

ADESTO TECHNOLOGIES Corp
Form 10-Q
August 15, 2016

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2016

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: 001-37582

ADESTO TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 16-1755067
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

Adesto Technologies Corporation

1250 Borregas Avenue

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Sunnyvale, CA 94089

(408) 400-0578

(Address and telephone number of Registrant's executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer.

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☒ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company ☐

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at August 9, 2016
Common Stock,	15,056,034 shares
\$0.0001	
par value	
per share	

ADESTO TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION

QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

INDEX

PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1.	<u>Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)</u>	3
	<u>Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015</u>	3
	<u>Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015</u>	4
	<u>Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015</u>	5
	<u>Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015</u>	6
	<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	7
Item 2.	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	26
Item 3.	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	34
Item 4.	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	34

PART II: OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1.	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	35
Item 1A.	<u>Risk Factors</u>	35
Item 1B.	<u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	51
Item 2.	<u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	51
Item 3.	<u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	51
Item 4.	<u>Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	51
Item 5.	<u>Other Information</u>	51
Item 6.	<u>Exhibits</u>	52

Signatures

53

Exhibit Index

54



PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	June 30, 2016 (unaudited)	December 31, 2015 (1)
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,139	\$23,089
Accounts receivable, net	5,854	6,536
Inventories	9,134	7,368
Prepaid expenses	1,262	1,155
Other current assets	1,224	1,186
Total current assets	31,613	39,334
Property and equipment, net	3,608	909
Intangible assets, net	8,941	9,559
Other non-current assets	216	114
Goodwill	22	22
Total assets	\$ 44,400	\$49,938
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 9,938	\$9,680
Income taxes payable	82	52
Accrued compensation and benefits	1,582	893
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,852	1,413
Term loan, current	5,713	5,606
Total current liabilities	19,167	17,644
Term loan	4,929	7,814
Deferred tax liability, non-current	2	1
Total liabilities	24,098	25,459
Commitments and contingencies (See Note 7)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized as of June 30, 2016		
and December 31, 2015; 14,987,642 and 14,974,718 shares issued and outstanding as of		
June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	2	2
Additional paid-in capital	108,819	107,167
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(163)	(146)
Accumulated deficit	(88,356)	(82,544)
Total stockholders' equity	20,302	24,479

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 44,400	\$49,938
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(1) The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2015 was derived from the audited consolidated financial statements as of that date.

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Adesto Technologies Corporation

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenue	\$10,282	10,600	\$20,458	20,290
Cost of revenue	5,548	6,406	10,728	12,236
Gross profit	4,734	4,194	9,730	8,054
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	4,200	3,132	8,137	6,096
Sales and marketing	2,842	2,086	5,445	4,063
General and administrative	1,690	822	3,398	1,670
Gain from settlement with former foundry supplier	-	-	(1,962)	-
Total operating expenses	8,732	6,040	15,018	11,829
Loss from operations	(3,998)	(1,846)	(5,288)	(3,775)
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense, net	(224)	(305)	(482)	(486)
Other income (expense), net	(33)	407	(11)	289
Total other income (expense), net	(257)	102	(493)	(197)
Loss before provision for income taxes	(4,255)	(1,744)	(5,781)	(3,972)
Provision for income taxes	17	22	31	71
Net loss	\$(4,272)	(1,766)	\$(5,812)	(4,043)
Net loss per share				
Basic and diluted	\$(0.29)	\$(3.14)	\$(0.39)	\$(7.21)
Weighted average number of shares used in computing net loss per share				
Basic and diluted	14,983,132	561,830	14,978,925	560,694

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

(in thousands)

(unaudited)

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net loss	\$(4,272)	\$(1,766)	\$(5,812)	\$(4,043)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(4)	21	(17)	(188)
Comprehensive loss, net of tax	\$(4,276)	\$(1,745)	\$(5,829)	\$(4,231)

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in thousands)

(unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$(5,812)	\$(4,043)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation expense	1,629	112
Depreciation and amortization	429	827
Amortization of intangible assets	618	618
Amortization of debt discount	222	217
Deferred income taxes	1	7
Gain from settlement with former foundry supplier	(1,962)	—
Changes in fair value of preferred stock warrant liability	—	(81)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	682	(2,393)
Inventories	(1,766)	1,874
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(226)	(977)
Accounts payable	191	508
Income tax payable	30	—
Accrued compensation and benefits	689	126
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	439	(67)
Net cash used in operating activities	(4,836)	(3,272)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(1,099)	(107)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,099)	(107)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	23	8
Proceeds (payments) from term loan	(3,000)	14,903
Payments on revolving line of credit	—	(4,273)
Payments on term loan	—	(6,600)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(2,977)	4,038
Effect of exchange rates on cash and equivalents	(38)	(161)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(8,950)	498
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period	23,089	5,972
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	\$14,139	\$6,470
Supplemental disclosures of other cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest expense	\$287	\$318
Supplemental disclosures of non-cash investing information:		
Purchase of property and equipment included in accounts payable	\$2,029	\$—

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

Organization and Nature of Operations.

Adesto Technologies Corporation (together with its subsidiaries; “Adesto”, “we”, “our”, “us” or the “Company”) was incorporated in the state of California in January 2006 and reincorporated in Delaware in October 2015. We are a leading provider of application-specific and ultra-low power non-volatile memory (“NVM”) products. Our corporate headquarters are located in Sunnyvale, California.

On September 28, 2012, we purchased certain flash memory product assets from Atmel Corporation and our financial results include the operating results of those assets from the date of acquisition.

The Company completed its initial public offering (“IPO”) of common stock on October 30, 2015. The Company sold 5,192,184 shares, including 192,184 shares for the underwriters’ option to purchase additional shares. The shares were sold at an initial public offering price of \$5.00 per share for net proceeds of \$22.1 million to the Company, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses.

Basis of Presentation.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP to complete annual financial statements. In the opinion of our management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary to present fairly the financial position of the Company and its results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented have been included. Operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2016, for any other interim period or for any other future year.

The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2015 was derived from the audited consolidated financial statements as of that date, but does not include all of the disclosures required by U.S. GAAP. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto contained in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, filed with the SEC on March 30, 2016.

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the results of our operations, and the operations of our wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

There have been no material changes to our significant accounting policies described in Note 1, Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of Part II of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 that have had a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes, except as described below.

Reverse Stock Split.

On October 1, 2015, we effected a 1-for-33 reverse stock split of our common stock and convertible preferred stock (collectively, "Capital Stock"). On the effective date of the reverse stock split, (i) each 33 shares of outstanding Capital Stock were reduced to one share of Capital Stock; (ii) the number of shares of Capital Stock into which each outstanding warrant or option to purchase Capital Stock is exercisable were proportionately reduced on a 33-to-1 basis; (iii) the exercise price of each outstanding warrant or option to purchase Capital Stock were proportionately increased on a 1-to-33 basis; and (iv) each 33 shares of authorized Capital Stock were reduced to one share of Capital Stock. All of the share numbers, share prices, and exercise prices have been adjusted, on a retroactive basis, to reflect this 1-for-33 reverse stock split. The par value of the common stock and convertible preferred stock were not adjusted as a result of the reverse stock split.

Use of Estimates.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate those estimates, including those related to allowances for doubtful accounts, reserves for sales, warranty accrual, inventory write-downs, valuation of long-lived assets, including property and equipment

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

and identifiable intangible assets and goodwill, loss on purchase commitments, valuation of deferred taxes and contingencies. In addition, we use assumptions when employing the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to calculate the fair value of stock options granted. We base our estimates of the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, when these carrying values are not readily available from other sources. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Revenue Recognition and Accounts Receivable Allowances.

We recognize revenue from product sales when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the selling price is fixed or determinable, transfer of title occurs, and the collectibility of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. Due to the historical immaterial level of product returns under warranty, we do not record a reserve for estimated returns under warranty at the time of revenue recognition.

Generally, we meet product sale revenue recognition conditions upon shipment because, in most cases, title and risk of loss passes to the customer at that time. In addition, we estimate and record provisions for future returns and other charges against revenue at the time of shipment, consistent with the terms of sale. We sell products to distributors at the price listed in our distributor price book. At the time of sale, we record a sales reserve for ship from stock and debits ("SSDs"), stock rotation rights and any special programs approved by management. We offset the sales reserve against recorded revenues, producing the revenue amount reported in our consolidated statements of operations.

The market price for our products can differ significantly from the book price at which we sold the product to the distributor. When the market price of a particular distributor's sales opportunity to their customers would result in low or negative margins for the distributor, as compared to our original book price, we negotiate SSDs with the distributor. Management analyzes our SSD history to develop current SSD rates that form the basis of the SSD revenue reserve recorded each period. We obtain the historical SSD rates from the distributor's records and our internal records.

We typically grant payment terms of between 30 and 60 days to our customers. Our customers generally pay within those terms. Distributors are invoiced for shipments at listed book price. When the distributors pay the invoice, they may claim debits for SSDs previously authorized by us when appropriate. Once claimed, we process the requests against prior authorizations and adjust reserves previously established for that customer.

The revenue we record for sales to our distributors is net of estimated provisions for these programs. Determining net revenue requires significant judgments and estimates on our part. We base our estimates on historical experience rates, the levels of inventory held by our distributors, current trends and other related factors. Because of the inherent nature of estimates, there is a risk actual amounts may differ materially from our estimates. Our consolidated financial condition and operating results depend on our ability to make reliable estimates. We believe that such estimates are reasonable.

We also monitor collectibility of accounts receivable primarily through review of our accounts receivable aging. When facts and circumstances indicate the collection of specific amounts or from specific customers is at risk, we assess the impact on amounts recorded for bad debts and, if necessary, record a charge in the period such determination is made. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there was no allowance for doubtful accounts.

Shipping Costs.

We charge shipping costs to cost of revenue as incurred.

Product Warranty.

Our products are sold with a limited warranty for a period of one year, warranting that the product conforms to specifications and is free from material defects in design, materials and workmanship. To date, we have had insignificant returns of any defective production parts. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we recorded \$250,000 for a specific potential warranty claim. As of June 30, 2016, approximately \$41,000 has been incurred relating to this potential warranty claim. As of June 30, 2016, the warranty accrual was \$209,000.

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Income Taxes.

