

Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Therefore, the Company is not required to disclose the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to performance obligations that are unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognizes the incremental direct costs of obtaining a contract, which consist of sales commissions, when control over the products they relate to transfers to the customer. Applying the practical expedient, the Company recognizes commissions as expense when incurred, as the amortization period of the commission asset the Company would have otherwise recognized is less than one year. Packaging and testing services revenue is recognized at a point in time upon shipment of serviced products to the customer. License and Development Revenue Recognition In February 2023, the Company entered into a license agreement with a customer, pursuant to which the Company agreed to license its proprietary Silicon Carbide (SiC) technology to the customer and engineering and development services for 24 months for a total fee of \$45.0 million, consisting of an upfront fee and various milestone payments over the 24 months. In addition, the Company also entered into an accompanying supply agreement to provide limited wafer supply to the customer. The license and development fee is determined to be one performance obligation and is recognized over the 24 months during which the Company performs the engineering and development services. The Company uses the input method to measure progress and recognize revenue, based on the effort expended relative to the estimated total effort to satisfy the performance obligation. The Company recognizes a contract liability when payments are in excess of revenue recognized, which is presented as deferred revenue on the balance sheet. When the Company's performance under the contract precedes its receipt of consideration from the customer, and the receipt of consideration is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time, a contract asset is recorded. During the six months ended December 31, 2024, the Company recorded license and development revenue of \$2.6 million that was previously included in the deferred revenue balance as of June 30, 2024. During the six months ended December 31, 2024, the Company recognized license and development revenue of \$8.5 million that precedes its receipt of payments, resulting in a balance of \$8.5 million of contract assets as of December 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had recorded a total of \$42.2 million of license and development revenue. During the three and six months ended December 31, 2024, the Company recorded license and development revenue of \$5.4 million and \$11.0 million, respectively. During the three and six months ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded license and development revenue of \$5.5 million and \$11.1 million, respectively. Restricted Cash The Company maintains restricted cash in connection with cash balances temporarily restricted by the local custom authority for regular business operations. These balances have been excluded from the Company's cash and cash equivalents balance and are classified as restricted cash in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024, the amount of restricted cash was \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. 8ALPHA AND OMEGA SEMICONDUCTOR LIMITEDNOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)Equity method investmentOn March 29, 2016, the Company entered into a joint venture contract (the "JV Agreement") with two investment funds owned by the Municipality of Chongqing (the "Chongqing Funds"), pursuant to which the Company and the Chongqing Funds formed a joint venture (the "JV Company"). The Company uses the equity method of accounting when it has the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control, as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, over the operating and financial policies of the investee. Effective December 1, 2021, the Company reduced its equity interest in the JV Company and no longer controlled the JV Company. As a result, beginning December 2, 2021, the Company recorded its investment under the equity method of accounting. Since the Company is unable to obtain accurate financial information from the JV Company in a timely manner, the Company records its share of earnings or losses of such affiliate on a one quarter lag. The Company discloses and recognizes intervening events at the JV Company in the lag period that could materially affect its consolidated financial statements, if applicable. The Company records its interest in the net earnings of the equity method investee, along with adjustments for unrealized profits or losses on intra-entity transactions and amortization of basis differences, within earnings or loss from equity interests in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss). Profits or losses related to intra-entity sales with the equity method investee are eliminated until realized by the investor and investee. Basis differences represent differences between the cost of the investment and the underlying equity in net assets of the investment and are generally amortized over the lives of the related assets that gave rise to them. Equity method goodwill is not amortized or tested for impairment; instead the equity method investment is tested for impairment. The Company reviews for impairment whenever factors indicate that the carrying amount of the investment is determined to be other than temporary. In such a case, the decrease in value is recognized in the period the impairment occurs in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss). Accounting for income taxes Income tax expense or benefit is based on income or loss before income taxes. The Company's interim period tax provision for (or benefit from) income taxes is determined using an estimate of its annual effective tax rate, adjusted for discrete items, if any, that arise during the period. Each quarter, the Company updates its estimate of the annual effective tax rate, and if the estimated annual effective tax rate changes, the Company makes cumulative adjustment in such period. The Company's quarterly tax provision and estimate of its annual effective tax rate are subject to variation due to several factors, including variability in forecasting its pre-tax income or loss and the mix of jurisdictions to which they relate, and changes in how the Company does business. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized principally for the expected tax consequences of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts. The Company is subject to income taxes in a number of jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company establishes accruals for certain tax contingencies based on estimates of whether additional taxes may be due. While the final tax outcome of these matters may differ from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. The Company is subject to income tax expense or benefit based upon pre-tax income or loss reported in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) and the provisions of currently enacted tax laws. The parent company is incorporated under the laws of Bermuda and is subject to Bermuda law with respect to taxation. Under current Bermuda law, the Company is not subject to any income or capital gains taxes in Bermuda. As we have previously disclosed, the Government of Bermuda announced in December 2023 that it enacted the Corporate Income Tax Act 2023, potentially imposing a 15% corporate income tax (CIT) on Bermuda companies that are within the scope of the CIT, that will be effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2025. In particular, the CIT applies to multinational companies with annual revenue of 750 million euros or more in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent entity for at least two of the four fiscal years immediately preceding the fiscal year when the CIT may apply. The Company is not in a position to determine whether