,120	4.40	\$27.34	1,543,153	\$26.13

Performance-based Awards

Under the performance-based awards program, the Company grants awards in the first half of the performance year in an amount equal to twice the target number of shares to be issued if the target performance metrics are met. The number of shares that are released at the end of the performance year can range from zero to 200% of the targeted number depending on the Company's performance. The performance metrics of this program are annual targets consisting of net revenue, non-GAAP operating earnings and strategic goals. Each performance-based award share granted from the 2007 Plan will reduce the number of shares available for issuance under the 2007 Plan by 2.0 shares.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, the Company issued approximately 102,000 performance-based awards to employees and executives. As the net revenue, non-GAAP operating earnings and strategic goals are considered performance conditions, expense associated with these awards, net of estimated forfeitures was recognized over the twelve month service period based on an assessment of the achievement of the performance targets. The fair value of these performance-based awards was determined using the fair value of the Company's common stock on the date of the grant, reduced by the discounted present value of dividends expected to be declared before the awards vest. If the performance conditions are not achieved, no compensation cost is recognized and any previously recognized compensation is reversed.

A portion of the 2013 performance-based awards issued to employees and executives vested in the first quarter of 2014. Accordingly the Company accrued stock-based compensation expense for those awards. In January 2013, it was determined that approximately 54,000 shares of the approximately 102,000 performance-based awards granted in 2012 vested in aggregate under the revenue, non-GAAP operating income and strategic goals performance conditions for such awards. Accordingly, 54,000 performance-based awards were released to the Company's employees and executives in the first quarter of 2013. The Company's net revenue and non-GAAP operating earnings performance targets were not met in 2011, and therefore the 2011 performance-based awards were canceled, and no related expense was recognized in the twelve months ended December 31, 2011.

A summary of performance-based awards outstanding as of December 31, 2013, and activity during the three years then ended, is presented below:

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at January 1, 2011	85	\$34.97		
Granted	98	\$36.57		
Vested	(85)	\$34.97		
Forfeited or canceled	(98)	\$36.57		
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	—	\$—		
Granted	102	\$37.60		
Vested	—	\$—		
Forfeited or canceled	—	\$—		
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	102	\$37.60		
Granted	102	\$38.68		
Vested	(54)	\$37.60		
Change in units due to performance achievement for PSUs not earned	(48)	\$37.60		
Forfeited or canceled	(2)	\$41.79		
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	100	\$38.48	0	\$5,560
Outstanding and expected to vest at December 31, 2013	83		0	\$4,615

The weighted-average grant-date fair value per share of performance-based awards granted in the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, was approximately \$38.68, \$37.60 and \$36.57, respectively. The grant date fair value of awards released, which were fully vested, in the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2011, was approximately \$2.0 million and \$3.0 million, respectively. There were no performance-based awards released in year ended December 31, 2012.

Restricted Stock Units (RSUs)

The Company grants restricted stock units to employees under the 2007 Plan. RSUs granted to employees typically vest ratably over a four-year period, and are converted into shares of the Company's common stock upon vesting on a one-for-one basis subject to the employee's continued service to the Company over that period. The fair value of RSUs is determined using the fair value of the Company's common stock on the date of the grant, reduced by the discounted present value of dividends expected to be declared before the awards vest. Compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of each grant adjusted for estimated forfeitures. Each RSU award granted from the 2007 plan will reduce the number of shares available for issuance under the 2007 Plan by 2.0 shares. A summary of RSUs outstanding as of December 31, 2013, and activity during the three years then ended, is as follows:

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at January 1, 2010	260	\$36.30		
Granted	296	\$36.04		
Vested	(64)	\$36.26		
Forfeited	(34)	\$37.13		
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	458	\$36.08		
Granted	293	\$41.06		
Vested	(152)	\$36.48		
Forfeited	(26)	\$36.92		
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	573	\$38.21		
Granted	386	\$39.09		
Vested	(195)	\$37.92		
Forfeited	(50)	\$39.50		
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	714	\$38.97	1.39	\$39,873
Outstanding and expected to vest at December 31, 2013	668		1.37	\$37,311

The weighted-average grant-date fair value per share of RSUs awarded in the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, was approximately \$39.09, \$41.06 and \$36.04, respectively. The grant date fair value of awards vested in the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, was approximately \$7.4 million, \$5.5 million and \$2.3 million, respectively.

Shares Reserved

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had approximately 3.9 million shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under stock option and stock purchase plans.

4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS:

ASC 820-10, Fair Value Measurements, clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. As a basis for considering such assumptions, ASC 820-10 establishes a three-tier value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows: (Level 1) observable inputs such as quoted prices for identical assets in active markets; (Level 2) inputs other than the quoted prices in active markets that are observable either directly or indirectly; and (Level 3) unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which requires the Company to develop its own assumptions. This hierarchy requires the Company to use observable market data, when available, and to minimize the use of unobservable inputs when determining fair value.

The Company's cash and investment instruments are classified within Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair-value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. The type of instrument valued based on quoted market prices in active

markets primarily includes money market securities. This type of instrument is generally classified within Level 1 of the fair-value hierarchy. The types of instruments valued based on other observable inputs (Level 2 of the fair-value hierarchy) include investment-grade corporate bonds and government, state, municipal and provincial obligations. Such types of investments are valued by using a multi-dimensional relational model, the inputs are primarily benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data including market research publications.

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The Company principally holds securities until maturity; however, they may be sold under certain circumstances, including, but not limited to, the funding of acquisitions and other strategic investments. As a result of this policy the Company classified its investment portfolio as available-for-sale as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. The fair value hierarchy of the Company's short-term marketable securities at December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012, was as follows (in thousands):

Description	Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2013		
	December 31, 2013	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Commercial paper	\$3,099	\$—	\$3,099
Money market funds	17,492	17,492	—
Corporate securities	109,179	—	109,179
Total	\$129,770	\$17,492	\$112,278

Description	Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2012		
	December 31, 2012	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Money market funds	\$7,140	\$7,140	\$—
Corporate securities	31,766	—	31,766
Total	\$38,906	\$7,140	\$31,766

The Company did not transfer any investments between level 1 and level 2 of the fair value hierarchy in the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012.