We account for income taxes using an asset and liability approach, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the consolidated financial statements, but have not been reflected in our taxable income. Valuation allowances are established to reduce deferred tax assets as necessary when in management's estimate, based on available objective evidence, it is more likely than not that we will not generate sufficient taxable income in future periods to realize the benefit of our deferred tax assets. We include interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. We recognize in our consolidated financial statements the impact of a tax position that based on its technical merits is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination.

Foreign Currency Translation.

The functional currency of our foreign subsidiaries is the local currency. In consolidation, we translate assets and liabilities at exchange rates in effect at the consolidated balance sheet date. We translate revenue and expense accounts at the average exchange rates during the period in which the transaction takes place. Net gains or losses from foreign currency translation of assets and liabilities were a loss of \$4,000 and a gain of \$21,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Net gains or losses from foreign currency translation of assets and liabilities were a loss of \$17,000 and a loss of \$0.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and are included in the cumulative translation adjustment component of accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax, a component of stockholders' equity. Net gains and losses arising from transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency were a \$34,000 loss and a \$3,000 gain for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Net gains and losses arising from transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency were a \$12,000 loss and a \$0.1 million loss for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and are included in other income (expense), net.

Cash and Cash Equivalents.

We consider all highly liquid investments with an initial maturity of 90 days or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. We maintain such funds in overnight cash deposits.

Property and Equipment.

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets or the term of the related lease, whichever is shorter. Estimates of useful lives are as follows:

	Estimated useful lives
Machinery and equipment	2-5 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of lease term or 5 years
Computer software	3 years

Inventories.

We record inventories at the lower of standard cost (which generally approximates actual cost on a first-in, first-out basis) or market value. On a quarterly basis, we analyze inventories on a part-by-part basis. The carrying value of inventory is adjusted for excess and obsolete inventory based on inventory age, shipment history and the forecast of demand over a specific future period. At the point of loss recognition, a new lower cost basis for that inventory is established and subsequent changes in facts and circumstances do not result in the restoration or increase in that new cost basis. The semiconductor markets that we serve are volatile and actual results may vary from forecast or other assumptions, potentially affecting our assessment of excess and obsolete inventory which could have a material effect on our results of operations.

Long-Lived Assets.

We evaluate our long-lived assets, including property and equipment, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of these assets may not be recoverable. We recognize an impairment loss when the net book value of such assets exceeds the estimated future undiscounted cash flows attributable to the asset. If impairment is indicated, we write the

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

asset down to its estimated fair value. For all periods presented, we have not recognized any impairment losses on our long-lived assets.

Purchased Intangible Assets.

Purchased intangible assets are amortized over their useful lives unless these lives are determined to be indefinite. Purchased intangible assets with definite lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is computed over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets as follows:

	Years
Developed technology	10
Customer relationships	12
Customer backlog	1
Non-compete agreement	5

Goodwill.

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the sum of the amounts assigned to tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired less liabilities assumed.

We evaluate our goodwill, at a minimum, on an annual basis and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. We perform our annual goodwill impairment test as of November 1 of each year. We last conducted our annual goodwill impairment analysis in the fourth quarter of 2015 and no goodwill impairment was indicated.

When evaluating goodwill for impairment, we may initially perform a qualitative assessment which includes a review and analysis of certain quantitative factors to estimate if a reporting unit's fair value significantly exceeds its carrying value. When the estimate of a reporting unit's fair value appears more likely than not to be less than its carrying value based on this qualitative assessment, we continue to the first step of two steps impairment test. The first step requires a comparison of the fair value of the reporting unit to its net book value, including goodwill. The fair value of the reporting unit is determined based on a weighting of income and market approaches. Under the income approach, we calculate the fair value of a reporting unit based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. Under the market approach, we estimate the fair value based on market multiples of revenue or earnings for comparable companies. Determining the fair value of a reporting unit is judgmental in nature and involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions include revenue growth rates and operating margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rates, and future economic and market conditions and determination of appropriate market comparables. We base these fair value estimates on reasonable assumptions that are unpredictable and inherently uncertain. Actual future results may differ from those estimates. A potential impairment exists if the fair value of the reporting unit is lower than its net book value. The second step of the process is only performed if a potential impairment exists, and it involves determining the difference between the fair values of the reporting unit's net assets, other than goodwill, and the fair value of the reporting unit, and, if the difference is less than the net book value of goodwill, an impairment charge is recorded. In the event that we determine that the

value of goodwill has become impaired, we record a charge for the amount of impairment during the fiscal quarter in which the determination is made. We operate in one reporting unit.

Research and Development Expenses.

Research and development expenditures are expensed as incurred.

Stock-based Compensation.

We account for stock-based compensation using the fair value method. We determine fair value for stock options awarded to employees at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, which requires us to make various assumptions, including the fair value of the underlying common stock, expected future share price volatility and expected term. We determine the fair value of stock options awarded to non-employees at each vesting date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, and re-measure fair value at each reporting period until the services required under the arrangement are completed. Fair value is recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period. We are required to estimate the expected forfeiture rate and only recognize expense for those stock-based awards expected to vest. We estimate the forfeiture rate based on historical experience of our stock-based awards that are granted, exercised and cancelled. If the actual forfeiture rate is

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

materially different from our estimate, stock-based compensation expense in future periods could be significantly different from what was recorded in the current period.

Concentration of Risk.

Our products are primarily manufactured, assembled and tested by third-party foundries and other contractors in Asia and we are heavily dependent on a single foundry in Taiwan for the manufacture of wafers and a single contractor in the Philippines for assembly and testing of our products. We do not have long-term agreements with either of these suppliers. A significant disruption in the operations of these parties would adversely impact the production of our products for a substantial period of time, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivables. We place substantially all of our cash and cash equivalents on deposit with a reputable, high credit quality financial institution in the United States of America. We believe that the bank that holds substantially all of our cash and cash equivalents is financially sound and, accordingly, subject to minimal credit risk. Deposits held with the bank may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits.

We generally do not require collateral or other security in support of accounts receivable. We periodically review the need for an allowance for doubtful accounts by considering factors such as historical experience, credit quality, the age of the accounts receivable balances and current economic conditions that may affect a customer's ability to pay. As a result of our favorable collection experience and customer concentration, there was no allowance for doubtful accounts as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Customer concentrations as a percentage of revenue were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016		2015		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016		2015	
Customer A	15 %	13	%		15 %	15	%	
Customer B	13 %	*			*		*	
Customer C	11 %	12	%		13 %	*		
Customer D	*	10	%		*		*	

* less than 10%

Customer concentrations as a percentage of gross accounts receivable were as follows:

	June 30,		December	
	2016		31,	
			2015	
Customer A	16	%	14	%
Customer B	10	%	13	%
Customer C	10	%	10	%
Customer D	10	%	16	%

*less than 10%

Net Loss per Share.

Basic net loss per share is calculated by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, without consideration for potentially dilutive securities. Diluted net loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares and potentially dilutive common stock equivalents outstanding for the period determined using the treasury-stock and if-converted methods. For purposes of the diluted net loss per share calculation, common stock options, restricted stock units, and warrants are considered to be potentially dilutive securities.

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Loss Contingencies.

We are or have been subject to claims arising in the ordinary course of business. We evaluate contingent liabilities, including threatened or pending litigation, for potential losses. If the potential loss from any claim or legal proceedings is considered probable and the amount can be estimated, we accrue a liability for the estimated loss. Because of uncertainties related to these matters, accruals are based upon the best information available. For potential losses for which there is a reasonable possibility (meaning the likelihood is more than remote but less than probable) that a loss exists, we will disclose an estimate of the potential loss or range of such potential loss or include a statement that an estimate of the potential loss cannot be made. As additional information becomes available, we reassess the potential liability related to pending claims and litigation and may revise our estimates, which could materially impact our consolidated financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements.

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standard Update (“ASU”) 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, creating ASC Topic 606. Upon adoption, this topic supersedes the existing guidance under ASC 605 and aims to simplify the number of requirements to follow for revenue recognition and make revenue recognition more comparable across various entities, industries, jurisdictions and capital markets. There are five core principles: 1. Identify the contract(s) with a customer. 2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract. 3. Determine the transaction price. 4. Allocate the transaction price to performance obligations in the contract. 5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. Additional considerations under this update include: accounting for costs to obtain or fulfill a contract with a customer and additional quantitative and qualitative disclosures. We plan to adopt this guidance effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2017 (including interim reporting periods within those periods), or the first quarter of 2018, and are currently evaluating the impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, Disclosure of Uncertainties About an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. The amendments require management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern and provide guidance on determining when and how to disclose going concern uncertainties in the financial statements. ASU 2014-15 applies to all entities and is effective for annual and interim reporting periods ending after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact that this new guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, “Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs”, which simplifies the presentation of debt issuance costs. ASU 2015-03 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015 and interim periods within those years, with early adoption permitted. We adopted this guidance on our consolidated financial statements with no effect in the first quarter of 2016.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory, amending ASC 330. Upon adoption, this topic supersedes the existing guidance under ASC 330 and aims to simplify the subsequent measurement of inventory. Currently, inventory can be measured at the lower of cost or market, which could result in several potential outcomes, as market could be replacement cost, net realizable value or net realizable value less an approximately normal profit margin. The major amendments would be as follows: 1. Inventory should be measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. 2. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal and transportation. 3. The amendment does not

apply to inventory measured under LIFO or the retail inventory method. 4. The amendment does apply to all other inventory, which includes inventory measured via FIFO or average cost. We plan to adopt this guidance effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2016 (including interim reporting periods within those fiscal years), or the first quarter of 2017, and do not expect it to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases, Topic 842. This ASU requires lease assets and lease liabilities arising from leases, including operating leases, to be recognized on the balance sheet. ASU 2016-02 will become effective for us on January 1, 2019. We are currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation – Stock Compensation, ASC Topic 718: Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. Under this ASU, several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment award transactions are simplified, including: (a) income tax consequences; (b) classification of awards as either equity or liabilities; and (c) classification on the statement of cash flows. We plan to adopt this guidance effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2016 (including interim reporting periods within those periods), or the first quarter of 2017, and are currently evaluating the impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-12, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, Topic 606. The ASU, among other things: (1) clarifies the objective of the collectability criterion for applying paragraph 606-10-25-7; (2) permits an entity to exclude amounts collected from customers for all sales (and other similar) taxes from the transaction price; (3) specifies that the measurement date for noncash consideration is contract inception; (4) provides a practical expedient that permits an entity to reflect the aggregate effect of all modifications that occur before the beginning of the earliest period presented when identifying the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations, determining the transaction price, and allocating the transaction price to the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations; (5) clarifies that a completed contract for purposes of transition is a contract for which all (or substantially all) of the revenue was recognized under legacy GAAP before the date of initial application, and (6) clarifies that an entity that retrospectively applies the guidance in Topic 606 to each prior reporting period is not required to disclose the effect of the accounting change for the period of adoption. We plan to adopt this guidance effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2017 (including interim reporting periods within those periods), or the first quarter of 2018, and are currently evaluating the impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Note 2. Balance Sheet Components.