the annual revenues may meet and/or cross the 750 million Euro threshold for at least two of the four fiscal years immediately preceding the fiscal year when CIT may apply. The Company 9ALPHA AND OMEGA SEMICONDUCTOR LIMITEDNOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)continues to monitor and assess if and when it may be within the scope of the CIT. If we become subject to the Bermuda CIT, we may be subject to additional income taxes, which may adversely affect our financial position, results of operations and our overall business. Significant management judgment is also required in determining whether deferred tax assets will be realized in full or in part. When it is more likely than not that all or some portion of specific deferred tax assets such as net operating losses or research and development tax credit carryforwards will not be realized, a valuation allowance must be established for the amount of the deferred tax assets that cannot be realized. The Company considers all available positive and negative evidence on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis when assessing whether it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets are recoverable. The Company considers evidence such as our past operating results, the existence of cumulative losses in recent years and our forecast of future taxable income. The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), issued guidance which clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing a minimum probability threshold that a tax position must meet before a financial statement benefit is recognized. The minimum threshold is defined as a tax position that is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit to be recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement. Although the guidance on the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes prescribes the use of a recognition and measurement model, the determination of whether an uncertain tax position has met those thresholds will continue to require significant judgment by management. If the ultimate resolution of tax uncertainties is different from what is currently estimated, a material impact on income tax expense could result. The Company's provision for income taxes is subject to volatility and could be adversely impacted by changes in earnings or tax laws and regulations in various jurisdictions. The Company is subject to the continuous examination of our income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities. The Company regularly assesses the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts recorded, such differences will impact the provision for income taxes in the period in which such determination is made. The provision for income taxes includes the impact of changes to reserves, as well as the related net interest and penalties. Comprehensive Income (Loss) Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. The Company's accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) consists of cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments. Total comprehensive income (loss) is presented in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive Income (loss). Recent Accounting Pronouncements A A Recently Adopted Accounting StandardsNoneRecently Issued Accounting Standards not yet adopted in November 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-07, "Segment Reporting (Topic 280)" ("Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures"), which improves reportable segment disclosure requirements, primarily through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses. This ASU also expands disclosure requirements to enable users of financial statements to better understand the entity's measurement and assessment of segment performance and resource allocation. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. The Company plans to adopt the ASU in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2025 and is currently evaluating the impact of the ASU on its disclosure within the consolidated financial statements. In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, "Income Taxes (Topic 740)" ("Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures"), which enhances the transparency, effectiveness and comparability of income tax disclosures by requiring consistent categories and greater disaggregation of information related to income tax rate reconciliations and the jurisdictions in 10ALPHA AND OMEGA SEMICONDUCTOR LIMITEDNOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)which income taxes are paid. This guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024 with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the ASU on its income tax disclosures within the consolidated financial statements. In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03, "Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income and Expense Disaggregation Disclosures", which improves disclosure requirements and provides more detailed information about an entity's expenses, specifically amounts related to purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, intangible asset amortization, and selling expenses, along with qualitative descriptions of certain other types of expenses. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the ASU on its consolidated financial statements. 11ALPHA AND OMEGA SEMICONDUCTOR LIMITEDNOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)2. Equity Method Investment in Equity InvesteeOn March 29, 2016, the Company entered into the JV Agreement to form a joint venture, (the "JV Company") for the purpose of constructing and operating a power semiconductor packaging, testing and 12-inch wafer fabrication facility in the Liangjiang New Area of Chongqing, China (the "JV Transaction"). Prior to December 1, 2021, the JV Company was accounted for as a consolidated subsidiary since the Company had controlling financial interest. As of December 2, 2021, the Company ceased having control over the JV Company. Therefore, the Company deconsolidated the JV Company as of that date. Subsequently, the Company has accounted for its investment in the JV Company using the equity method of accounting. As of December 31, 2024, the percentage of outstanding JV equity interest beneficially owned by the Company was 42.8%. In the past three years, the Company has been reducing its equity ownership of the JV Company to increase the flexibility of the JV Company to raise capital to fund its future expansion. On December 30, 2024, the JV Company signed an investment agreement with an investor, pursuant to which the investor agreed to invest RMB 500.0 million (or \$68.5 million based on currency exchange rate between RMB and U.S. Dollar on December 31, 2024) in the JV Company. The funding of the investment will be made in three installments. The JV Company received the first installment of RMB 40.0 million (or \$5.5 million) on December 31, 2024. The remaining installments are expected to be paid by July 31, 2025. This transaction was considered as closed when the JV Company completed the registration of the issuance of equity interest to the investor with the local government authority on January 15, 2025, at which time, the percentage of outstanding JV Company's equity interest owned by the Company was reduced to approximately 39.2%. The Company accounts for its investment in the JV Company as an equity method investment and reports its equity in earnings or loss of the JV Company on a three-month lag due to an inability to timely obtain financial information of the JV Company. During the three and six months ended December 31, 2024, the Company recorded a \$0.6 million loss and \$1.6 million loss of its equity share of the JV Company, respectively, using lag reporting. During the three and six months ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded a \$0.7 million loss and \$3.4 million loss, respectively, of its equity share of the JV Company, respectively, using lag reporting. 