On October 22, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement with SemiSouth Laboratories ("SemiSouth"), as amended, pursuant to which the Company would be obligated to acquire SemiSouth if SemiSouth met certain financial performance conditions. In March 2012, in consideration for the loan agreement discussed below, the Company entered into an amended agreement with SemiSouth which established a maximum purchase price related the Company's option to acquire SemiSouth ("Purchase Option"). In March 2012 the Company loaned SemiSouth \$18.0 million, and in exchange the Company was issued a promissory note and received a modification to establish a maximum price under the Purchase Option. The note was classified as Level 3 in the fair-value hierarchy, as there was no market data for this instrument. The estimated fair value of the note was approximately \$13.4 million prior to impairment, consisting of the promissory note of \$18.0 million, net of the unamortized interest discount related to the \$6.2 million Purchase Option (of which \$1.6 million was amortized prior to impairment). As of September 30, 2012, the loan to SemiSouth was deemed other than temporarily impaired and written off. The charge was reflected in the consolidated statements of income (loss) under the other income (expense), charge related to SemiSouth caption for the twelve months ended December 31, 2012 (see Note 12, Transactions With Third Party, below for further details on the SemiSouth loan). The following table presents the changes in Level 3 investments for the two years ended December 31, 2013 (in thousands):

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	Fair Value Measurement Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) Notes Receivable
Beginning balance at January 1, 2012	\$—
Purchases and issuances	13,433
Change in fair value	(13,433)
Ending balance at December 31, 2012	—
Purchases and issuances	—
Settlements	—
Ending balance at December 31, 2013	\$—

5. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS:

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill as of the twelve months ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, are as follows (in thousands).

	Goodwill
Balance at January 1, 2012	\$14,786
Goodwill acquired during the period	65,813
Goodwill adjustments	—
Balance at December 31, 2012	80,599
Goodwill acquired during the period	—
Goodwill adjustments	—
Ending balance at December 31, 2013	\$80,599

The \$65.8 million of goodwill acquired in 2012, resulted from the purchase of Concept (see Note 11, Acquisition, for further details). In the fourth quarter of 2013, goodwill was evaluated in accordance with ASC 350-10, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, and no impairment charge was deemed necessary.

Intangible assets consist primarily of developed technology, acquired licenses, customer relationships, trade name, in-process research and development and patent rights, and are reported net of accumulated amortization. In August 2010, the Company acquired an early-stage research and development company, resulting in the addition of in-process research and development of \$4.7 million. The Company amortizes the cost of all intangible assets over the shorter of the estimated useful life or the term of the developed technology, acquired license or patent rights, which range from two to twelve years, with the exception of \$4.7 million of in-process research and development which will be amortized once the development is completed and products are available for sale. The Company does not expect the amortization of its in-process research and development to begin in 2014. Amortization for acquired intangible assets was approximately \$7.4 million, \$5.2 million and \$0.9 million in the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The Company does not believe there is any significant residual value associated with the following intangible assets.

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net
	(in thousands)					
In-process research and development	\$4,690	\$—	\$4,690	\$4,690	\$—	\$4,690
Technology licenses	3,000	(2,325)	675	3,000	(2,025)	975
Patent rights	1,949	(1,949)	—	1,949	(1,949)	—
Developed technology	26,670	(5,247)	21,423	26,670	(2,663)	24,007
Customer relationships	17,610	(4,664)	12,946	17,610	(1,944)	15,666
Trade name	3,600	(3,000)	600	3,600	(1,200)	2,400
Other intangibles	—	—	—	37	(37)	—
Total intangible assets	\$57,519	\$(17,185)	\$40,334	\$57,556	\$(9,818)	\$47,738

The estimated future amortization expense related to intangible assets at December 31, 2013, is as follows:

Fiscal Year	Estimated Amortization (in thousands)
2014	\$6,072
2015	5,009
2016	4,394
2017	3,994
2018	3,746
Thereafter	12,429
Total (1)	\$35,644

(1) The total above excludes \$4.7 million of in-process research and development which will be amortized upon completion of development over the estimated useful life of the technology.

6. SIGNIFICANT CUSTOMERS AND INTERNATIONAL SALES:

Segment Reporting

The Company is organized and operates as one reportable segment, the design, development, manufacture and marketing of analog and mixed-signal ICs and other electronic components and circuitry used in high-voltage power conversion. The Company's chief operating decision maker, the chief executive officer, reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis for purposes of making operating decisions and assessing financial performance.

Product Sales

Net revenues consist primarily of sales of the Company's high-voltage integrated-circuit products, IGBT drivers and high-voltage silicon diodes. When evaluating the Company's net revenues, the Company categorizes its sales into the following four major end markets served; communications, computer, consumer and industrial electronics. The table below provides the percentage of net sales activity by end markets served on a comparative basis for all periods:

End Market	Year Ended December 31,					
	2013		2012		2011	
Communications	21	%	24	%	28	%

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Computer	10	%	12	%	12	%
Consumer	35	%	36	%	38	%
Industrial electronics	34	%	28	%	22	%

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Customer Concentration

Ten customers accounted for approximately 59%, 64% and 65% of net revenues for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. A significant portion of these revenues are attributable to sales of the Company's products to distributors of electronic components. These distributors sell the Company's products to a broad, diverse range of end users, including OEMs and merchant power supply manufacturers.

The following customers each accounted for 10% or more of total net revenues:

Customer	Year Ended December 31,					
	2013		2012		2011	
Avnet	19	%	20	%	19	%
ATM Electronic Corporation	*		12	%	13	%

* Total customer revenue was less than 10% of net revenues

Avnet and ATM Electronic Corporation are distributors of the Company's products. No other customers accounted for 10% or more of the Company's net revenues in those periods.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consisted principally of cash investments and trade receivables. The Company has cash investment policies that limit cash investments to low-risk investments. With respect to trade receivables, the Company performs ongoing evaluations of its customers' financial conditions and requires letters of credit whenever deemed necessary. Additionally, the Company establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon factors surrounding the credit risk of specific customers, historical trends related to past write-offs and other relevant information. Account balances are charged off against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote. The Company does not have any off-balance-sheet credit exposure related to its customers. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash investments and trade receivables. As of December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012, 71% and 74%, respectively, of accounts receivable were concentrated with the Company's top 10 customers.

The following customers each represented 10% or more of accounts receivable:

Customer	December 31,		December 31,	
	2013		2012	
Avnet	21		% 28	%
ATM Electronic Corporation	17		% 18	%

Avnet and ATM Electronic Corporation are distributors of the Company's products. No other customers accounted for 10% or more of the Company's accounts receivable in these periods.