Accounts Receivable, Net.

Accounts receivable, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accounts receivable	\$ 8,879	\$ 10,936
Allowance for SSD, price protection, right of return and other activities	(3,025)	(4,400)
Total accounts receivable, net	\$ 5,854	\$ 6,536

Inventories.

Inventories consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
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Raw materials	\$ 959	\$ 1,149
Work-in-process	6,556	4,844
Finished goods	1,619	1,375
Total inventories	\$ 9,134	\$ 7,368

For the three months ended June 30, 2016, we realized a benefit of \$0.6 million from the sales of previously reserved products. For the three months ended June 30, 2015, we did not record a write-down nor did we realize a benefit from previously reserved products.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, we realized benefits of \$0.7 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, from the sales of previously reserved products.

Other current assets.

Other current assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Foreign research credit receivable	\$ 1,084	\$ 1,063
Other current assets	140	123
Total other current assets	\$ 1,224	\$ 1,186

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Property and Equipment, Net.

Property and equipment, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Machinery and equipment	\$7,102	\$ 6,627
Furniture and fixtures	77	77
Leasehold improvements	141	141
Computer software	668	668
Construction in progress	2,713	52
Property and equipment, at cost	10,701	7,565
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(7,093)	(6,656)
Property and equipment, net	\$3,608	\$ 909

Depreciation and amortization expense of property and equipment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 was \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

Depreciation and amortization expense of property and equipment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 was \$0.4 million and \$0.8 million, respectively.

Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities.

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accrued sales commission payable	\$ 332	\$ 300
Accrued manufacturing expenses	227	271
Deferred rent	755	196
Other accrued liabilities	538	646
Total accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 1,852	\$ 1,413

Note 3. Fair Value Measurements.

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. We measure financial assets and liabilities at fair value at each reporting period using a fair value hierarchy which requires us to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. A financial instrument's classification within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Three levels of inputs may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1. Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 . Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs other than quoted prices which are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly through market corroboration, for substantially the full term of the financial instruments.

Level 3. Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity and which are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis were as follows:

	Fair Value Measurement at Reporting Date Using Quoted Prices in			
	Active Markets for Identifiable Inputs (Level 1)	Other Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
(in thousands)				
As of June 30, 2016				
Assets:				
Money market funds	\$—	\$ 13,282	\$ —	\$ 13,282
As of December 31, 2015				
Assets:				
Money market funds	\$—	\$ 20,007	\$ —	\$ 20,007

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had no financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Note 4. Purchased Intangible Assets.

In 2012, in connection with our purchase of the serial flash memory product line assets from Atmel Corporation, we recorded \$16.4 million of intangible assets.

Intangible assets were as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2016		Net Carrying Amount
	Gross Carrying Amount (unaudited)	Accumulated Amortization	
Developed technology	\$4,282	\$ 1,607	\$ 2,675
Customer relationships	9,011	2,815	6,196
Customer backlog	2,779	2,779	—
Non-compete agreement	282	212	70
Total intangible assets subject to amortization	\$16,354	\$ 7,413	\$ 8,941

	December 31, 2015		Net Carrying Amount
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	
Developed technology	\$4,282	\$ 1,392	\$ 2,890
Customer relationships	9,011	2,440	6,571
Customer backlog	2,779	2,779	—
Non-compete agreement	282	184	98
Total intangible assets subject to amortization	\$16,354	\$ 6,795	\$ 9,559

We recorded amortization expense related to the acquisition-related intangible assets as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(unaudited)		(unaudited)	
Operating expense category:				
Research and development	\$121	\$121	\$242	\$242
Sales and marketing	188	188	376	376
Total	\$309	\$309	\$618	\$618

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The estimated future amortization expense of acquisition-related intangible assets subject to amortization after June 30, 2016 is as follows (in thousands):

Year Ended December 31,	
2016 (remaining 6 months)	\$618
2017	1,221
2018	1,179
2019	1,179
2020	1,179
Thereafter	3,565
Total	\$8,941

Note 5. Borrowings.

Bridge Bank Loan.

In October 2013, we entered into the Business Financing Agreement (the “BFA”) with Bridge Bank N.A. The BFA consisted of both a revolving credit facility under which we were permitted to borrow up to 80% of eligible accounts receivable but not to exceed \$7.5 million and a term loan in the amount of \$9.0 million. Interest on the revolving credit facility accrued at the bank’s prime rate, which under the BFA could not have been less than 3.25%, plus 1.25% while interest on the term loan accrues at the bank’s prime rate plus 3%. Under the term loan, we were required to make interest only payments through April 2014 and principal payments of \$300,000 monthly thereafter plus interest. Borrowings under the BFA were secured by all of our assets and were subject to certain financial covenants, including maintaining minimum levels of EBITDA on a quarterly basis and a certain minimum asset coverage ratio based on the ratio of unrestricted cash plus certain accounts receivable to total outstanding under the agreement.

In October 2014, we were not in compliance with certain financial covenants. As a result, in October 2014, we entered into the First Business Financing Modification Agreement (the “BFA Modification”) under which the covenant defaults were waived. The BFA Modification (i) increased the interest rate charged on the term loan from the bank’s prime rate plus 3% to the bank’s prime rate plus 4% and would have declined to the bank’s prime rate plus 3% upon the raising of additional equity of not less than \$2.5 million, (ii) required us to continue to maintain certain minimum levels of EBITDA and asset coverage ratios, (iii) required us to maintain unrestricted cash of not less than \$4.25 million until that point at which we either receive additional equity of not less than \$5.0 million or maintain a debt service coverage ratio of not less than 1.00 to 1.00 (based on the ratio of EBITDA to current portion of total amounts outstanding under the BFA Modification plus period-to-date interest expense payments) for two consecutive quarters.

In addition, under the BFA the bank was paid a facility fee of \$82,500 at closing. Under the BFA Modification, the bank was paid an additional facility fee of \$50,000 and received a warrant to purchase 1,488 shares of our Series E convertible preferred stock. The facility fees and the value of the warrant, \$0.1 million, were recorded as a debt discount and have been amortized over the life of the agreement. Amortization of debt discount was \$0.1 million in

2015.

Borrowings of \$10.9 million under this facility were repaid in full in April 2015.

Opus Bank Term Loan.

In April 2015, we entered into a three-year \$15.0 million credit agreement, or the term loan facility. The agreement provides for a senior secured term loan facility, in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$15.0 million to be used for general corporate purposes including working capital, to repay certain indebtedness and for capital expenditures and other expenses. Interest will accrue on any outstanding borrowings at a rate equal to (a) the higher of (i) the prime rate (as publicly announced from time to time by the Wall Street Journal) and (ii) 3.25% plus (b) (i) 1.00% if our cash equivalents are greater than 125% of the outstanding principal of our borrowings under the term loan facility, or (ii) 2.00% if our cash and cash equivalents are less than or equal to 125% of such borrowings. Indebtedness we incur under this agreement is secured by substantially all of our assets and the agreement contains financial covenants requiring us to maintain a monthly asset coverage ratio after September 30, 2015 of not less than 1.10 to 1.00, and quarterly adjusted EBITDA (measured on a trailing three-month basis) of \$1 through June 30, 2016 and increasing to higher levels thereafter. Under the agreement, the quarterly EBITDA covenant is not applicable if the asset coverage ratio is met at all times during any particular quarter. The agreement contains customary affirmative and negative covenants, including covenants that limit or restrict our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, grant liens, make investments, repurchase stock, pay dividends, transfer assets, merge or consolidate and make acquisitions. Upon an occurrence of an event of default, we could be required to pay

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

interest on all outstanding obligations under the agreement at a rate of five percent above the otherwise applicable interest rate, and the lender may accelerate our obligations under the agreement. As of June 30, 2016, we were in compliance with all financial covenants and restrictions and had borrowings of \$11.0 million outstanding. We may not draw additional funds under the term loan facility and our borrowings mature on April 30, 2018.

In connection with the term loan facility, Opus Bank received a warrant to purchase 31,897 shares of Series E convertible preferred stock. Upon the completion of our IPO on October 30, 2015 the preferred stock warrants were converted into 315,282 of our common stock warrants. In addition, we paid financing costs of \$0.1 million. The financing costs and the value of the warrant, \$0.9 million, were recorded as a debt discount and are being amortized over the life of the agreement. Amortization of debt discount was \$0.2 million for the six months ended in June 30, 2016. As of June 30, 2016, the remaining unamortized debt discount was \$0.4 million.

Outstanding borrowings consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Term loan, current	\$5,713	\$ 5,606
Term loan, non-current	4,929	7,814
Total	\$10,642	\$ 13,420

Future repayments on outstanding borrowings (excluding unamortized discount of \$0.4 million as of June 30, 2016) are as follows (in thousands):

Year ending December 31,	
2016 (remaining 6 months)	\$3,000
2017	6,000
2018	2,000
	\$11,000

Interest expense incurred under our borrowings was \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively.

Interest expense incurred under our borrowings was \$0.3 million and \$0.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively.

Note 6. Segment Information.

We operate in one business segment, application-specific and feature-rich, ultra-low power NVM products. Our chief decision-maker, the President and Chief Executive Officer, evaluates our performance based on company-wide consolidated results. Revenue is evaluated based on product category and by geographic region.