12ALPHA AND OMEGA SEMICONDUCTOR LIMITEDNOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)3. Related Party TransactionsAs of December 31, 2024, the Company owned a 42.8% equity interest in the JV Company, which, by definition, is a related party to the Company. The JV Company supplies 12-inch wafers and provides assembly and testing services to AOS. AOS previously sold 8-inch wafers to the JV Company for further assembly and testing services until January 1, 2023, when it changed to consigning the 8-inch wafers to the JV Company. Due to the right of offset of receivables and payables with the JV Company, as of December 31, 2024, AOS recorded the net amount of \$18.1 million as payable related to equity investee, net, in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. The purchases by AOS for the three and six months ended December 31, 2024 were \$28.2 million and \$56.5 million, respectively, and the sales by AOS for the three and six months ended December 31, 2024 were \$3.1 million and \$5.3 million, respectively. The purchases by AOS for the three and six months ended December 31, 2023 were \$28.6 million and \$58.4 million, respectively, and the sales by AOS for the three and six months ended December 31, 2023 were \$3.0 million and \$3.7 million, respectively. 13ALPHA AND OMEGA SEMICONDUCTOR LIMITEDNOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)4. Net Income (Loss) Per Common ShareThe following table presents the calculation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share attributable to common shareholders: A Three Months Ended December 31, A Six Months Ended December 31, A 2024202320242023(in thousands, except per share data)Numerator: Net income (\$6,614)(\$2,923)(\$9,110)\$2,863A Denominator: Basic: Weighted average number of common shares used to compute basic net income (loss) per share29,163A 27,939A 29,083A 27,816A Diluted: Weighted average number of common shares used to compute basic net income (loss) per share29,163A 27,939A 29,083A 27,816A Effect of potentially dilutive securities: Stock options, RSUs and ESPP shares A A A A 2,014A Weighted average number of common shares used to compute diluted net income (loss) per share29,163A 27,939A 29,083A 29,830A Net income (loss) per common share: Basic(\$0.23)\$0.10(\$0.31)\$0.10A Diluted(\$0.23)\$0.10(\$0.31)\$0.10A The following potential dilutive securities were excluded from the computation of diluted net income (loss) per common share as their effect would have been anti-dilutive: A Three Months Ended December 31, A Six Months Ended December 31, A 2024202320242023(in thousands)Employee stock options and RSUs2,573A 1,984A 2,578A 90A ESP729A 1,229A 716A 324A Total potential dilutive securities3,302A 3,213A 3,294A 414A 14ALPHA AND OMEGA SEMICONDUCTOR LIMITEDNOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)5. Concentration of Credit Risk and Significant Customers The Company manages its credit risk associated with exposure to distributors and direct customers on outstanding accounts receivable through the application and review of credit approvals, credit ratings and other monitoring procedures. In some instances, the Company also obtains letters of credit from certain customers. Credit sales, which are mainly on credit terms of 30 to 60 days, are only made to customers who meet the Company's credit requirements, while sales to new customers or customers with low credit ratings are usually made on an advance payment basis. The Company considers its trade accounts receivable to be of good credit quality because its key distributors and direct customers have long-standing business relationships with the Company and the Company has not experienced any significant bad debt write-offs of accounts receivable in the past. The Company closely monitors the aging of accounts receivable from its distributors and direct customers, and regularly reviews their financial positions, where available. Summarized below are individual customers whose revenue or accounts receivable balances were 10% or higher than the respective total consolidated amounts: Three Months Ended December 31, A Six Months Ended December 31, Percentage of revenue2024202320242023Customer A21.0A %29.3A %21.8A %26.5A %Customer B52.7A %41.3A %52.1A %44.1A %December 31, 2024June 30, 2024Percentage of accounts receivableCustomer A 10.4A %*Customer B 32.7A %*Customer C *33.4A %Customer D10.4A %33.4A %Customer E10.6A ** Less than 10%15ALPHA AND OMEGA SEMICONDUCTOR LIMITEDNOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED

our ability to resell excess inventory, and other performance measures. We have executed and continue to execute strategies to diversify our product portfolio, penetrate other market segments, including the consumer, communications and industrial markets, and improve gross margins and profit by implementing cost control measures. While making efforts to reduce our reliance on the computing market, we continue to support our computing business and capitalize on the opportunities in this market with a more focused and competitive PC product strategy to gain market share. Manufacturing costs and capacity availability: Our gross margin is affected by a number of factors including our manufacturing costs, utilization of our manufacturing facilities, the product mixes of our sales, pricing of wafers from third party foundries and pricing of semiconductor raw materials. Capacity utilization affects our gross margin because we have certain fixed costs at our Shanghai facilities and our Oregon Fab. If we are unable to utilize our manufacturing facilities at a desired level, our gross margin may be adversely affected. In addition, from time to time, we may experience wafer capacity constraints, particularly at third party foundries, that may prevent us from meeting fully the demand of our customers. While we can mitigate these constraints by increasing and re-allocating capacity at our own fab, we may not be able to do so quickly or at sufficient level, which could adversely affect our financial conditions and results of operations. We also rely on the JV Company to provide foundry capacity to manufacture our products, therefore it is important that we maintain continuous access to such capacity, which may not be available at sufficient level or at pricing terms favorable to us because of lack of control over the JV Company's operation. We continue to maintain a business relationship with the JV Company to ensure uninterrupted supply of manufacturing capacity. Because we continue to rely on the JV Company to provide us with manufacturing capacity, if the JV Company takes actions or make decisions that prevents us from accessing required capacity, our operations may be adversely affected. Erosion and fluctuation of average selling price: Erosion of average selling prices of established products is typical in our industry. Consistent with this historical trend, we expect our average selling prices of our existing products to decline in the future. However, in the normal course of business, we seek to offset the effect of declining average selling price by introducing new and higher value products, expanding existing products for new applications and new customers and reducing the manufacturing cost of existing products. These strategies may cause the average selling price of our products to fluctuate significantly from time to time, thereby affecting our financial performance and profitability. Product introductions and customers' product requirements: Our success depends on our ability to introduce products on a timely basis that meet or are compatible with our customers' specifications and performance requirements. Both factors, timeliness of product introductions and conformance to customers' requirements, are equally important in securing design wins with our customers. As we accelerate the development of new technology platforms, we expect to increase the pace at which we introduce new products and seek and acquire design wins. If we were to fail to introduce new products on a timely basis that meet customers' specifications and performance requirements, particularly those products with