International Sales

The Company markets its products in and outside of North and South America through its sales personnel and a worldwide network of independent sales representatives and distributors. As a percentage of total net revenues, foreign revenue, consists of domestic and foreign sales to distributors and direct customers outside of the United States. Foreign revenue information is based on the customers' bill-to location. The revenue percentages are as follows:

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2013		2012		2011	
Hong Kong/China	47	%	45	%	39	%
Taiwan	15	%	17	%	21	%
Korea	11	%	12	%	16	%
Western Europe (excluding Germany)	11	%	10	%	10	%
Japan	5	%	6	%	6	%
Singapore	2	%	2	%	2	%
Germany	2	%	1	%	1	%
Other	2	%	2	%	1	%
Total foreign revenue	95	%	95	%	96	%

The remainder of the Company's sales are to customers located in the United States.

7. EARNINGS PER SHARE:

Basic earnings (loss) per share are calculated by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share are calculated by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted-average shares of common stock and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive common equivalent shares included in this calculation consist of dilutive shares issuable upon the assumed exercise of outstanding common stock options, the assumed vesting of outstanding restricted stock units and performance based awards, and the assumed issuance of awards under the stock purchase plan, as computed using the treasury stock method.

A summary of the earnings (loss) per share calculation is as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Basic earnings (loss) per share:			
Net income (loss)	\$57,266	\$(34,404)	\$34,291
Weighted-average common shares	29,421	28,636	28,609
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$1.95	\$(1.20)	\$1.20
Diluted earnings (loss) per share (1):			
Net income (loss)	\$57,266	\$(34,404)	\$34,291
Weighted-average common shares	29,421	28,636	28,609
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Employee stock plans	999	—	1,355
Diluted weighted-average common shares	30,420	28,636	29,964
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$1.88	\$(1.20)	\$1.14

(1) The Company includes the shares underlying performance-based awards in the calculation of diluted earnings per share if the performance conditions have been satisfied as of the end of the reporting period and excludes such shares when the necessary conditions have not been met. The Company has included the shares underlying the 2013 and 2012 awards in the 2013 and 2012 calculations, respectively, as those shares were contingently issuable upon the satisfaction of the annual targets consisting of net revenue, non-GAAP operating earnings and achievement of strategic goals as of the end of the periods. The Company has excluded all performance-based awards underlying the 2011 awards in the 2011 calculation as the performance conditions for those awards were

not met as of the end of the period.

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In the years ended December 31, 2013, and 2011 options to purchase 122,263 shares and 294,965 shares outstanding, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the periods then ended because they were determined to be anti-dilutive. In the year ended December 31, 2012, all shares attributable to stock-based awards were excluded in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the Company was in a net loss position.

8. PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES:

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the provisions of ASC 740. Under the provisions of ASC 740, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, utilizing the tax rates that are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

U.S. and foreign components of income before income taxes were (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
U.S. operations	\$1,936	\$(36,178)	\$18,884
Foreign operations	53,491	15,396	26,211
Total pretax income (loss)	\$55,427	\$(20,782)	\$45,095

The components of the provision for (benefit from) income taxes are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Current provision (benefit):			
Federal	\$(558)	\$9,813	\$7,758
State	2	(2,083)	246
Foreign	3,049	1,892	474
	2,493	9,622	8,478
Deferred provision (benefit):			
Federal	(3,633)	2,647	1,458
State	—	3,109	845
Foreign	(699)	(1,756)	23
	(4,332)	4,000	2,326
Total	\$(1,839)	\$13,622	\$10,804

The Company is entitled to a deduction for federal and state tax purposes with respect to employees' stock option activity. The net reduction in taxes otherwise payable in excess of any amount credited to income tax expense has been reflected as an adjustment to additional paid-in capital. For 2013, 2012 and 2011, the benefit arising from employee stock option activity that resulted in an adjustment to additional paid in capital was approximately \$1.3 million, \$1.3 million and \$2.2 million, respectively.

The provision for (benefit from) income taxes differs from the amount, which would result by applying the applicable federal income-tax rate to income before provision for (benefit from) income taxes, as follows:

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	2013	2012	2011
Provision computed at Federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State tax provision, net of Federal benefit	—%	8.9%	0.5%
Business tax credits	(8.1)%	4.9%	(5.7)%
Stock-based compensation	(2.8)%	2.5%	(0.2)%
Foreign income taxed at different rate	(29.5)%	25.9%	(10.9)%
IRS audit settlement	—%	(87.2)%	—%
Valuation allowance	(0.1)%	(48.4)%	3.4%
Other	2.2%	(7.2)%	1.9%
Total	(3.3)%	(65.6)%	24.0%

The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2013, was favorably impacted by the geographic distribution of the Company's world-wide earnings and earnings in lower-tax jurisdictions. Additionally, the rate was favorably impacted by federal research tax credits for 2013 and 2012.

During the third quarter of 2012, the Company recorded an impairment charge and write-off of certain assets related to SemiSouth of approximately \$58.9 million, on which the Company recognized a \$8.0 million tax benefit. The write-off resulted in a net loss for 2012.

During the third quarter of 2012 the Company made a one-time payment of taxes and interest totaling \$42.6 million in connection with settling the U.S. Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") examination of the Company's income tax returns for the years 2003 through 2006. Related to this, the provision for income tax in the second quarter of 2012 included a one-time charge of \$44.8 million, comprising \$35.0 million in federal income taxes, net interest of \$5.7 million, and state income taxes (including interest) of approximately \$4.1 million. The impact of the charge was partially offset by the reversal of \$26.9 million of related unrecognized tax benefits that had been recorded as non-current liabilities in the Company's consolidated balance sheet resulting in a net charge of \$18.1 million. Additionally, there was a \$2.2 million reduction of the valuation allowance on the Company's California deferred tax assets.