Product revenue from customers is designated based on the geographic region to which the product is delivered. Revenue by geographic region was as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016 2015 (unaudited)		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 2015 (unaudited)	
United States	\$1,197	\$1,806	\$2,907	\$3,981
Rest of Americas	67	176	271	334
Europe	1,303	1,055	2,847	2,525
Asia Pacific	7,651	7,472	14,249	13,261
Rest of world	64	91	184	189
Total	\$10,282	\$10,600	\$20,458	\$20,290

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Long-lived assets are attributed to the geographic region where they are located. Long-lived assets by geographic region were as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2016 (unaudited)	December 31, 2015
United States	\$ 3,083	\$ 369
Asia Pacific	523	538
Europe	2	2
Total property and equipment, net	\$ 3,608	\$ 909

Note 7. Commitments and Contingencies.

Operating Leases.

On November 2, 2015, the Company extended the lease for its headquarters by six months to July 2016 by entering into that certain Amendment to Commercial Sublease, dated November 2, 2015, between the Company and eGain Corporation. The Amendment provides for a base rent during the extension period of \$47,087 per month. Subsequently, we extended the lease to August 31, 2016.

Additionally, on November 2, 2015, the Company entered into a lease with Peterson Ridge LLC pursuant to which the Company has leased a new headquarters facility, consisting of an aggregate of approximately 34,000 square feet of space in Santa Clara, California. The initial term of the lease commenced on November 2, 2015 and is scheduled to end on July 31, 2023 and may be extended, at the Company's option, for an additional five-year period following the initial lease term.

Pursuant to the lease, monthly base rental payments due under the lease are expected to be approximately \$93,000 per month between August 1, 2016 and February 27, 2017, with annual increases of approximately 3% thereafter. The Company must also pay for certain other operating costs under the lease, including operating expenses, taxes, assessments, insurance, utilities, securities and property management fees. Peterson Ridge LLC is obligated to reimburse the Company for up to \$2,521,051 of the Company's out-of-pocket costs associated with any tenant improvements, as defined in the lease.

Rent expense under operating leases was \$0.5 million and \$1.0 million for three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively.

Rent expense under operating leases was \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million for three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively.

	Total	Remaining 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter
	(in thousands)						
Operating leases	\$8,815	\$ 601	\$1,170	\$1,177	\$1,213	\$1,249	\$ 3,405

Capital Leases.

We have entered into various lease agreements for equipment and software under capital leases with terms of between 24 to 48 months. The equipment and software under the leases are collateral for the lease obligations and are included within property and equipment, net, on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. There is no future minimum commitments for capital leases as of June 30, 2016.

Obligations under capital leases are included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Equipment acquired under capital leases is included in property and equipment, net and consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2016 (unaudited)	December 31, 2015
Computer software	\$ 108	\$ 108
Office equipment	49	49
Production equipment	44	44
Total	201	201
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(201)	(189)
Property and equipment, net	\$ —	\$ 12

Purchase Commitments.

As of June 30, 2016, we had purchase commitments with our third-party foundries of \$3.1 million due within one year, \$0.9 million for a licensing and development agreement, and \$9.0 million in conjunction with an agreement with TowerJazz Panasonic Semiconductor Company.

Litigation.

We may be subject to legal proceedings, claims and litigation, including intellectual property litigation, arising in the ordinary course of business. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties and outcomes and are not predictable with assurance. We accrue amounts that we believe are adequate to address any liabilities related to legal proceedings and other loss contingencies that we believe will result in a probable loss that is reasonably estimable.

Indemnification.

During the normal course of business, we may make certain indemnities, commitments and guarantees which may include intellectual property indemnities to certain of our customers in connection with the sales of our products and indemnities for liabilities associated with the infringement of other parties' technology based upon our products. Our exposure under these indemnification provisions is generally limited to the total amount paid by a customer under the agreement. However, certain agreements include indemnification provisions that could potentially expose us to losses in excess of the amount received under the agreement. In addition, we indemnify our officers, directors and certain key employees while they are serving in good faith in such capacities.

We have not recorded any liability for these indemnities, commitments and guarantees in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Where necessary, we accrue for losses for any known contingent liabilities, including those that may arise from indemnification provisions, when future payment is probable.

Note 8. Common Stock, Common Stock Warrants and Stock Option Plan.

Common Stock.

We were authorized to issue 100,000,000 shares of common stock with \$0.0001 par value per share as of December 31, 2015 and 6,666,666 shares of common stock with no par value per share as of December 31, 2014. Each holder of common stock is entitled to one vote per share. The holders of common stock are also entitled to receive dividends, when and if declared by our Board of Directors.

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Common Stock Reserved for Future Issuance.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had reserved shares of common stock for future issuances as follows:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Warrants to purchase common stock	411,514	411,514
Stock option plan:		
Options outstanding	988,059	796,356
Options available for future grants	1,608,645	1,814,846
Shares available for ESPP	149,747	149,747
Total	3,157,965	3,172,463

Upon completion of our IPO on October 30, 2015 all outstanding shares of our preferred stock were converted into 9,114,739 shares of common stock.

Common Stock Warrants.

The following common stock warrants were outstanding as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 and were the result of a conversion of preferred stock warrants upon the completion of our IPO on October 30, 2015.

Total amount of securities issuable			
under the outstanding warrants	Exercise Price	Issuance Date	Expiration Date
7,378	\$ 12.20	2010	2017
74,141	\$ 31.35	2012-2013	2019
329,995	\$ 2.38	2014-2015	2022-2024
411,514			

Common stock warrants are exercisable at the option of the holder any time after the date of issuance into shares of our common stock. The aggregate amount of shares of common stock that would be issued is determined by dividing

the exercisable price by the conversion price applicable on the date of conversion multiplied by the number of warrants exercised.

Employee Benefit Plans

2007 Equity Incentive Plan.

In 2007, our Board of Directors and shareholders approved the 2007 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2007 Plan”) under which 272,727 shares of common stock were reserved and available for the issuance of stock options and restricted stock to eligible participants. The 2007 Plan was subsequently amended to increase the number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the 2007 Plan to 787,878 and during the year ended December 31, 2015, the number of shares reserved for issuance under the 2007 Plan was increased to 2,651,515. Options and restricted stock awards were granted at a price per share not less than the 85% of the fair value at the date of grant or award, respectively. Restricted stock awarded to persons controlling more than 10% of our stock were granted at a price per share not less than the 100% of the fair value at the date of the award. Options that were granted to new employees generally vest over a four-year period with 25% vesting at the end of one year and the remaining to vest monthly thereafter, while options that were granted to existing employees generally vest over a four-year period. Options granted generally are exercisable up to 10 years from the date of grant. As of October 26, 2015, no shares were available for grant under the 2007 Plan and all outstanding options continue to be governed and remain outstanding in accordance with their existing terms under the 2007 Plan. In addition, any shares subject to outstanding awards under the 2007 Plan that are issuable upon the exercise of options that expire or become unexercisable for any reason without having been exercised in full will be available for future grant and issuance under the 2015 Plan (as defined below).

2015 Equity Incentive Plan

In September 2015, our Board of Directors adopted, and in October 2015 our stockholders approved, our 2015 Equity Incentive Plan. The 2015 Equity Incentive Plan became effective on the date immediately prior to the date of our initial public offering. As a result, 1,813,272 shares of common stock previously reserved but unissued under the 2007 Plan on the effective date of the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan became reserved for issuance under our 2015 Equity Incentive Plan, and we ceased granting awards under our 2007

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Plan. The number of shares reserved for issuance under our 2015 Equity Incentive Plan will increase automatically on the first day of January of each of 2016 through 2025 by the number of shares equal to 4% of the total outstanding shares of our common stock as of the immediately preceding December 31. However, our Board of Directors may reduce the amount of the increase in any particular year.

Our 2015 Equity Incentive Plan authorizes the award of stock options, restricted stock awards, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock units (“RSU’s”), performance awards and stock bonuses. No person will be eligible to receive more than 2,000,000 shares in any calendar year under our 2015 Equity Incentive Plan other than a new employee of ours, who will be eligible to receive no more than 4,000,000 shares under the plan in the calendar year in which the employee commences employment. The aggregate number of shares of our common stock that may be subject to awards granted to any single non-employee director pursuant to the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan in any calendar year shall not exceed 300,000. Our 2015 Equity Incentive Plan provides that no more than 25,000,000 shares will be issued as incentive stock options.

2015 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In September 2015, our Board of Directors adopted, and in October 2015 our stockholders approved, our 2015 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (“ESPP”). The 2015 Employee Stock Purchase Plan became effective on the date of our initial public offering. We reserved 150,000 shares of our common stock for issuance under our 2015 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. The number of shares reserved for issuance under our 2015 Employee Stock Purchase Plan will increase automatically on the first day of January following the first offering date by the number of shares equal to 1% of the total outstanding shares of our common stock as of the immediately preceding December 31 (rounded to the nearest whole share). However, our Board of Directors may reduce the amount of the increase in any particular year. The aggregate number of shares issued over the term of our 2015 Employee Stock Purchase Plan will not exceed 2,250,000 shares of our common stock.

Under our 2015 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, eligible employees will be able to acquire shares of our common stock by accumulating funds through payroll deductions. Eligible employees will be able to select a rate of payroll deduction up to 15% of their base cash compensation. The purchase price for shares of our common stock purchased under our 2015 Employee Stock Purchase Plan will be 85% of the lesser of the fair market value of our common stock on (i) the first trading day of the applicable offering period and (ii) the last trading day of each purchase period in the applicable offering period. Except for the first offering period, each offering period will run for no more than six months, with purchases occurring every six months. The first offering period began upon the effective date of our IPO and will end on June 30, 2016. On May 25, 2016, the Board of Directors extended the initial offering period to July 29, 2016. Subsequent purchase periods will be 6 months in duration beginning on August 1, 2016.

No participant will have the right to purchase shares of our common stock in an amount that has a fair market value greater than \$25,000, determined as of the first day of the applicable purchase period, for each calendar year in which that right is outstanding. In addition, no participant will be permitted to purchase more than 2,500 shares during any one purchase period or a lesser amount as determined by our compensation committee.

Our 2015 Employee Stock Purchase Plan will continue until the earlier to occur of its termination by our Board of Directors, the issuance of all shares reserved for issuance under it or the tenth anniversary of its effective date.