major OEM customers, and continue to expand our serviceable markets, then we would lose market share and our financial performance would be adversely affected. Distributor ordering patterns, customer demand and seasonality: Our distributors place purchase orders with us based on their forecasts of end customer demand, and this demand may vary significantly depending on the sales outlook and market and economic conditions of end customers. Because these forecasts may not be accurate, channel inventory held at our distributors may fluctuate significantly, which in turn may prompt distributors to make significant adjustments to their purchase orders placed with us. As a result, our revenue and operating results may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter. In addition, 31 because our products are used in consumer electronics products, our revenue is subject to seasonality. Our sales seasonality is affected by numerous factors, including global and regional economic conditions as well as the PC market conditions, revenue generated from new products, changes in distributor ordering patterns in response to channel inventory adjustments and end customer demand for our products and fluctuations in consumer purchase patterns prior to major holiday seasons. Typically, we generate lower revenue during the first quarter of the calendar year as compared to other quarters. However, broad fluctuations in the semiconductor markets and the global and regional economic conditions, in particular the changing PC market conditions, have had a more significant impact on our results of operations than seasonality. Furthermore, our revenue may be impacted by the level of demand from our major customers due to factors outside of our control. If these major customers experience significant decline in the demand of their products, encounter difficulties or defects in their products, or otherwise fail to execute their sales and marketing strategies successfully, it may adversely affect our revenue and results of operations. 32 Principal line items of Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) The following describes the principal line items set forth in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss). Revenue We generate revenue primarily from the sale of power semiconductors, consisting of power discretes and power ICs. Historically, a majority of our revenue has been derived from power discrete products. Because our products typically have three-year to five-year life cycles, the rate of new product introduction is an important driver of revenue growth over time. We believe that expanding the breadth of our product portfolio is important to our business prospects, because it provides us with an opportunity to increase our total bill-of-materials within an electronic system and to address the power requirements of additional electronic systems. In addition, a small percentage of our total revenue is generated by providing packaging and testing services to third parties through one of our in-house facilities. Our product revenue is reported net of the effect of the estimated stock rotation returns and price adjustments that we expect to provide to our distributors. Stock rotation returns are governed by contract and are limited to a specified percentage of the monetary value of products purchased by the distributor during a specified period. At our discretion or upon our direct negotiations with the original design manufacturers (ODMs) or original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), we may elect to grant special pricing that is below the prices at which we sold our products to the distributors. In certain situations, we will grant price adjustments to the distributors reflecting such special pricing. We estimate the price adjustments for inventory at the distributors based on factors such as distributor inventory levels, forecasted distributor selling prices, distributor margins and demand for our products. In February 2023, we entered into a license agreement with a customer to license our proprietary SiC technology and to provide 24-months of engineering and development services for a total fee of \$45.0 million, consisting of an upfront fee and milestone payments of \$18.0 million, \$6.8 million and \$9.0 million paid to us in the March 2023, July 2023 and February 2024, respectively, with the remaining amount to be paid upon the achievement of specified engineering services and product milestones. The license and development fee is determined to be one performance obligation and is recognized over the 24 months during which we perform the engineering and development services. We use the input method to measure progression of the transfer of services. During the three and six months ended December 31, 2024, we recorded \$5.4 million and \$11.0 million of license and development revenue, respectively, and during the three and the six months ended December 31, 2023, we recorded \$5.5 million and \$11.1 million of license and development revenue, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, we had recorded a total of \$42.2 million of license and development revenue. When our performance under the contract precedes our receipt of consideration from the customer, and the receipt of consideration is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time, a contract asset is recorded. We also entered an accompanying supply agreement to provide limited wafer supply to the customer. Cost of goods sold Our cost of goods sold primarily consists of costs associated with semiconductor wafers, packaging and testing, personnel, including share-based compensation expense, overhead attributable to manufacturing, operations and procurement, and costs associated with yield improvements, capacity utilization, warranty and valuation of inventories. As the volume of sales increases, we expect cost of goods sold to increase. While our utilization rates cannot be immune to the market conditions, our goal is to make them less vulnerable to market fluctuations. We believe our market diversification strategy and product growth will drive higher volume of manufacturing which will improve our factory utilization rates and gross margin in the long run. Operating expenses Our operating expenses consist of research and development, and selling, general and administrative expenses. We expect our operating expenses as a percentage of revenue to fluctuate from period to period as we continue to exercise cost control measures in response to the declining PC market as well as align our operating expenses to the revenue level. Research and development expenses Our research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries, bonuses, benefits, share-based compensation expense, expenses associated with new product prototypes, travel expenses, fees for engineering services provided by outside contractors and consultants, amortization of software and design tools, depreciation of equipment and overhead costs. We continue to invest in developing new technologies and products utilizing our own fabrication and packaging facilities as it is critical to our long-term success. We also evaluate appropriate investment levels and stay focused on new product introductions to improve our competitiveness. We expect that our research and development expenses will fluctuate from time to time. 33 Selling, general and administrative expenses Our selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries, bonuses, benefits, share-based compensation expense, product promotion costs, occupancy costs, travel expenses, expenses related to sales and marketing activities, amortization of software, depreciation of equipment, maintenance costs and other expenses for general and administrative functions as well as costs for outside professional services, including legal, audit and accounting services. We expect our selling, general and administrative expenses to fluctuate in the near future as we continue to exercise cost control measures. Income tax expense We are subject to income taxes in various