The components of the net deferred income tax asset /(liabilities) were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Deferred tax assets:		
Other reserves and accruals	\$6,893	\$3,391
Tax credit carry-forwards	12,453	6,205
Stock compensation	5,964	7,804
Capital losses	10,307	9,744
Net operating loss	1,014	710
Valuation allowance	(19,271)	(15,970)
	17,360	11,884
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation	(4,226)	(2,758)
Acquired intangibles	(4,303)	(5,187)
Unremitted earnings	(2,432)	—
Other	(1,107)	(1,427)
	(12,068)	(9,372)

Net deferred tax asset	\$5,292	\$2,512
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In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income. In the event that the Company determines, based on available evidence and management judgment, that all or part of the net deferred tax assets will not be realized in the future, the Company would record a valuation allowance in the period the determination is made. In addition, the calculation of tax liabilities involves significant judgment in estimating the impact of uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws. Resolution of these uncertainties in a manner inconsistent with the Company's expectations could have a material impact on its results of operations and financial position.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company continues to maintain a valuation allowance primarily as a result of SemiSouth capital losses for federal purposes, and on its California deferred tax assets as the Company believes that it is not more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be fully realized. The Company also had a California net operating loss which it believes that it is not more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will be fully realized and a valuation allowance was recorded. In addition, the Company maintains a valuation allowance with respect to certain of its deferred tax assets relating to tax credits in Canada and the state of New Jersey.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had federal research and development tax credit carry-forwards of approximately \$8.4 million, which will begin to expire in 2030 if unutilized, California research and development tax credit carry-forwards of approximately \$11.8 million (there is no expiration of research and development tax credit carry-forwards for the state of California) and California net operating losses of \$29.0 million which will begin to expire in 2032. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had Canadian scientific research and experimental development tax credit carry-forwards of approximately \$2.0 million and New Jersey research and experimental development tax credit carry-forwards of approximately \$0.3 million, which will start to expire in 2026 and 2027, respectively.

The Company does not provide for U.S. taxes on its undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries that it intends to invest indefinitely outside the U.S., unless such taxes are otherwise required under U.S. tax law. In 2013, the Company determined that a portion of its current year earnings of foreign subsidiaries may be remitted in the future to the U.S. for domestic cash flow purposes and, accordingly, provided for the related U.S. taxes in its consolidated financial statements. If the Company changes its intent to invest its undistributed foreign earnings indefinitely or if a greater amount of undistributed earnings are needed for U.S. operations than previously anticipated and for which U.S. taxes have not been recorded, the Company would be required to accrue or pay U.S. taxes (subject to an adjustment for foreign tax credits, where applicable) and withholding taxes payable to various foreign countries on some or all of these undistributed earnings. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries that are indefinitely invested outside of the U.S. of approximately \$105.0 million. It is not practicable to determine the income tax liability that might be incurred if these earnings were to be distributed.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

The Company applies the provisions of ASC 740-10, relating to accounting for uncertain income taxes.

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Reconciliation of the Beginning and Ending Amount of Unrecognized Tax Benefits (in thousands):	
Unrecognized Tax Benefits Balance at January 1, 2011	\$29,911
Gross Increases for Tax Positions of Current Year	4,944
Gross Decreases for Tax Positions of Prior Years	—
Settlements	—
Lapse of Statute of Limitations	—
Unrecognized Tax Benefits Balance at December 31, 2011	34,855
Gross Increases for Tax Positions of Current Year	1,110
Gross Increase for Tax Positions of Prior Years	9,344
Settlements	(34,496)
Lapse of Statute of Limitations	—
Unrecognized Tax Benefits Balance at December 31, 2012	10,813
Gross Increases for Tax Positions of Current Year	1,881
Gross Decreases for Tax Positions of Prior Years	—
Settlements	—
Lapse of Statute of Limitations	—
Unrecognized Tax Benefits Balance at December 31, 2013	\$12,694

The Company's total unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, was \$12.7 million, \$10.8 million and \$34.9 million, respectively. An income-tax benefit of \$10.9 million, net of valuation allowance adjustments, would be recorded if these unrecognized tax benefits are recognized. Although it is possible some of the unrecognized tax benefits could be settled within the next twelve months, the Company cannot reasonably estimate the outcome at this time.

The Company's continuing practice is to recognize interest and/or penalties related to income-tax matters in income-tax expense. The Company has accrued interest and penalties at December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012, of \$0.7 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, which have been recorded in long-term income taxes payable in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

In the quarter ended June 30, 2012, the Company reached an understanding regarding the terms for settling with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and closed out all positions as part of the examination of the Company's income tax returns for the years 2003 through 2006. On August 2, 2012, the IRS signed a formal closing agreement with the Company that is consistent with the intentions of the parties pursuant to their earlier understanding. Further, the agreement confirmed that the royalty arrangement between the Company and its foreign subsidiary concluded on October 31, 2012, resulting in a substantially lower effective tax rate for the Company in subsequent years.

Approximately, \$0.04 million of interest and penalties, net of the benefit, were included in the Company's benefit from income taxes for the year-ended December 31, 2013.

The Company has concluded all U.S. federal income tax matters for the years through 2006. As of December 31, 2013, the fiscal years 2007 through 2009 remain under audit by the IRS, and no notice of proposed adjustments has been received.

9. COMMITMENTS:

Facilities

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The Company owns its main executive, administrative, manufacturing and technical offices in San Jose, California. The Company also owns a research and development facility in New Jersey, which was purchased in 2010 in connection with its acquisition of an early-stage research and development company, and a test facility in Biel, Switzerland which was acquired in connection with the Company's acquisition of Concept. The Company leases administrative office space in Singapore and Switzerland, and a research and development facility in Canada, in addition to sales offices in various countries around the world.

Future minimum lease payments under all non-cancelable operating lease agreements as of December 31, 2013 are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	
2014	\$1,318
2015	718
2016	473
2017	199
2018	492
Thereafter	43
Total minimum lease payments	\$3,243

Total rent expense amounted to \$1.5 million, \$1.4 million and \$1.7 million in the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Purchase Obligations

At December 31, 2013, the Company had no non-cancelable purchase obligations that were due beyond one year.