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

A summary of stock option and restricted stock units activity under the 2007 Plan and the 2015 Plan is as follows:

	Stock Options		Weighted-	
	Weighted-	Average	Weighted-	Average
	Average	Remaining	Contractual	Aggregate
	Exercise	Term	Intrinsic	Intrinsic
	Shares	Price	(Years)	Value
	(aggregate intrinsic value in thousands)			
Outstanding as of December 31, 2014	604,412	\$ 1.57	6.8	\$ —
Granted	202,662	5.18		
Exercised	(5,952)	1.67		
Canceled	(4,766)	2.31		
Outstanding as of December 31, 2015	796,356	\$ 2.49	6.5	\$ 4,157
Granted	217,900	3.48		
Exercised	(12,924)	1.80		
Canceled	(13,273)	3.67		
Outstanding as of June 30, 2016	988,059	\$ 2.71	6.9	\$ 563
Options vested and expected to vest as of June 30, 2016	966,736	\$ 2.67	6.8	\$ 590
Options vested and exercisable as of June 30, 2016	617,743	\$ 2.03	5.4	\$ 772

	Restricted stock units		Weighted-	
	Weighted-	Average	Weighted-	Average
	Average	Remaining	Contractual	Aggregate
	Grant	Term	Intrinsic	Intrinsic
	Date	(Years)	Value	Value
	Shares	Fair Value	Term (Years)	Value
	(aggregate intrinsic value in thousands)			
Outstanding as of December 31, 2014	—	—	—	—
Granted	880,072	\$ 5.95	—	—
Released	—	—	—	—
Forfeited/expired	(5,564)	5.95	—	—
Outstanding as of December 31, 2015	874,508	\$ 5.95	1.8	\$ 6,742
Granted	69,414	4.82	—	—

Released	—	—	—	—
Forfeited/expired	(9,899)	5.58	—	—
Outstanding as of June 30, 2016	934,023	\$ 5.87	1.4	\$ 3,064

Note 9. Stock-based Compensation.

We record stock-based compensation based on fair value as of the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. We recognize such costs as compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the employee's requisite service period, which is generally four years. Our valuation assumptions are as follows:

Fair value of common stock. Prior to our IPO in October 2015, we estimated the fair value of our common stock using various valuation methodologies, including valuation analyses performed by third-party valuation firms. After the initial public offering, we used the publicly quoted price as the fair value of our common stock.

Risk-free interest rate. We base the risk-free interest rate used in the Black-Scholes option-pricing model on the implied yield available on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with an equivalent expected term of the options for each option group.

Expected term. The expected term represents the period that our stock-based awards are expected to be outstanding. The expected term assumption is based on the simplified method in which the expected term is equal to the average of the stock-based award's weighted-average vesting period and its contractual term. We expect to continue using the simplified method until sufficient information about historical behavior is available.

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Volatility. We determine volatility based on the historical stock volatilities of a group of publicly listed guideline companies over a period equal to the expected terms of the options, as we do not have sufficient trading history to determine the volatility of our common stock.

Dividend yield. We have never declared or paid any cash dividend and do not currently plan to pay a cash dividend in the foreseeable future. Consequently, we used an expected dividend yield of zero.

The following table summarizes the weighted-average assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to determine fair value of stock options:

We granted 217,900 stock options during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. We granted 145,731 stock options during the three and six months ended June 30, 2015.

The following table presents the effects of stock-based compensation for stock options, RSU's and ESPP shares during the periods (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016		Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	
	(unaudited)		(unaudited)	
Cost of revenue	\$20	\$ 2	\$38	\$ 3
Research and development	259	27	514	41
Sales and marketing	175	14	344	21
General and administrative	366	27	733	47
Total	\$820	\$ 70	\$1,629	\$112

Stock-based compensation expense capitalized to inventories was not material during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

We did not realize any income tax benefit from stock option exercises in either of the periods presented due to recurring losses and valuation allowances.

As of June 30, 2016, the total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options, net of estimated forfeitures, was approximately \$0.5 million, and this amount is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2 years.

As of June 30, 2016, the total unrecognized compensation cost related to RSU's and ESPP was \$4.4 million and \$32,000, respectively, and these amounts are expected to be recognized over 1.6 years and 0.1 years, respectively.

Note 10. Income Taxes.

We recorded an income tax provision of \$17,000 and \$22,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. We recorded an income tax provision of \$31,000 and \$71,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The income tax provision is comprised of estimates of current taxes due in domestic and foreign jurisdictions. The income tax provision reflects tax expense associated with state income tax, foreign taxes, uncertain tax positions and tax expense related to the recording of a deferred tax liability that results from the amortization for income tax purposes of acquisition-related goodwill. The decrease in the tax provision between 2016 and 2015 is primarily due to a decrease in foreign taxes and deferred tax expense associated with our deferred tax liability.

As of June 30, 2016, our deferred tax assets are fully offset by a valuation allowance except in those jurisdictions where it is determined that a valuation allowance is not required. Accounting for income taxes provides for the recognition of deferred tax assets if realization of such assets is more likely than not. Based on the weight of available evidence, which includes historical operating performance, reported cumulative net losses since inception and difficulty in accurately forecasting our future results, we provided a full valuation allowance against our net U.S. deferred tax assets. We reassess the need for our valuation allowance on a quarterly basis. If it is later determined that a portion or all of the valuation allowance is not required, it generally will be a benefit to the income tax provision in the period that such determination is made.

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

We evaluate tax positions for recognition using a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, and those tax positions eligible for recognition are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon the effective settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. We believe that we have provided adequate reserves for our income tax uncertainties in all open tax years. The Company does not anticipate a material change in the total amount or composition of its unrecognized tax benefits within the 12 months of June 30, 2016.

We file tax returns in the United States for federal, California, and other states. All tax years remain open to examination for both federal and state purposes as a result of our net operating loss and credit carryforwards. We file foreign tax returns in the United Kingdom, France, China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. These tax years remain open to examination, except for 2011 and prior years in France.

Note 11. Net Loss Per Share.

The following outstanding common stock equivalents were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share for the periods presented because including them would have been antidilutive:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
	2015	2015	2015	2015
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Shares not used in computing net loss per share as considered anti-dilutive:				
Preferred stock	-	9,114,739	-	9,114,739
Stock options	988,059	744,855	988,059	744,855
Preferred stock warrants	-	112,532	-	112,532
Common stock warrants	411,514	218,618	411,514	218,618
Restricted stock units	934,023	-	934,023	-
	2,333,596	10,190,744	2,333,596	10,190,744

Note 12. Other Income (Expense), Net.

Other income (expense), net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Revaluation of convertible preferred stock warrant liability	\$-	\$72	\$-	\$81
Other income (expense)	(33)	335	(11)	208
Other income (expense), net	\$(33)	\$407	\$(11)	\$289

Note 13. Subsequent Events.

On July 7, 2016, the Company entered into a business financing agreement (“Credit Facility”) with a financial institution. The Credit Facility provides for (i) a term loan of up to \$18.0 million and (ii) a revolving credit line advance in the aggregate amount of the lower of (x) \$2.0 million and (y) 80% of certain of the Company’s receivables. The term loan made pursuant to the Credit Facility bears interest at a rate per annum equal to the greater of the prime rate or 3.5%, plus 0.75%, and matures in June 2019. The Company is also required to pay a facility fee of \$150,000 upon entry into the Credit Facility and an additional \$10,000 on July 7, 2017. The Company will make interest-only payments on the term loan from July 2016 through September 2016 and will make interest payments and principal payments in 33 equal monthly installments starting October 2016. Indebtedness we incur under this agreement is secured by substantially all assets of the Company and any domestic subsidiaries, subject to certain customary exceptions.

The Credit Facility contains customary representations and warranties and affirmative and negative covenants. Among other negative covenants, the Company may not permit the ratio of the balance of unrestricted cash deposited at the financial institution to

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

the total amounts owed with respect to the term loan to be less than 1.15 to 1.00. Upon an occurrence of an event of default, we could be required to pay interest on all outstanding obligations under the agreement at a rate of five percent above the otherwise applicable interest rate, and the lender may accelerate our obligations under the agreement.

Concurrently, on July 7, 2016, the Company terminated its term loan facility with another financial institution. In connection with termination and new borrowings under the new Credit Facility, the Company paid off all outstanding borrowings, accrued interest, and fees under the term loan facility.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward-looking statements and factors that may affect future results

The discussion below contains forward-looking statements, which are subject to safe harbors under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") and the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act").

Forward-looking statements generally relate to future events or to our future financial or operating performance. You can generally identify forward-looking statements because they contain words such as "may," "might," "will," "should," "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "could," "intend," "target," "projects," "contemplates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "continue" or the negative of these terms or other similar expressions that concern our expectations, strategy, plans or intentions. We have based these forward-looking statements primarily on our current expectations and projections about future events and trends that we believe may affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Except as required by law, we do not undertake any obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect events occurring or circumstances arising after the date of this report. You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. We cannot assure you that the results, events and circumstances reflected in the forward-looking statements will be achieved or occur, and actual results, events or circumstances could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and our actual results, performance, or achievements could differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements on the basis of several factors, including those that we discuss in Risk Factors, set forth in Part II, Item 1A, of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. We encourage you to read that section carefully.

The following is a discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations and should be read together with our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes to condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes to audited consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. In this Quarterly Report, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, "Adesto," "we," "us," and "our" refer to Adesto Technologies Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Overview

We are a leading provider of application-specific and ultra-low power non-volatile memory, or NVM, products. We optimize our NVM products for Internet of Things, or IoT, applications including current and next-generation Internet-connected devices in the consumer, industrial, medical and wearables markets. We combine our NVM design capabilities with proprietary intellectual property and differentiated technology platforms to deliver high-performance products that dramatically reduce the overall energy consumption of our customers' systems and extend battery life. Our products feature embedded intelligence in a small form factor and high reliability.