jurisdictions. The Company's interim period tax provision for (or benefit from) income taxes is determined using an estimate of its annual effective tax rate, adjusted for discrete items, if any, that arise during the period. Each quarter, the Company updates its estimate of the annual effective tax rate, and if the estimated annual effective tax rate changes, the Company makes a cumulative adjustment in such period. The Company's quarterly tax provision and estimate of its annual effective tax rate are subject to variation due to several factors, including variability in forecasting its pre-tax income or loss and the mix of jurisdictions to which they relate, and changes in how the Company does business. Significant judgment and estimates are required in determining our worldwide income tax expense. The calculation of tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations of different jurisdictions globally. We establish accruals for potential liabilities and contingencies based on a more likely than not threshold to the recognition and de-recognition of uncertain tax positions. If the recognition threshold is met, the applicable accounting guidance permits us to recognize a tax benefit measured at the largest amount of tax benefit that is more likely than not to be realized upon settlement with a taxing authority. If the actual tax outcome of such exposures is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, the differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. Changes in the location of taxable income (loss) could result in significant changes in our income tax expense. We record a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that a portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized, based on historical profitability and our estimate of future taxable income in a particular jurisdiction. Our judgments regarding future taxable income may change due to changes in market conditions, changes in tax laws, tax planning strategies or other factors. If our assumptions and consequently our estimates change in the future, the deferred tax assets may increase or decrease, resulting in corresponding changes in income tax expense. Our effective tax rate is highly dependent upon the geographic distribution of our worldwide profits or losses, the tax laws and regulations in each geographical region where we have operations, the availability of tax credits and carry-forwards and the effectiveness of our tax planning strategies. The Chip and Science Act of 2022 (the Chips Act). Enacted August 2, 2022 In August 2022 the U.S. enacted the Chip and Science Act of 2022 (the Chips Act). The Chips Act provides incentives to semiconductor chip manufacturers in the United States, including providing a 25% manufacturing investment credits for investments in semiconductor manufacturing property placed in service after December 31, 2022, for which construction begins before January 1, 2027. Property investments qualify for the 25% credit if, among other requirements, the property is integral to the operation of an advanced manufacturing facility, defined as having a primary purpose of manufacturing semiconductors or semiconductor manufacturing equipment. Currently, we are evaluating the impact of the Chips Act to us. Bermuda Corporate Income Tax for Tax Years Beginning in 2025 The Company is subject to income tax expense or benefit based upon pre-tax income or loss reported in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) and the provisions of currently enacted tax laws. The parent company is incorporated under the laws of Bermuda and is subject to Bermuda law with respect to taxation. Under current Bermuda law, the Company is not subject to any income or capital gains taxes in Bermuda. As we have previously disclosed, the Government of Bermuda announced in December 2023 that it enacted the Corporate Income Tax Act 2023, potentially imposing a 15% corporate income tax (CIT) on Bermuda companies that are within the scope of the CIT, that will be effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2025. In particular, the CIT applies to multinational companies with annual revenue of 750 million euros or more in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent entity for at least two of the four fiscal years immediately preceding the fiscal year when the CIT may apply. The Company is not in a position to determine whether the annual revenues may meet and/or cross the 750 million Euro threshold for at least two of the four fiscal years immediately preceding the fiscal year when CIT may apply. The Company continues to monitor and assess if and when it may be within the scope of the CIT. If we become subject to the Bermuda CIT, we may be subject to additional income taxes, which may adversely affect our financial position, results of operations and our overall business. Equity method investment income/loss from equity investee 34 We use the equity method of accounting when we have the ability to exercise significant influence, but we do not have control, as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, over the operating and financial policies of the company. Effective December 2, 2021, we reduced our equity interest in the JV Company below 50% of outstanding equity ownership and experienced a loss of control of the JV Company. As a result, we record our investment under equity method of accounting. Since we are unable to obtain accurate financial information from the JV Company in a timely manner, we record our share of earnings or losses of such affiliate on a one quarter lag. We record our interest in the net earnings of the equity method investee, along with adjustments for unrealized profits or losses on intra-entity transactions and amortization of basis differences, within earnings or loss from equity interests in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss). Profits or losses related to intra-entity sales with the equity method investee are eliminated until realized by the investor or investee. Basis differences represent differences between the cost of the investment and the underlying equity in net assets of the investment and are generally amortized over the lives of the related assets that gave rise to them. Equity method goodwill is not amortized or tested for impairment. Instead the total equity method investment balance, including equity method goodwill, is tested for impairment. We review for impairment whenever factors indicate that the carrying amount of the investment is determined to be other than temporary. In such a case, the decrease in value is recognized in the period the impairment occurs in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss). Results of Operations The following tables set forth statements of income (loss), also expressed as a percentage of revenue, for the three and six months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. Our historical results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the results for any future period. Three Months Ended December 31, A Six Months Ended December 31, A 202420232024202320242023(in thousands)(% of revenue)(in thousands)(% of revenue) Revenue \$173,156A \$165,285A 100.0% \$100.0% \$35.043A \$345,918A 100.0% \$100.0% Cost of goods sold 133,145A 121,284A 76.9A% 73.4A% 270,506A 250,992A 76.2A% 72.6A% Gross profit 40,011A 44,001A 23.1A% 26.6A% 84,537A 94,926A 23.8A% 27.4A% Operating expenses Research and development 23,968A 22,919A 13.8A% 13.9A% 46,446A 45,032A 13.1A% 13.0A% Selling, general and administrative 21,951A 22,216A 12.7A% 13.4A% 44,251A 41,647A 12.5A% 12.0A% Total operating expenses 45,918A 45,153A 26.5A% 27.3A% 90,679A 25.6A% 25.0A% Operating income (loss) (5,908A) (1,134A) (3.4A%) (0.7A%) 6,160A 8,247A 1.8A% 2.4A% Other income (loss), net 663A (472A) 0.4A% (0.3A%) 13A (446A) 0.0A% (0.1A%) Interest income 1,135A 1,323A 0.6A% 0.8A% 2,400A 2,644A 0.7A% 0.8A% Interest expenses (701A) (1,049A) (0.4A%) (0.6A%) (1,513A) (2,141A) (0.4A%) (0.7A%) Net income (loss) before income taxes and loss from equity method investment (4,811A) (1,332A) (2.8A%) (0.8A%) 