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND CONTINGENCIES:

From time to time in the ordinary course of business, the Company becomes involved in lawsuits, or customers and distributors may make claims against the Company. In accordance with ASC 450-10, the Company makes a provision for a liability when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

On October 20, 2004, the Company filed a complaint against Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc. and Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation (referred to collectively as "Fairchild") in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware. In its complaint, the Company alleged that Fairchild has and is infringing four of Power Integrations' patents pertaining to PWM integrated circuit devices. Fairchild denied infringement and asked for a declaration from the court that it does not infringe any Power Integrations patent and that the patents are invalid. The Court issued a claim construction order on March 31, 2006 which was favorable to the Company. The Court set a first trial on the issues of infringement, willfulness and damages for October 2, 2006. At the close of the first trial, on October 10, 2006, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the Company finding all asserted claims of all four patents-in-suit to be willfully infringed by Fairchild and awarding \$34.0 million in damages. Although the jury awarded damages, at this stage of the proceedings the Company cannot state the amount, if any, which it might ultimately recover from Fairchild, and no benefits have been recorded in the Company's consolidated financial statements as a result of the damages verdict. Fairchild raised defenses contending that the asserted patents are invalid or unenforceable, and the Court held a second trial on these issues beginning on September 17, 2007. On September 21, 2007, the jury returned a verdict in the Company's favor, affirming the validity of the asserted claims of all four patents-in-suit. Fairchild submitted further materials on the issue of enforceability along with various other post-trial motions, and the Company filed post-trial motions seeking a permanent injunction and increased damages and attorneys' fees, among other things. On September 24, 2008, the Court denied Fairchild's motion regarding enforceability and ruled that all four patents are enforceable. On December 12, 2008, the Court ruled on the remaining post-trial motions, including granting a permanent injunction, reducing the damages award to \$6.1 million, granting Fairchild a new trial on the issue of willful infringement in view of an intervening change in the law, and denying the Company's motion for increased damages and attorneys' fees with leave to renew the motion after the resolution of the issue of willful infringement. On December 22, 2008, at Fairchild's request, the Court temporarily stayed the permanent injunction for 90 days to permit Fairchild to petition the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for a further stay. On January 12, 2009, Fairchild filed a notice of appeal challenging the Court's refusal to enter a more permanent stay of the injunction, and Fairchild filed additional motions requesting that both the Federal Circuit and the District Court extend the stay of injunction. The District Court temporarily extended the stay pending the Federal Circuit ruling on Fairchild's pending motion, but the Federal Circuit dismissed Fairchild's appeal and denied its motion on May 5, 2009, and the District Court issued an order on May 13, 2009 confirming the reinstatement of the permanent injunction as originally entered in December 2008. On June 22, 2009, the Court held a brief bench re-trial on the issue of willful infringement, and the parties completed post-trial briefing on the issue of willfulness shortly thereafter. On July 22, 2010, the Court found that Fairchild willfully infringed all four of the asserted patents, and the Court also invited briefing on enhanced damages and attorneys' fees. Fairchild also filed a motion requesting that the Court amend its findings regarding willfulness. On January 18, 2011, the Court denied Fairchild's request to amend the findings regarding Fairchild's willful infringement and doubled the damages award against Fairchild but declined to award attorneys' fees. On February 3, 2011, the Court entered final judgment in favor of the Company for a total damages award of \$12.9 million. Fairchild filed a notice of appeal challenging the final judgment and a number of the underlying rulings, and the Company filed a cross-appeal seeking to increase the damages award. The appeal was argued on January 11, 2012, and the Federal Circuit issued a mixed ruling on March 26, 2013, affirming Fairchild's infringement of certain claims

that support the basis for the permanent injunction while reversing, vacating, and remanding the findings with respect to other claims, including the Company's claim for damages. The Company filed a petition seeking Supreme Court review of the Federal Circuit's ruling on damages issues, and the Supreme Court called for a response from Fairchild but ultimately declined to review the case. On remand, the Company intends to pursue its claim for financial compensation based on Fairchild's infringement.

On May 9, 2005, the Company filed a Complaint with the U.S. International Trade Commission ("ITC") under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. section 1337 against System General ("SG"). The Company filed a supplement to the complaint on May 24, 2005. The Company alleged infringement of its patents pertaining to pulse width modulation ("PWM") integrated circuit devices produced by SG, which are used in power conversion applications such as power supplies for computer monitors. The Commission instituted an investigation on June 8, 2005 in response to the

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Company's complaint. SG filed a response to the ITC complaint asserting that the patents-in-suit were invalid and not infringed. The Company subsequently and voluntarily narrowed the number of patents and claims in suit, which proceeded to a hearing. The hearing on the investigation was held before the Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ") from January 18 to January 24, 2006. Post-hearing briefs were submitted and briefing concluded February 24, 2006. The ALJ's initial determination was issued on May 15, 2006. The ALJ found all remaining asserted claims valid and infringed, and recommended the exclusion of the infringing products as well as certain downstream products that contain the infringing products. After further briefing, on June 30, 2006, the Commission decided not to review the initial determination on liability, but did invite briefs on remedy, bonding and the public interest. On August 11, 2006 the Commission issued an order excluding from entry into the United States the infringing SG PWM chips, and any LCD computer monitors, AC printer adapters and sample/demonstration circuit boards containing an infringing SG chip. The U.S. Customs Service is authorized to enforce the exclusion order. On October 11, 2006, the presidential review period expired without any action from the President, and the ITC exclusion order is now in full effect. SG appealed the ITC decision, and on November 19, 2007, the Federal Circuit affirmed the ITC's findings in all respects. On October 27, 2008, SG filed a petition to modify the exclusion order in view of a recent Federal Circuit opinion in an unrelated case, and the Company responded to oppose any modification, but the Commission modified the exclusion order on February 27, 2009. Nevertheless, the exclusion order still prohibits SG and related entities from importing the infringing SG chips and any LCD computer monitors, AC printer adapters, and sample/demonstration circuit boards containing an infringing SG chip.