Our revenue is derived from the sale of our NVM products, primarily our standard serial flash memory products, which represented substantially all of our revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2016. On September 28, 2012, we purchased certain flash memory product assets from Atmel Corporation, or Atmel. The products we acquired as part of the acquisition were approaching the end of their life cycle and experiencing annual revenue declines. While we provide support for these products, we have not invested further in their research and development. Revenue from these legacy products have declined to \$0.3 million from \$1.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. We expect that revenue from these products will continue to decline in the future. Since the acquisition, we have invested in developing new products that are better suited for low-power, high-growth applications, accelerated development of select products and introduced new products based on the acquired technology. In 2013, we introduced the first of our next-generation DataFlash and Fusion Flash products, which have similar functionality to our legacy products, but also offer enhanced features such as ultra-deep power down and wide

supply voltage range operation. Revenue from our next-generation NVM products was \$9.9 million and \$9.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. We had been exclusively developing products based on Conductive Bridging RAM, or CBRAM, technology prior to the acquisition of assets from Atmel. Since then, we have continued to invest our resources into developing and enhancing our families of CBRAM-based products, although revenue associated with these products has not been material to date. We have made and continue to make these upfront investments because we believe that the introduction of any fundamentally new semiconductor technology must necessarily go through a lengthy customer evaluation process and several cycles of improvement in the field before it can be widely adopted or generate material revenue.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, our products were sold to approximately 400 end customers. In general, we work directly with our customers to have our NVM devices designed into and qualified for their products. Although we maintain direct sales, support and development relationships with our customers, once our products are designed into a customer's product, we sell a majority of our products to those customers through distributors. We generated 71% and 65% of our revenue from distributors during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Sales to three distributors generated approximately 37% and 26% of our revenue during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Additionally, we derived approximately 86% and 80% of

our revenue internationally during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, the majority of which was recognized in the Asia Pacific, or APAC, region. Revenue by geography is recognized based on the region to which our products are sold, and not to where the end products are shipped. Our headquarters are located in Sunnyvale, California, with additional sales operations in North America, Europe, the Middle East and Africa, or EMEA, and APAC regions. We recorded revenue of \$10.3 million and \$10.6 million, and net losses of \$4.3 million and \$1.8 million, for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. We recorded revenue of \$20.5 million and \$20.3 million, and net losses of \$5.8 million and \$4.0 million, for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Factors Affecting Our Performance

Product adoption in new markets and applications. We optimize our products to meet the technical requirements of the emerging IoT market. The growth in the IoT market is dependent on many factors, most of which are outside of our control. Should the IoT market not develop or develop more slowly, our financial results could be adversely affected.

Ability to attract and retain customers that make large orders. In 2015, our products were sold to approximately 500 end customers, of which approximately 20 generated more than half our revenue. One end customer accounted for 10% or more of our revenue in 2015. While we expect the composition of our customers to change over time, our business and operating results will depend on our ability to continually target new and retain existing customers that make large orders, particularly those in growth markets which are less dependent on macroeconomic conditions.

Design wins with new and existing customers. We believe our solutions significantly improve the performance and potentially lower the system cost of our customers' designs, particularly if we are part of the early design phase. Accordingly, we work closely with our customers and targeted prospects to understand their product roadmaps and strategies. We consider design wins to be critical to our future success. We define a design win as the successful completion of the evaluation stage, where a customer has tested our product, verified that our product meets its requirements, qualified our NVM device for their products and placed an order for the purchase of our products. The number of our design wins has grown from 32 in 2013 to 65 in 2014 and to 135 in 2015, including 6, 63, and 125 design wins for new products, respectively. We had 86 new design wins during the first six months of 2016. The revenue that we generate, if any, from each design win can vary significantly. Our long-term sales expectations are based on forecasts from customers, internal estimates of customer demand factoring in expected time to market for end customer products incorporating our solutions and associated revenue potential and internal estimates of overall demand based on historical trends.

Pricing, product cost and gross margins of our products. Our gross margin has been and will continue to be affected by a variety of factors, including the timing of changes in pricing, shipment volumes, new product introductions, changes in product mixes, changes in our purchase price of fabricated wafers and assembly and test service costs, manufacturing yields and inventory write downs, if any. In general, newly introduced products and products with higher performance and more features tend to be priced higher than older, more mature products. Average selling prices in the semiconductor industry typically decline as products mature. Consistent with this historical trend, we expect that the average selling prices of our products will decline as they mature. In the normal course of business, we will seek to offset the effect of declining average selling prices on existing products by reducing manufacturing costs and introducing new and higher value-added products. If we are unable to maintain overall average selling prices or offset any declines in average selling prices with realized savings on product costs, our gross margin will decline.

Investment in growth. We have invested, and intend to continue to invest, in expanding our operations, increasing our headcount, developing our products and differentiated technologies to support our growth and expanding our infrastructure. We expect our total operating expenses to increase significantly in the foreseeable future to meet our growth objectives. We plan to continue to invest in our sales and support operations throughout the world, with a

particular focus in the near term of adding additional sales and field applications personnel in APAC to further broaden our support and coverage of our existing customer base, in addition to developing new customer relationships and generating design wins. We also intend to continue to invest additional resources in research and development to support the development of our products and differentiated technologies. Any investments we make in our sales and marketing organization or research and development will occur in advance of experiencing any benefits from such investments, and the return on these investments may be lower than we expect. In addition, as we invest in expanding our operations internationally, our business and results will become further subject to the risks and challenges of international operations, including higher operating expenses and the impact of legal and regulatory developments outside the United States.

Components of Our Results of Operations

Revenue

We derive substantially all of our revenue through the sale of our NVM products to OEMs and ODMs, primarily through distributors. We generated 71% and 65% of our revenue from distributors during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015,

respectively. We recognize revenue from product sales when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists and all other revenue recognition criteria are met. We sell the majority of our products to distributors and generally recognize revenue when we ship the product directly to the distributors.

Because our distributors market and sell their products worldwide, our revenue by geographic location is not necessarily indicative of where our customers' product sales and design win activity occur, but rather of where their manufacturing operations occur.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Margin

Cost of revenue primarily consists of costs paid to our third-party manufacturers for wafer fabrication, assembly and testing of our NVM products, write-downs of inventory for excess and obsolete inventories including write-downs of inventory for products based on CBRAM technology and accruals for future losses on CBRAM wafer purchase commitments to the extent our costs exceed the market price for such products. To a lesser extent, cost of revenue also includes depreciation of test equipment and expenses relating to manufacturing support activities, including personnel-related costs, logistics and quality assurance and shipping.

Our gross margin has been and will continue to be affected by a variety of factors, including the timing of changes in pricing, shipment volumes, new product introductions, changes in product mixes, changes in our purchase price of fabricated wafers and assembly and test service costs, manufacturing yields and inventory write downs, if any. We expect our gross margin to fluctuate over time depending on the factors described above.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses consist of research and development, sales and marketing and general and administrative expense. Personnel-related costs, including salaries, benefits, bonuses and stock-based compensation, are the most significant component of each of our operating expense categories. In addition, in the near term we expect to hire additional personnel, primarily in our selling and marketing functions, and increase research and development expenditures, such as prototype wafers, associated with the implementation of our CBRAM technology in a manufacturing facility in Asia. Accordingly, we expect our operating expenses to increase as we invest in these initiatives.

Research and Development. Our research and development expenses consist primarily of personnel-related costs for the design and development of our products and technologies. Additional research and development expenses include product prototypes, mask costs, external test and characterization expenses, depreciation, amortization of design tool software licenses, amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets and allocated overhead expenses. We also incur costs related to outsourced research and development activities. We expect research and development expenses to increase in absolute dollars for the foreseeable future as we continue to improve our product features, increase our portfolio of solutions and implement our CBRAM manufacturing technology in a new manufacturing facility.

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of personnel-related costs for our sales, business development, marketing, and applications engineering activities, third-party sales representative commissions, promotional and other marketing expenses, amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets and travel expenses. We expect sales and marketing expenses to increase in absolute dollars for the foreseeable future as we continue to expand our direct sales teams, primarily in the Asia Pacific Region, and increase our marketing activities.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel-related costs, consulting expenses and professional fees. Professional fees principally consist of legal, audit, tax and accounting services. We expect general and administrative expenses to increase in absolute dollars for the foreseeable future as

we hire additional personnel, make improvements to our infrastructure and incur significant additional costs for the compliance requirements of operating as a public company, including higher legal, insurance and accounting expenses.

Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income (expense), net is comprised of interest income (expense) and other income (expense). Interest expense consists of interest on our outstanding debt. Other expense, net consists primarily of the change in fair value of our preferred stock warrant liability and foreign exchange gains or losses. Our foreign currency exchange gains and losses relate to transactions and asset and liability balances denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. We expect our foreign currency gains and losses to continue to fluctuate in the future due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Provision for Income Taxes

Provision for income taxes consists primarily of U.S. federal and state income taxes in the United States and income taxes in certain foreign jurisdictions in which we conduct business. We have a full valuation allowance for deferred tax assets, including net operating loss carryforwards and tax credits related primarily to research and development. We expect to maintain this full valuation allowance for the foreseeable future.

Comparison of the Three and Six months Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands, except percentage data):

Revenue

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Change			Six Months Ended June 30,		Change		
	2016	2015	\$	%		2016	2015	\$	%	
	(unaudited)					(unaudited)				
Revenue	\$10,282	\$10,600	\$(318)	(3)	%	\$20,458	\$20,290	\$168	1	%
Revenue by category of products										
Legacy Products	-	830	(830)	(100)		267	1,738	(1,471)	(85)	
New Products	10,282	9,770	512	5		20,191	18,552	1,639	9	

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
Revenue by geography:					
United States	12%	17%	14%	20%	
Europe	13%	10%	14%	12%	
Asia Pacific	74%	70%	70%	65%	
Rest of world	1%	3%	2%	3%	

Revenue decreased by \$0.3 million, or 3%, during the three months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015. The decrease was due primarily to a decrease in sales of our data flash products. During the first three months of 2016, we began to see a slowdown in customer orders that we believe is due to reduced consumer demand in our end markets. This slowdown continued in the three months ended June 30, 2016 and may persist in future periods.