5,260A 8,304A 1.5A% 2.4A% Income tax expense 1,242A 894A 0.7A% 0.5A% 2,282A 0.6A% 0.6A% Net income (loss) before loss from equity method investment (6,053A) (2,226A) (3.5A%) (1.3A%) 7,542A 6,272A 2.1A% 1.8A% Equity method investment loss from equity investee (561A) (697A) (0.3A%) (0.4A%) (1,568A) (3,409A) (0.5A%) (1.0A%) Net income (loss) \$(6,614A) \$(2,923A) (3.8A%) (1.7A%) \$9,110A \$2,863A (2.6A%) 0.8A% 35 Share-based compensation expense was recorded as follows: Three Months Ended December 31, A Six Months Ended December 31, A 202420232024202320242023(in thousands)(% of revenue)(in thousands)(% of revenue) Cost of goods sold 1,123A \$1,504A 0.6A% 0.9A% \$2,138A \$1,716A 0.6A% 0.5A% Research and development 2,193A 2,417A 1.3A% 1.5A% 4,128A 2,423A 1.2A% 0.7A% Selling, general and administrative 4,634A 4,770A 2.7A% 2.9A% 8,586A 5,470A 2.4A% 1.6A% Total \$7,950A \$8,691A 4.6A% 5.3A% \$14,852A \$9,609A 4.2A% 2.8A% Three and Six Months Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 Revenue The following is a summary of revenue by product type: Three Months Ended December 31, A Six Months Ended December 31, A 2024202320242023(in thousands)(% of revenue)(in thousands)(% of revenue) Power devices \$112,956A \$108,780A 4.4A% 3.8A% \$235,410A \$230,280A \$5,130A 2.2A% Power ICs 53,735A 50,295A 3,440A 6.8A% 106,675A 103,042A 3,633A 3.5A% Packaging and testing services and other 1,064A 744A 320A 43.0A% 9,196A 1,498A 427A 28.7A% License and development services 5,401A 5,466A (65A) (1.2A%) 61,042A 11,107A (65A) (0.6A%) \$173,156A \$345,918A 100.0% \$100.0% % of revenue by end market: Three Months Ended December 31, A Six Months Ended December 31, A 202420232024202320242023(in thousands)(% of revenue)(in thousands)(% of revenue) Computing \$76,034A \$71,756A 43.9A% 943.4A% \$152,445A \$142,106A 42.9A% 41.1A% Consumer 22,568A 23,492A 13.0A% 14.2A% 54,582A 15.3A% 15.8A% Communication 33,1 Supply and Industrial 34,929A 34,862A 20.2A% 21.1A% 66,789A 76,642A 18.9A% 22.2A% Packaging and testing services and

other 1,064.4 744.4 0.6% 0.5% 1,916.4 1,489.4 0.5% 0.4% License and development services 5,401.4 5,466.4 3.1% 3.3% 11,042.4 11,108.4 3.1% 3.2% \$173,156.4 \$165,285.4 100.0% 100.0% \$355,043.4 \$345,918.4 100.0% 100.0% Total revenue was \$173.2 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024, an increase of \$7.9 million, or 4.8% as compared to \$165.3 million for the same quarter last year. The increase was primarily due to an increase of \$4.2 million and \$3.4 million in sales of power discrete products and sales of power IC products, respectively, as well as an increase of \$0.3 million in packaging and testing services and other, partially offset by a decrease of \$0.1 million in license and development services. The net increase in power discrete and power IC product sales was primarily due to a 18.8% increase in unit shipment, partially offset by a 11.8% decrease in average selling price as compared to same quarter last year due to a shift in product mix. The net increase in revenues was primarily driven by a significant increase in the computing markets, particularly in graphics cards products, as well as an increase in the communication markets, particular in battery, partially offset by a decrease in consumer markets, particularly in home appliances products. The increase in revenue of packaging and testing services for the three months ended December 31, 2024, as compared to same quarter last year, was primarily due to increased demand. The decrease in license and development services for the three months ended December 31, 2024 was related to the license agreement with a customer to license our proprietary SiC technology and to provide 24-month engineering and development services. Total revenue was \$355.0 million for the six months ended December 31, 2024, an increase of \$9.1 million, or 2.6%, as compared to \$345.9 million for the same period last year. The increase was primarily due to an increase of \$5.1 million and \$3.6 million in sales of power discrete products and sales of power IC products, respectively, as well as an increase of \$0.4 million in packaging and testing services and other, partially offset by a decrease of \$0.1 million in license and development services. The net increase in power discrete and power IC product sales was primarily due to a 17.2% increase in unit shipment, partially offset by a 12.4% decrease in average selling price as compared to same period last year due to a shift in product mix. The net increase in revenues was primarily driven by a significant increase in the computing markets, particularly in graphics cards products, as well as an increase in the communication markets, particular in battery and mobile phone products, partially offset by a decrease in power supply and industrial markets, particularly in quick charger products. The increase in revenue of packaging and testing services for the six months ended December 31, 2024, as compared to same period last year, was primarily due to increased demand. The decrease in license and development services for the six months ended December 31, 2024 was related to the license agreement with a customer to license our proprietary SiC technology and to provide 24-month engineering and development services. Cost of goods sold and gross profit Three Months Ended December 31, A Six Months Ended December 31, A 2024 2023 Change 2024 2023 Change A (in thousands) (in thousands) (in percentage) (in percentage) Cost of goods sold \$133,145.4 \$121,284.4 \$11,861.4 9.8% \$270,506.4 \$250,992.4 \$19,514.4 7.8% Percentage of revenue 76.9% 73.4% 76.2% 72.6% Gross profits \$40,011.4 \$44,001.4 (\$3,990.9) 1.1% \$84,537.4 \$94,926.4 (\$10,389) (10.9%) Percentage of revenue 23.1% 26.6% 23.8% 27.4% Cost of goods sold was \$133.1 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024, an increase of \$11.9 million or 9.8%, as compared to \$121.3 million for the same quarter last year. The increase was primarily due to 4.8% increase in sales. Gross margin decreased by 3.5 percentage points to 23.1% for the three months ended December 31, 2024, as compared to 26.6% for the same quarter last year. The decrease in gross margin was primarily due to average selling pricing erosion, higher material costs and less favorable product mix during the three months ended December 31, 2024. Cost of goods sold was \$270.5 million for the six months ended December 31, 2024, an increase of \$19.5 million, or 7.8%, as compared to \$251.0 million for the same period last year. The increase was primarily due to 2.6% increase in sales. Gross margin decreased by 3.6 percentage points to 23.8% for the six months ended December 31, 2024, as compared to 27.4% for the same period last year. The decrease in gross margin was primarily due to average selling price erosion, higher material costs and less favorable product mix during the periods. Research and development expenses Three Months Ended December 31, A Six Months Ended December 31, A 2024 2023 Change 2024 2023 Change A (in thousands) (in thousands) (in percentage) (in percentage) Research and development expenses \$23,968.4 \$22,919.4 \$1,049.4 4.6% \$46,446.4 \$45,032.4 \$1,414.4 3.1% Research and development expenses were \$24.0 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024, an increase of \$1.0 million, or 4.6%, as compared to \$22.9 million for the same quarter last year. The increase was primarily attributable to a \$0.5 million increase in employee compensation and benefit expense mainly due to higher bonus expense, as well as a \$0.7 million increase in product prototyping engineering expense as a result of increased engineering activities, partially offset by a \$0.2 million decrease in share-based compensation expense primarily due to less ESPP expenses in current quarter. Research and development expenses were \$46.4 million for the six months ended December 31, 2024, an increase of \$1.4 million, or 3.1%, as compared to \$45.0 million for the same period last year. The increase was primarily attributable to a \$1.7 million increase in