On May 23, 2008, the Company filed a complaint against Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc., Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation, and Fairchild's wholly owned subsidiary System General Corporation in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware. In its complaint, the Company alleged that Fairchild has infringed and is infringing three patents pertaining to power supply controller integrated circuit devices. Fairchild answered the Company's complaint on November 7, 2008, denying infringement and asking for a declaration from the Court that it does not infringe any Power Integrations patent and that the patents are invalid and unenforceable. Fairchild's answer also included counterclaims accusing the Company of infringing three patents pertaining to primary side power conversion integrated circuit devices. Fairchild had earlier brought these same claims in a separate suit against the Company, also in Delaware, which Fairchild dismissed in favor of adding its claims to the Company's already pending suit against Fairchild. The Company has answered Fairchild's counterclaims, denying infringement and asking for a declaration from the Court that it does not infringe any Fairchild patent and that the Fairchild patents are invalid. Fairchild also filed a motion to stay the case, but the Court denied that motion on December 19, 2008. On March 5, 2009, Fairchild filed a motion for summary judgment to preclude any recovery for post-verdict sales of parts found to infringe in the parties' other ongoing litigation, described above, and the Company filed its opposition and a cross-motion to preclude Fairchild from re-litigating the issues of infringement and damages for those same products. On June 26, 2009, the Court held a hearing on the parties' motions, and on July 9, 2009 the Court issued an order denying the parties' motions but staying proceedings with respect to the products that were found to infringe and which are subject to the injunction in the other Delaware case between the parties pending the entry of final judgment in that case; those products are expected to be addressed in the context of the parties' remand proceedings following the appeal in their earlier litigation in Delaware, and the remainder of the case is proceeding. On December 18, 2009, the Court issued an order construing certain terms in the asserted claims of the Company's and Fairchild's patents in suit. Following the Court's ruling on claim construction, Fairchild withdrew its claim related to one of its patents and significantly reduced the number of claims asserted for the remaining two patents. The parties thereafter filed and argued a number of motions for summary judgment, and the Court denied the majority of the parties' motions but granted the Company's motion to preclude Fairchild from re-arguing validity positions that were rejected in the prior case between the parties. Because the assigned Judge retired at the end of July 2010, the case was re-assigned to a different Judge, and the Court vacated the trial schedule and had the parties provide their input on the appropriate course of action. The Court thereafter set a trial schedule with the jury trial on infringement and validity to begin in

July 2011. On April 18, 2011, the Court rescheduled the trial to begin in January 2012, and on June 2, 2011, the Court moved the trial date to permit the parties to address another patent the Company accused Fairchild of infringing. Following a trial in April 2012, the jury returned a verdict finding that Fairchild infringes two of the Company's patents, that Fairchild has induced others to infringe the Company's patents, and also upheld the validity of the infringed patents. Of the two remaining counterclaim patents Fairchild asserted in the case, one was found not to be infringed, but the jury found the second patent to be infringed by a limited number of the Company's products, although the jury further found the Company did not induce infringement by any customers, including customers outside the United States. On March 29, 2013, the District Court denied most of the parties' post-trial motions on liability but granted the Company's motion for judgment as a matter of law finding that Fairchild infringed another of the Company's patents. On April 25, 2013, the Court denied both parties' motions regarding the unenforceability of each other's patents. The Company intends to challenge adverse findings on appeal; nevertheless, the Company estimates that even if the verdict on Fairchild's patent were ultimately upheld, the sales potentially impacted would amount to only about 0.3% of the Company's revenues. The Company has also requested an injunction preventing further infringement of its own patents by Fairchild, and Fairchild has requested an injunction as well; briefing on the issue is expected to continue for another few months. The Company is also seeking financial damages, as well as enhanced damages for willful infringement, issues to be decided in separate proceedings at a later date.

On June 28, 2004, the Company filed a complaint for patent infringement in the U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, against SG Corporation, a Taiwanese company, and its U.S. subsidiary. The Company's complaint alleged that certain integrated circuits produced by SG infringed and continue to infringe certain of its patents. On June 10, 2005, in response to the initiation of the International Trade Commission (ITC) investigation discussed above, the District Court stayed all proceedings. Subsequent to the completion of the ITC proceedings, the District Court temporarily lifted the stay and scheduled a case management conference. On December 6, 2006, SG filed a notice of appeal of the ITC decision as discussed above. In response, and by agreement of the parties, the District Court vacated the scheduled case management conference and renewed the stay of proceedings pending the outcome of the Federal Circuit appeal of the ITC determination. On November 19, 2007, the Federal Circuit affirmed the ITC's findings in all respects, and SG did not file a petition for review. The parties subsequently filed a motion to dismiss the District Court case without prejudice. On November 4, 2009, the Company re-filed its complaint for patent infringement against SG and its parent corporations, Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc. and Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation, to address their continued infringement of patents at issue in the original suit that recently emerged from SG requested reexamination proceedings before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). The Company seeks, among other things, an order enjoining Fairchild and SG from infringing the Company's patents and an award of damages resulting from the alleged infringement. Fairchild has denied infringement and asked for a declaration from the Court that it does not infringe any Power Integrations patent, that the patents are invalid, and that one of the two of the Company's patents now at issue in the case is unenforceable. On May 5, 2010, Fairchild and SG filed an amended answer including counterclaims accusing the Company of infringing two patents, and since that time Fairchild has withdrawn its claim for infringement of one of the patents it originally asserted against the Company but added another patent to the case over the Company's objections; the Company contests these claims vigorously. The Court has issued several claim construction orders, and discovery is now closed. Both parties filed summary judgment motions and challenges to each other's experts' testimony, and the Court granted the Company's motion for summary judgment of non-infringement with respect to one of Fairchild's two patents. Trial on the remaining claims is scheduled for February of 2014.

In February 2010, Fairchild and System General ("SG") filed suits for patent infringement against the Company, Power Integrations Netherlands B.V., and representative offices of Power Integrations Netherlands in Shanghai and Shenzhen with the Suzhou Intermediate Court in the People's Republic of China. The suits assert four Chinese patents and seek an injunction and damages of approximately \$19.0 million. Power Integrations Netherlands filed invalidation proceedings for all four asserted SG patents in the People's Republic of China Patent Reexamination Board (PRB) of the State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO), and all four challenges were accepted by the PRB, with hearings conducted in September 2010. In early January 2012, the Company received rulings from the PRB invalidating the majority of the claims Fairchild asserted in litigation, and the PRB determinations are currently on appeal. The Suzhou Court conducted evidentiary hearings in 2012 and issued rulings in late December 2012, finding that the Company did

not infringe any of the asserted patents. Fairchild has filed appeals challenging the Suzhou Court's non-infringement rulings, but the Company continues to believe the Fairchild and SG claims are without merit and will continue to contest them vigorously.

On July 11, 2011, the Company filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court, District of Columbia, against David Kappos in his capacity as Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO") as part of the ongoing reexamination proceedings related to one of the patents asserted against Fairchild and SG in the Delaware litigation described above. The Company filed a motion for summary judgment on a preliminary jurisdictional issue, and the PTO filed a cross-motion to dismiss on this same issue; briefing on those motions was completed in October, 2011. On November 18, 2013, the Court granted the PTO's motion and transferred the case to the Federal Circuit, where additional briefing is expected to take place over the next few months.