Revenue increased by \$0.2 million, or 1%, during the six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015. The increase was due primarily to an increase in sales of our data flash products in three months ended March 31, 2016.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Margin

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2016	2015	Change		2016	2015	Change	
	(unaudited)				(unaudited)			
			\$	%			\$	%
Cost of revenue	\$5,548	\$6,406	\$(858)	(13)%	\$10,728	\$12,236	\$(1,508)	(12)%
Gross margin	4,734	4,194	540	13	9,730	8,054	1,676	21

Cost of revenue decreased by \$0.9 million, or 13%, during the three months ended June 30, 2016, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015 due primarily to a reduction in direct manufacturing costs. Cost of revenue decreased by \$1.5 million, or 12%, during the six months ended June 30, 2016, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015 due primarily to a reduction in direct manufacturing costs.

Gross margin increased by \$0.5 million during the three months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015 due primarily to improvements in our cost structure and a reduction in direct manufacturing expenses.

Gross margin increased by \$1.7 million during the six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015 due to improvements in our cost structure, favorable product mix, and an increase in sales of data flash products.

Operating Expenses

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016 2015 (unaudited)				Change \$ %	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 2015 (unaudited)				Change \$ %
Operating expenses:										
Research and development	\$4,200	\$3,132	\$1,068	34	%	\$8,137	\$6,096	\$2,041	33	%
Sales and marketing	2,842	2,086	756	36		5,445	4,063	1,382	34	
General and administrative	1,690	822	868	106		3,398	1,670	1,728	103	
Gain from settlement with former foundry supplier	-	-	-	-		(1,962)	-	(1,962)	NM	
Total operating expenses	\$8,732	\$6,040	\$2,692	45	%	\$15,018	\$11,829	\$3,189	27	%

Research and Development. Research and development expense increased by \$1.1 million during the three months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015, due to personnel-related expenses of \$0.4 million, an increase in materials and supplies of \$0.4 million, and an increase of facilities costs of \$0.2 million. Research and development expense increased by \$2.0 million during the six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015, due to personnel-related expenses of \$0.7 million, an increase in materials, supplies and third party project expenses of \$0.6 million, an increase in expenses for outsourced research and development activities, which consisted primarily of fees for professional consultants, of \$0.3 million, and an increase in facilities expense of \$0.4 million.

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expense increased by \$0.8 million during the three months ended June 30, 2016, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015, mainly due to personnel-related expenses. Sales and marketing expense increased by \$1.4 million during the six months ended June 30, 2016, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015, mainly due to personnel-related expenses.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses increased by \$0.9 million during the three months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015, mainly due to personnel-related expenses of \$0.7 million and insurance costs of \$0.2 million. General and administrative expenses increased by \$1.7 million during the six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015, mainly due to personnel-related expenses of \$1.3 million and public company-related costs, including insurance, of \$0.5 million.

Gain from settlement with a former foundry supplier. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, we recognized a non-cash gain of \$2.0 million resulting from settlement of a disputed liability with a former foundry supplier. We did not recognize a similar gain or loss during the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Other Income (Expense), Net

Three Months Ended June 30,		Change		Six Months Ended June 30,		Change	
2016	2015	\$	%	2016	2015	\$	%

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	(unaudited)				(unaudited)			
Interest expense, net	\$(224)	(305)	\$81	27 %	\$(482)	\$(486)	\$4	1 %
Other income (expense), net	(33)	407	(440)	(108)	(11)	289	(300)	(104)
Total other income (expense), net	\$(257)	\$102	\$(359)	(352)%	\$(493)	\$(197)	\$(296)	(150)%

Interest expense, net decreased by \$81,000 and \$4,000 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, due to decreased levels of debt outstanding.

Other income, net decreased by \$0.4 million during the three months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015 due primarily to a settlement in June 2015 with Atmel regarding certain funds held in escrow in connection with our purchase of assets from them.

Other income, net decreased by \$0.3 million during the six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015 due primarily to a settlement in June 2015 with Atmel regarding certain funds held in escrow in connection with our purchase of assets from them.

Provision for Income Taxes

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016				Six Months Ended June 30, 2016			
	2016	2015	\$	%	2016	2015	\$	%
	(unaudited)				(unaudited)			
Provision for income taxes	\$ 17	\$ 22	\$(5)	(23)%	\$ 31	\$ 71	\$(40)	(56)%

Provision for income taxes decreased by \$5,000 and \$40,000 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 due to a reduction in tax expense related to our foreign subsidiaries and deferred tax expense related to our deferred tax liability.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since inception, we have funded our operations primarily with gross proceeds from the sale of an aggregate of \$78.5 million of convertible preferred stock, \$22.5 million of term debt associated with the acquisition of the certain flash memory product assets from Atmel Corporation, net proceeds from our IPO on October 30, 2015 of \$22.1 million and borrowings under our current Credit Facility of \$19.6 million. Our principal source of liquidity as of June 30, 2016 consisted of cash and cash equivalents of \$14.1 million. We did not have any borrowing capacity available under our term loan facility as of June 30, 2016. Our outstanding borrowings under this facility as of June 30, 2016 were \$11.0 million. Substantially all of our cash and cash equivalents are held in the United States.

We believe our existing cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs over the next 12 months. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our growth rate, the timing and extent of our spending to support research and development activities, the timing and cost of establishing additional sales and marketing capabilities, the introduction of new and enhanced products and our costs to implement new manufacturing technologies. In the event that additional financing is required from outside sources, we may not be able to raise it on terms acceptable to us or at all. Any additional debt financing obtained by us in the future could also involve restrictive covenants relating to our capital-raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for us to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. Additionally, if we raise additional funds through further issuances of equity, convertible debt securities or other securities convertible into equity, our existing stockholders could suffer significant dilution in their percentage ownership of our company, and any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of holders of our common stock. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms satisfactory to us, when we require it, our ability to continue to grow or support our business and to respond to business challenges could be significantly limited.

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the periods indicated:

Six Months
Ended June 30,
2016 2015

Cash flows used in operating activities	\$(4,836)	\$(3,272)
Cash flows used in investing activities	(1,099)	(107)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	(2,977)	4,038

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Our primary source of cash from operating activities has been from cash collections from our customers. We expect cash inflows from operating activities to be affected by increases in sales and timing of collections. Our primary uses of cash from operating activities have been for personnel costs, investments in research and development and sales and marketing, and inventory procurement. Net cash used in operating activities for the periods presented consisted of net losses adjusted for certain noncash items and changes in working capital. Within changes in working capital, changes in accounts receivable, inventory and accounts payable generally account for the largest adjustments, as we typically use more cash to fund accounts receivable and build inventory as our business grows. Increases in accounts payable typically provides more cash as we do more business with our contract foundries and other third parties, depending on the timing of payments.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, cash used in operating activities was \$4.8 million, primarily from a net loss of \$5.8 million and the impact of a \$2.0 million non-cash gain resulting from a settlement with a former foundry supplier partially offset by non-cash charges of \$1.6 million related to stock-based compensation expense and \$1.0 million related to depreciation and amortization.

During the six months ended June 30, 2015, cash used in operating activities was \$3.3 million, primarily from a net loss of \$4.0 million and net changes in our operating assets and liabilities of \$0.9 million partially offset by non-cash charges of \$1.8 million primarily related to and stock based compensation, depreciation, and amortization.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Our investing activities consist primarily of purchases of property and equipment. We expect to continue to make significant capital expenditures to support continued growth of our business. During the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, cash used in investing activities was \$1.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, due to purchases of equipment and leasehold improvements related to our new headquarter facility in Santa Clara, CA.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash flows from financing activities primarily include proceeds and payments related to our term loans and our credit facilities.

During six months ended June 30, 2016, cash used in financing activities was \$3.0 million due to principal payments on outstanding loan obligations.

During six months ended June 30, 2015, cash provided by financing activities was \$4.0 million due to \$14.9 million of proceeds from the Opus term loan partially offset by repayments of \$10.9 million on the line of credit and term loan held by Bridge Bank.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

During the periods presented, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purpose.

Credit Facility

In April 2015, we entered into a three-year \$15.0 million credit agreement, or the term loan facility. The agreement provides for a senior secured term loan facility, in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$15.0 million to be used for general corporate purposes including working capital, to repay certain indebtedness and for capital expenditures and other expenses. Interest will accrue on any outstanding borrowings at a rate equal to (a) the higher of (i) the prime rate (as publicly announced from time to time by the Wall Street Journal) and (ii) 3.25% plus (b) (i) 1.00% if our cash and cash equivalents are greater than 125% of the outstanding principal of our borrowings under the term loan facility, or (ii) 2.00% if our cash and cash equivalents are less than or equal to 125% of such borrowings. Indebtedness we incur under this agreement is secured by substantially all of our assets and contains financial covenants requiring us to maintain a monthly asset coverage ratio of not less than 1.10 to 1.00, and quarterly adjusted EBITDA (measured on a trailing three-month basis) of \$1 through June 30, 2016 and increasing to higher levels thereafter. Under the agreement, the quarterly EBITDA covenant is not applicable if the asset coverage ratio is met at all times during any particular quarter. The agreement contains customary affirmative and negative covenants, including covenants that limit or restrict our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, grant liens, make investments, repurchase stock, pay dividends, transfer assets, merge or consolidate and make acquisitions. Upon an occurrence of an event of default, we could be required to pay interest on all outstanding obligations under the agreement at a rate of five percent above the otherwise applicable interest rate, and the lender may accelerate our obligations under the agreement. As of June 30, 2016, we were in compliance with all financial covenants and restrictions and had gross borrowings of \$11.0 million outstanding. We may not draw additional funds under the term loan facility and our

borrowings mature on April 30, 2018. On July 7, 2016, we terminated the term loan facility. In connection with termination and new borrowings under the new Credit Facility (as defined below), the Company paid off all outstanding borrowings, accrued interest, and fees under the term loan facility

On July 7, 2016, we entered into a business financing agreement (“Credit Facility”) with a financial institution. The Credit Facility provides for (i) a term loan of up to \$18.0 million and (ii) a revolving credit line advance in the aggregate amount of the lower of (x) \$2.0 million and (y) 80% of certain of our receivables. The term loan made pursuant to the Credit Facility bears interest at a rate per annum equal to the greater of the prime rate and 3.5%, plus 0.75%, and matures in June 2019. We are also required to pay a facility fee of \$150,000 upon entry into the Credit Facility and an additional \$10,000 on July 7, 2017. We will make interest-only payments on the term loan from July 2016 through September 2016 and will make principal and interest payments in 33 equal monthly installments starting October 2016. Indebtedness we incur under this agreement is secured by substantially all of the assets of Adesto and its domestic subsidiaries, subject to certain customary exceptions. The Credit Facility contains customary representations and warranties and affirmative and negative covenants. Among other negative covenants, we may not permit the ratio of the balance

of unrestricted cash deposited at the financial institution to the total amounts owed with respect to the term loan to be less than 1.15 to 1.00. Upon an occurrence of an event of default, we could be required to pay interest on all outstanding obligations under the agreement at a rate of five percent above the otherwise applicable interest rate, and the lender may accelerate our obligations under the agreement.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The following is a summary of our contractual obligations and commitments as of June 30, 2016:

Contractual Obligations	Total (in thousands)	Payments due by period			
		Less than 1 year	1 year – 5 Years	5 Years More than 5 Years	
Operating leases (1)	\$8,815	\$601	\$ 1,170	\$ 3,639	\$ 3,405
Inventory-related commitments (2)	3,121	3,121	—	—	—
Financing arrangements (3)	11,000	3,000	8,000	—	—
Joint Development and Manufacturing Agreement (4)	9,000	3,000	6,000	—	—
Licensing and Development Agreement (5)	900	750	150	—	—
Tenant improvements for new corporate headquarters (6)	2,040	2,040	—	—	—
Total contractual cash obligations	\$34,876	\$12,512	\$ 15,320	\$ 3,639	\$ 3,405

(1) Operating leases primarily relate to our leases of office space with terms expiring through July 31, 2023.