share-based compensation as a result of a modification of market-based restricted stock units in August 2024, partially offset by a \$0.2 million decrease in product prototyping engineering expense as a result of decreased engineering activities, as well as a \$0.1 million decrease in employee compensation and benefit expense mainly due to less headcount, partially offset by higher business and medical insurance expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses Three Months Ended December 31, A Six Months Ended December 31, A 2024 2023 Change 2024 2023 Change A (in thousands) (in thousands) (in percentage) (in percentage) Selling, general and administrative expenses \$21,951.4 \$22,216.4 (\$265) (1.2%) \$44,251.4 \$41,647.4 \$2,604.4 6.3% Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$22.0 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024, a decrease of \$0.3 million, or 1.2%, as compared to \$22.2 million for the same quarter last year. The decrease was primarily due to a \$0.1 million decrease in share-based compensation expense as a result of less ESPP expenses, a \$0.4 million decrease in audit fees, and \$0.3 million decrease in consulting fees, partially offset by \$0.6 million increase in employee compensation and benefits expenses primarily due to increased headcount. Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$44.3 million for the six months ended December 31, 2024, an increase of \$2.6 million, or 6.3%, as compared to \$41.6 million for the same period last year. The increase was primarily attributable to a \$3.1 million increase in share-based compensation as a result of a modification of market-based restricted stock units in August 2024, and \$0.8 million increase in employee compensation and benefits expenses primarily due to increased headcount, partially offset by \$0.8 million decrease in audit fees and \$0.4 million decrease in consulting fees. Other income (loss), net Three Months Ended December 31, A Six Months Ended December 31, A 2024 2023 Change 2024 2023 Change A (in thousands) (in thousands) (in percentage) (in percentage) Other income (loss), net \$663.4 (\$472) \$1,135.4 (240.5%) \$13.4 (\$446) \$459.4 (102.9%) Other income (loss), net was increased in the three and six months ended December 31, 2024 as compared to the same periods last year primarily due to decrease in foreign currency exchange loss as a result of the depreciation of RMB against USD. Interest income Three Months Ended December 31, A Six Months Ended December 31, A 2024 2023 Change 2024 2023 Change A (in thousands) (in thousands) (in percentage) Interest income \$1,135.4 \$1,323.4 (\$188) (14.2%) \$2,400.4 \$2,644.4 (\$244) (9.2%) Interest income was decreased in the three and six months ended December 31, 2024 as compared to the same periods last year primarily due to lower interest rates in the current periods. Interest expense Three Months Ended December 31, A Six Months Ended December 31, A 2024 2023 Change 2024 2023 Change A (in thousands) (in thousands) (in percentage) Interest expenses \$701.4 (\$1,049) \$348.4 (33.2%) \$1,513.4 (2,141) \$628.4 (29.3%) Interest expense was decreased in the three and six months ended December 31, 2024 as compared to the same periods last year primarily due to less outstanding loan balance in the current periods. Income tax expense Three Months Ended December 31, A Six Months Ended December 31, A 2024 2023 Change 2024 2023 Change A (in thousands) (in thousands) (in percentage) Income tax expense \$1,242.4 \$894.4 \$348.4 38.9% \$2,282.4 \$2,032.4 \$250.4 12.3% The Company recognized income tax expense of approximately \$1.2 million and \$0.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The income tax expense of \$1.2 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024 included a \$0.1 million discrete tax expense. The income tax expense of \$0.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2023 included a \$0.1 million discrete tax expense. Excluding the discrete income tax items, the income tax expense for the three months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$1.2 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, and the effective tax rate for the three months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was (22.1%) and (41.2%), respectively. The changes in the tax expense and effective tax rate between the periods resulted primarily from changes in the mix of earnings in various geographic jurisdictions between the current year and the same period of last year as well as from reporting pretax book loss of \$5.4 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024 as compared to \$2.0 million of pretax book loss for the three months ended December 31, 2023. The Company recognized income tax expense of approximately \$2.3 million and \$2.0 million for the six months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The income tax expense of \$2.3 million for the six months ended December 31, 2024 included a \$0.1 million discrete tax expense. The income tax expense of \$2.0 million for the six months ended December 31, 2023 included a \$0.1 million discrete tax expense. Excluding the discrete income tax items, the income tax expense for the six months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$2.1 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, and the effective tax rate for the six months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was (31.4%) and 39.2%, respectively. The changes in the tax expense and effective tax rate between the periods resulted primarily from changes in the mix of earnings in various geographic jurisdictions between the current year and the same period of last year as well as from reporting pretax book loss of \$6.8 million for the six months ended December 31, 2024 as compared to \$4.9 million of pretax book income for the six months ended December 31, 2023. The Company files its income tax returns in the United States and in various foreign jurisdictions. The tax years 2004 to 2024 remain open to examination by U.S. federal and state tax authorities. The tax years 2018 to 2024 remain open to examination by foreign tax authorities. The Company's income tax returns are subject to examinations by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities in various jurisdictions. In accordance with the guidance on the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, the Company regularly assesses the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of its provision for income taxes. These assessments can require considerable estimates and judgments. As of December 31, 2024, 39 the gross amount of unrecognized tax benefits was approximately \$10.2 million, of which \$7.0 million, if recognized, would reduce the effective income tax rate in future periods. If the Company's estimate of income tax liabilities proves to be less than the ultimate assessment, then a further charge to expense would be required. If events occur and the payment of these amounts ultimately proves to be unnecessary, the reversal of the liabilities would result in tax benefits being recognized in the period when the Company determines the liabilities are no longer necessary. The Company does not anticipate any material changes to its uncertain tax positions during the next twelve months. Liquidity and Capital Resources Our principal need for liquidity and capital resources is to maintain sufficient working capital to support our operations and to invest adequate capital expenditures to grow our business. To date, we finance our operations and capital expenditures primarily through funds generated from operations and borrowings under our term loans, financing lease and other debt agreements. In March 2024, Bank of Communications Limited in China provided a line of credit facility to one of the Company's subsidiaries in China. The purpose of the credit facility is to provide working capital borrowings. The Company could borrow up to approximately RMB 140.4 million or \$19.2 million based on currency exchange rate between RMB and U.S. Dollar on December 