On May 1, 2012, Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation and Fairchild's wholly owned subsidiary, System General Corporation (referred to collectively as "Fairchild"), filed a complaint against the Company in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware. In its complaint, Fairchild alleges that the Company has infringed and is infringing four patents pertaining to power conversion integrated circuit devices. The Company has answered Fairchild's complaint, denying

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

infringement and asking for a declaration from the Court that it does not infringe any Fairchild patent and that the Fairchild patents are invalid, and the Company has also asserted counterclaims against Fairchild for infringement of five of the Company's patents. Fairchild has withdrawn its claim for infringement of one of the patents it asserted against the Company after the Company's preliminary challenge; discovery is under way on the remaining patents, with a trial scheduled for October 2014.

On February 5, 2013, Trinity Capital Investment, LLC ("Trinity") filed suit against the Company in California Superior Court. The complaint alleged that SemiSouth Laboratories Inc. had entered into a lease agreement with Trinity, and that the Company guaranteed SemiSouth's obligations under the lease agreement. The complaint further alleged that SemiSouth defaulted on the lease agreement in October 2012, and therefore the Company owed Trinity \$2.4 million under the lease guaranty. On April 19, 2013, the Company answered the complaint, denying the allegations therein. No trial date has been set. The Company believes the complaint is without merit and will contest it vigorously.

The Company is unable to predict the outcome of legal proceedings with certainty, and there can be no assurance that Power Integrations will prevail in the above-mentioned unsettled litigations. These litigations, whether or not determined in Power Integrations' favor or settled, will be costly and will divert the efforts and attention of the Company's management and technical personnel from normal business operations, potentially causing a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and operating results. Currently, the Company is not able to estimate a loss or a range of loss for the ongoing litigation disclosed above, however adverse determinations in litigation could result in monetary losses, the loss of proprietary rights, subject the Company to significant liabilities, require Power Integrations to seek licenses from third parties or prevent the Company from licensing the technology, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and operating results.

Although the Company files U.S. federal, U.S. state, and foreign tax returns, its major tax jurisdiction is the U.S. In the quarter ended March 31, 2011, the IRS began an audit of fiscal years 2007 through 2009 which is currently in process.

11. ACQUISITION:

On May 1, 2012, the Company, through its subsidiaries Power Integrations Netherlands B.V., a Dutch company, and Power Integrations Limited, a Cayman Islands company, completed the acquisition of CT Concept Technologie AG ("Concept" or "Concept Group"), a Swiss company, by acquiring all of the outstanding shares of its Swiss parent companies Concept Beteiligungen AG and CT-Concept Holding AG (the "Acquisition"), pursuant to the Share Purchase Agreement ("Purchase Agreement").

The acquisition has been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with ASC 805 - Business Combinations. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the total purchase consideration of the acquisition is allocated to the tangible assets and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their relative fair values. The excess of the purchase consideration over the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets is recorded as goodwill, and was derived from expected benefits from technology, cost synergies and knowledgeable and experienced workforce who joined the Company after the acquisition. Goodwill is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The acquisition furthers the Company's strategic aim to offer highly integrated high-voltage power-conversion products across the widest possible range of power levels and applications. While Power Integrations has historically

focused on power supplies up to 500 watts of output, Concept products address higher-power applications, such as industrial motors and renewable energy systems. As such, the combination is complementary to Power Integrations' existing business. Furthermore, Concept also has an expanding addressable market and a growing, profitable revenue stream that are consistent with Power Integrations' financial goals/targets.

The following table summarizes the purchase price and estimated fair values of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed as of May 1, 2012, the completion of the acquisition of Concept ("Closing Date").

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

		Total Amount (in thousands)
Assets Acquired		
	Cash	\$14,933
	Accounts receivable	3,220
	Inventories	10,631
	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,777
	Property and equipment, net	2,310
	Intangible assets:	
	Developed technology	23,750
	Trade name	3,600
	Customer relationships	16,700
	Goodwill	65,813
	Total assets acquired	143,734
Liabilities assumed		
	Current liabilities	4,587
	Deferred tax liabilities	7,860
	Other liabilities	634
	Total liabilities assumed	13,081
	Total purchase price	\$130,653

The fair value of intangible assets of \$44.1 million has been allocated to the following three asset categories: 1) developed technology, 2) trade name and 3) customer relationships. The first two will be amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets. The third intangible asset, customer relationships, will be amortized on an accelerated basis over the estimated life of the asset. The following table represents details of the purchased intangible assets as part of the acquisition:

	Fair Value Amount (in thousands)	Estimated Useful Life (in years)
Developed technology	\$23,750	4 - 12
Trade name	3,600	2
Customer relationships	16,700	10
Total Concept intangibles	\$44,050	

The fair value of the identifiable intangible assets: developed technology, trademark and customer relationships were determined based on the following approach.

Developed Technology: The value assigned to the acquired developed technology was determined using the income approach. The royalty savings were estimated by applying an estimated royalty rate to the projected revenues for Concept for each developed technology. The selected royalty rate for the developed technology was based on the Company's analysis of comparable technology, royalty rate indications, and licensing agreements for comparable technologies. The royalty savings were then adjusted for taxes and discounted to present value. The fair value of developed technology was capitalized as of the acquisition date and is being amortized using a straight-line method to cost of revenues over the estimated life of 4 - 12 years.

Trade Name: The value assigned to Concept's trade name was determined using the income approach. The present value of the expected after-tax royalty savings was added to the sum of the expected amortization tax benefit. The

royalty rate

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

was selected based on an analysis of comparable trade name agreements. In addition, the rate was adjusted based on an analysis of Concept's projected performance and the importance of the trade name to the industry. The selected royalty rate was then applied to the projected revenues for the trade name. The fair value of the trade name was capitalized as of the acquisition date and is being amortized using a straight-line method to sales and marketing expenses over the estimated period of use of 2 years.

Customer Relationships: An intangible customer relationship asset was recognized to the extent that the Company was expected to benefit from future revenues reasonably anticipated given the history and operating practices of Concept. The value assigned to customer relationships was determined using the income approach. Forecasted cash flows derived from the acquired customer relationships, net of returns on contributory assets, were discounted to present value. Expectations related to future customer retention were based on historical data and a long-term forecast that was constructed based on the Company's financial projections and expectations. The associated income taxes were based on an assumed tax rate of a hypothetical buyer. The net income was then charged for the required returns of debt-free working capital, net fixed and other assets, developed technology and trade name to derive the residual cash flows related to the customer relationships acquired. The residual cash flows were then discounted to present value. The fair value of customer relationships was capitalized as of the acquisition date and is being amortized on an accelerated basis to sales and marketing expenses over the estimated life of 10 years.

12. TRANSACTIONS WITH THIRD PARTY:

On October 22, 2010, the Company purchased SemiSouth preferred stock for \$7.0 million, which represented an approximate 16.0% interest in SemiSouth, a privately-held company. The Company accounted for its investment under the cost method. Also in October 2010, the Company paid \$10.0 million as a prepaid royalty in exchange for the right to use SemiSouth's technology. The Company's 2010 agreement with SemiSouth provided, among other things, that the Company had the option to acquire SemiSouth in the future ("Call Option") and that the Company may be obligated to acquire SemiSouth at a future date if SemiSouth achieved certain financial performance conditions ("Put Option"). The Call and Put Options were intended to result in an acquisition price equal to the estimated fair value of SemiSouth at the time of exercise. Pursuant to an amended agreement entered into in March 2012 in connection with the \$18.0 million financing discussed below, the maximum purchase price under the call and put options would not exceed \$80.0 million.

In July 2011, SemiSouth obtained \$15.0 million of financing through the sale, and concurrent licensing back, of its intellectual property ("IP") with a financing company. In connection with this arrangement, the Company entered into a contingent purchase commitment with the financing company for SemiSouth's IP, which effectively provided a guarantee of the arrangement to the finance company. The contingent purchase commitment required the Company to purchase the IP previously owned by SemiSouth from its new owner for \$15.0 million (plus reimbursement of certain expenses) under certain conditions generally relating to SemiSouth's failure to make certain payments or SemiSouth's insolvency.

In March 2012, the Company loaned SemiSouth \$18.0 million, and in exchange the Company was issued a promissory note with interest of 2.0%. In consideration for the loan the Company obtained the above-mentioned amendment to its 2010 agreement with SemiSouth which established a maximum purchase price under the call and put options. The Company valued the call option and the loan using Level 3 inputs in its fair-market valuation utilizing the income-approach valuation method. The Company prepared a discounted cash flow analysis using the following unobservable inputs: weighted average cost of capital, long-term revenue growth, control premium, and discount for lack of marketability. The Company then used a Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of the Company's purchase option to be approximately \$6.2 million and the fair value of the loan to be \$11.8

million The Company accreted the discount on the loan as interest income using the interest method over the term of the loan.

Based on SemiSouth's deteriorating financial condition at September 30, 2012, as further evidenced by its closure in the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company determined that its SemiSouth-related assets were impaired as of September 30, 2012. The Company's third quarter 2012 results included an impairment charge of \$33.7 million, comprising a write-off of \$6.7 million of lease receivables, \$7.0 million of preferred stock, a promissory note (net of imputed interest) in the amount of \$13.2 million, \$6.2 million for the Purchase Option, and other assets of \$0.6 million. The Company has also expensed the prepaid royalty of \$10.0 million as it no longer expected to use SemiSouth's technology and foresaw no alternative use for it.

In addition, the financing company that owned SemiSouth's intellectual property exercised its contractual rights to put SemiSouth's intellectual property to the Company under the terms of the above-mentioned SemiSouth contingent purchase commitment. Based on SemiSouth's financial situation and its closure in the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company estimated

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

that this intellectual property had no value. Therefore, the Company took a charge of \$15.3 million related to this contingent obligation in the third quarter of 2012, and in the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company settled and paid the commitment for \$15.2 million to the financing company.

13. RETIREMENT PLANS:

In connection with the Company's acquisition of Concept in May 2012, the Company sponsors a defined benefit pension plan ("Pension Plan") in accordance with the legal requirements of Switzerland (refer to Note 11, Acquisition, for details on the Concept acquisition). The plan assets, which provide benefits in the event of an employee's retirement, death or disability, are held in legally autonomous trustee-administered funds that are subject to Swiss law. Benefits are based on the employee's age, years of service and salary, and the plan is financed by contributions by both the employee and the Company.

The net periodic benefit cost of the Pension Plan was not material to the Company's financial statements during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. At December 31, 2013, the projected benefit obligation was \$7.0 million, the plan assets were \$5.1 million and the net pension liability was \$1.9 million, and as of December 31, 2012, the projected benefit obligation was \$6.0 million, the plan assets were \$4.6 million, and the net pension liability was \$1.4 million. The Company has recorded the unfunded amount as a liability in its Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2013 and 2012, under the other liabilities caption. The Company expects to make contributions to the Pension Plan of approximately \$0.3 million during 2014. The unrealized actuarial loss on pension benefits, net of tax at December 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$0.8 million and \$0.6 million, respectively. This amount was reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheet caption accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of December 31, 2013 and 2012.

In accordance with the Compensation-Retirement Benefits Topic of ASC 715-20, the Company recognizes the over-funded or under-funded status of its defined postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position. The company measured the plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the fiscal year-end.

14. BANK LINE OF CREDIT:

On July 5, 2012, the Company entered into a Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with two banks. The Credit Agreement provides the Company with a \$100.0 million revolving line of credit to use for general corporate purposes with a \$20.0 million sublimit for the issuance of standby and trade letters of credit. The Company's ability to borrow under the revolving line of credit is conditioned upon the Company's compliance with specified covenants, including reporting and financial covenants, primarily a minimum cash requirement and a debt to earnings ratio, with which the Company is currently in compliance. The Credit Agreement terminates on July 5, 2015; all advances under the revolving line of credit will become due on such date, or earlier in the event of a default. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had no amount outstanding under the Credit Agreement.

15. SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION (Unaudited):

The following tables set forth certain data from the Company's consolidated statements of income (loss) for each of the quarters in the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

The unaudited quarterly consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements contained herein and include all adjustments that the Company considers necessary for a fair presentation of such information when read in conjunction with the Company's annual audited consolidated

financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this report. The operating results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of the results for any subsequent period or for the entire fiscal year (in thousands, except per share data).

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POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Three Months Ended
(unaudited)

Dec. 31,	Sept. 30,	June 30,	Mar. 31,	Dec. 31,	Sept. 30,	June 30,	Mar. 31,
2013	2013	2013	2013	2012	2012		