31, 2024 with a maturity date of March 15, 2025. As of December 31, 2024, there was no outstanding balance for this loan. In December 2023, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China provided a line of credit facility to one of the Company's subsidiaries in China. The purpose of the credit facility was to provide working capital borrowings. The Company could borrow up to approximately RMB 72.0 million, or \$9.9 million based on currency exchange rate between RMB and U.S. Dollar on December 31, 2024, with a maturity date of December 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2024, there was no outstanding balance for this loan and this loan expired. In September 2023, China Construction Bank provided a line of credit facility to one of the Company's subsidiaries in China. The purpose of the credit facility is to provide working capital borrowings. The Company could borrow up to approximately RMB 50.4 million or \$6.9 million based on currency exchange rate between RMB and U.S. Dollar on December 31, 2024 with a maturity date of September 8, 2025. As of December 31, 2024, there was no outstanding balance for this loan. On February 6, 2023, we entered into a license and engineering service agreement with a leading power semiconductor automotive supplier related to our Silicon Carbide (SiC) MOSFET and diode technology. Pursuant to the agreement, we license and provide 24-month engineering support for our proprietary SiC technology to the supplier for a total fee of \$45.0 million, consisted of an upfront fee and milestone payments of \$18.0 million, \$6.8 million and \$9.0 million paid to us in the March, July 2023 and February 2024, respectively, and the remaining amount to be paid upon our achievements of specified business and product milestones. In addition, we entered an accompanying supply agreement with the supplier to provide it with limited wafer supply. In September 2021, Jireh Semiconductor Incorporated (â€œJirehâ€), one of the wholly-owned subsidiaries, entered into a financing arrangement agreement with a company (â€œLenderâ€) for the lease and purchase of a machinery equipment manufactured by a supplier. This agreement has a 5 years term, after which Jireh has the option to purchase the equipment for \$1. The implied interest rate was 4.75% per annum which was adjustable based on every five basis point increase in 60-month U.S. Treasury Notes, until the final installation and acceptance of the equipment. The total purchase price of this equipment was euro 12.0 million. In April 2021, Jireh made a down payment of euro 6.0 million, representing 50% of the total purchase price of the equipment, to the supplier. In June 2022, the equipment was delivered to Jireh after Lender paid 40% of the total purchase price, for euro 4.8 million, to the supplier on behalf of Jireh. In September 2022, Lender paid the remaining 10% payment for the total purchase price and reimbursed Jireh for the 50% down payment, after the installation and configuration of the equipment. The title of the equipment was transferred to Lender following such payment. The agreement was amended with fixed implied interest rate of 7.51% and monthly payment of principal and interest effective in October 2022. Other terms remain the same. In addition, Jireh purchased hardware for the machine under this financing arrangement. The purchase price of this hardware was \$0.2 million. The financing arrangement is secured by this equipment and other equipment which had the net book value of \$12.8 million as of December 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2024, the outstanding balance of this debt financing was \$7.9 million. On August 18, 2021, Jireh entered into a term loan agreement with a financial institution (the â€œBankâ€) in an amount up to \$45.0 million for the purpose of expanding and upgrading the Company's fabrication facility located in Oregon. The obligation under the loan agreement is secured by substantially all assets of Jireh and guaranteed by the Company. The agreement has a 40.5 year term and matures on February 16, 2027. Jireh is required to make consecutive quarterly payments of principal and interest. The loan accrues interest based on adjusted SOFR plus the applicable margin based on the outstanding balance of the loan. This agreement contains customary restrictive covenants and includes certain financial covenants that the Company is required to maintain. Jireh drew down \$45.0 million on February 16, 2022 with the first payment of principal beginning in October 2022. As of December 31, 2024, Jireh was in compliance with these covenants and the outstanding balance of this loan was \$24.7 million. On August 9, 2019, one of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries (the â€œBorrowerâ€) entered into a factoring agreement with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (â€œHSBCâ€), whereby the Borrower assigns certain of its accounts receivable with recourse. This factoring agreement allows the Borrower to borrow up to 70% of the net amount of its eligible accounts receivable of the Borrower with a maximum amount of \$30.0 million. The interest rate is based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (â€œSOFRâ€), plus 2.01% per annum. The Company is the guarantor for this agreement. The Company is accounting for this transaction as a secured borrowing. In addition, any cash held in the restricted bank account controlled by HSBC has a legal right of offset against the borrowing. This agreement, with certain financial covenants required, has no expiration date. On August 11, 2021, the Borrower signed an agreement with HSBC to reduce the borrowing maximum amount to \$8.0 million with certain financial covenants required. Other terms remain the same. As of December 31, 2024, the Borrower was in compliance with these covenants. As of December 31, 2024, there was no outstanding balance and the Company had unused credit of approximately \$8.0 million. We believe that our current cash and cash equivalents and cash flows from operations will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs, including working capital and capital expenditures, for at least the next twelve months. In the long-term, we may require additional capital due to changing business conditions or other future developments, including any investments or acquisitions we may decide to pursue. If our cash is insufficient to meet our needs, we may seek to raise capital through debt financing. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased debt service obligations and may include operating and financial covenants that would restrict our operations. If we decide to raise capital through equity financing, the issuance of additional equity may result in dilution to our shareholders. We cannot be certain that any financing will be available in the amounts we need or on terms acceptable to us, if at all. Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash As of December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024, we had \$182.8 million and \$175.5 million of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, respectively. Our cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash primarily consist of cash on hand, restricted cash, and short-term bank deposits with original maturities of three months or less. Of the \$182.8 million and \$175.5 million cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, \$99.5 million and \$55.0 million, respectively, are deposited with financial institutions outside the United States. The following table shows our cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the periods indicated. A Six Months Ended December 31, A 2024 2023A (in thousands) Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities \$25,126.4 (\$9,628) Net cash used in investing activities (14,100) (21,431) Net cash used in financing activities (3,732) (2,146) Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash (36) 80 A Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash \$7,258.4 (\$33,125) A Cash flows from operating