(2) Represents outstanding purchase orders for wafer commitments that we have placed with our suppliers as of June 30, 2016.

(3) Financing arrangements represent debt maturities under our term loan facility.

(4) Represents our commitments under the CBRAM Joint Development and Manufacturing Agreement executed on February 18, 2016 with TowerJazz Panasonic Semiconductor Company.

(5) Represents our commitments under the Licensing and Development Agreement executed on April 21, 2016 with Semitech Semiconductor Pty, Ltd.

(6) Payments for tenant improvements related to our new headquarters facility in Santa Clara, California, net of reimbursement from landlord.

As of June 30, 2016, we had a liability of \$11,000 for uncertain tax positions. In July 2016, we paid off all outstanding borrowings, accrued interest, and fees under the term loan facility with proceeds from our borrowings under the Credit Facility. In July 2016, we borrowed \$19.6 million under the Credit Facility.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management and independent registered public accounting firm did not and were not required to perform an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 in accordance with the provisions of the JOBS Act.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

During the six months ended June 30, 2016 there were no significant changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates as described in the financial statements contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 filed with the SEC on March 30, 2016.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of our business. These risks primarily include foreign exchange rate and interest rate sensitivities as follows:

Foreign Currency Risk

Our results of operations and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The majority of our revenue is denominated in U.S. dollars. Our expenses are generally denominated in the currencies in which our operations are located, which is primarily in the United States and to a lesser extent in EMEA and APAC. Our results of operations and cash flows are, therefore, subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and may be adversely affected in the future due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The effect of a hypothetical 10% change in foreign currency exchanges rates applicable to our business would not have a material impact on our historical consolidated financial statements.

We have not hedged exposures denominated in foreign currencies or used any other derivative financial instruments. Although we transact the substantial majority of our business in U.S. dollars, future fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar may affect the competitiveness of our products and thus may impact our results of operations and cash flows.

Interest Rate Sensitivity

We had cash and cash equivalents of \$14.1 million as of June 30, 2016, consisting of bank deposits and money market funds. Such interest-earning instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk. To date, fluctuations in interest income have not been significant. We also had total outstanding gross debt of \$11.0 million offset by a debt discount of approximately \$0.4 million, as of June 30, 2016. The outstanding debt relates to a term loan.

We do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes and have not used any derivative financial instruments to manage our interest rate risk exposure. We have not been exposed to, nor do we anticipate being exposed to, material risks due to changes in interest rates. Our exposure to interest rates relates to the change in the amounts of interest we must pay on our variable rate borrowings. A hypothetical 10% increase in our borrowing rates would not have a material impact on interest expense on our principal balances as of June 30, 2016.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain “disclosure controls and procedures,” as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act, that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our management, including our CEO and CFO, is responsible for establishing and maintaining our disclosure controls and procedures and determining the existence of a material weakness in such disclosure controls and procedures. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our consolidated financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Our management (with the participation of our CEO and CFO) has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2016. Based on this evaluation, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our CEO and CFO have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are

effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the six months ended June 30, 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Internal control over financial reporting means a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

PART II: OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

We are not currently a party to any legal proceedings which, if determined adversely to us, would individually or in the aggregate have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition or cash flows. We may, from time to time, become involved in legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business and as our business grows, we may become a party to an increasing number of legal proceedings.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including the section titled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our consolidated financial statements and related notes, before making a decision to invest in our common stock. Our business, operating results, financial condition, or prospects could be materially and adversely affected by any of these risks and uncertainties. If any of these risks actually occurs, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you might lose all or part of your investment. Our business, operating results, financial performance, or prospects could also be harmed by risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently do not believe are material.

Risks Related to Our Business and Our Industry

We have a history of losses which may continue in the future, and we cannot be certain that we will achieve or sustain profitability.

We have incurred net losses since our inception. We incurred net losses of \$5.8 million, \$8.4 million, \$8.9 million, and \$8.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. As of June 30, 2016, we had an accumulated deficit of \$88.4 million. We expect to incur significant expenses related to the continued development and expansion of our business, including in connection with our efforts to pursue opportunities in emerging IoT markets, develop and improve upon our products and technology, maintain and enhance our research and development and sales and marketing activities and hire additional personnel. Further, revenue may not grow or revenue may decline for a number of possible reasons, many of which are outside our control, including a decline in demand for our products, increased competition, business conditions that adversely affect the semiconductor memory industry, including reduced demand for products in the end markets that we serve, or our failure to capitalize on growth opportunities. If we fail to generate sufficient revenue to support our operations, we may not be able to achieve or sustain profitability.

We may be unable to match production with customer demand for a variety of reasons including our inability to accurately forecast customer demand or the capacity constraints of contract manufacturers, which could adversely affect our operating results.

We make planning and spending decisions, including determining production levels, production schedules, component procurement commitments, personnel needs and other resource requirements, based on our estimates of product demand and customer requirements. Our products are typically purchased pursuant to individual purchase orders. While our customers may provide us with their demand forecasts, they are not contractually committed to buy any quantity of products beyond purchase orders. Furthermore, many of our customers may increase, decrease, cancel or delay purchase orders already in place without significant penalty. The short-term nature of commitments by our customers and the possibility of unexpected changes in demand for their products reduce our ability to accurately estimate future customer requirements. On occasion, customers may require rapid increases in production, which can strain our resources, necessitate more onerous procurement commitments and reduce our gross margin. If we

overestimate customer demand, we may purchase products that we may not be able to sell, which could result in decreases in our prices or write-downs of unsold inventory. Conversely, if we underestimate customer demand or if sufficient manufacturing capacity was unavailable, we would lose sales opportunities and could lose market share or damage our customer relationships. The rapid pace of innovation in our industry could also render significant portions of our inventory obsolete. Excess or obsolete inventory levels could result in unexpected expenses or write-downs of inventory values that could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our quarterly operating results or other operating metrics may fluctuate significantly, which could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline.

Our quarterly operating results and other operating metrics have fluctuated in the past and may continue to fluctuate from quarter to quarter. We expect that this trend will continue as a result of a number of factors, many of which are outside of our control and may be difficult to predict, including:

- the receipt, reduction, delay or cancellation of orders by large customers;
- the gain or loss of significant customers and distributors;
- the timing and success of our launch of new or enhanced products and those of our competitors;
- market acceptance of our products and our customers' products;
- the level of growth or decline in the IoT market;
- the timing and extent of research and development and sales and marketing expenditures;
- the amount and timing of operating expenses related to the maintenance and expansion of our business, operations and infrastructure;
- changes in our product mix;
- our ability to reduce the manufacturing costs of our products;
 - competitive pressures resulting in lower than expected average selling prices;
- fluctuations in sales by and inventory levels of OEMs and ODMs who incorporate our memory products in their products;
- cyclical and seasonal fluctuations in our markets;
- fluctuations in the manufacturing yields of our third-party contract manufacturers;
- events that impact the availability of production capacity at our third-party subcontractors and other interruptions in the supply chain including due to geopolitical events, natural disasters, materials shortages, bankruptcy or other causes;
- supply constraints for and changes in the cost of the other components incorporated into our customers' products;
- the timing of expenses related to the acquisition of technologies or businesses;
- product rates of return or price concessions in excess of those expected or forecasted;
- costs associated with the repair and replacement of defective products;
- unexpected inventory write-downs or write-offs;
- costs associated with litigation over intellectual property rights and other litigation;
- the length and unpredictability of the purchasing and budgeting cycles of our customers;
- loss of key personnel or the inability to attract qualified engineers; and
- geopolitical events, such as war, threat of war or terrorist actions, or the occurrence of natural disasters.

Any one of the factors above or the cumulative effect of some of the factors above may result in significant fluctuations in our operating results.

The semiconductor memory industry is highly cyclical and our markets may experience significant cyclical fluctuations in demand as a result of changing economic conditions, budgeting and buying patterns of customers and others factors. As a result of these and other factors affecting demand for our products and our results of operations in any given period, the results of any prior quarterly or annual periods should not be relied upon as indicative of our future revenue or operating performance. Fluctuations in our revenue and operating results could also cause our stock price to decline.

We rely on third parties to manufacture, package, assemble and test the semiconductor components comprising our products, which exposes us to a number of risks, including reduced control over manufacturing and delivery timing and potential exposure to price fluctuations, which could result in a loss of revenue or reduced profitability.

As a fabless semiconductor company, we outsource the manufacturing, packaging, assembly and testing of our semiconductor components to third-party foundries and assembly and testing service providers. We use two foundries, United Microelectronics Corporation in Taiwan and XMC in Wuhan, China, for the production of our flash memory products and a single foundry, Altis Semiconductor S.N.C. in France, for our Mavriq and Moneta products. Our primary assembly and testing contractor in 2015 was Amkor Technology, Inc. in Taiwan, Korea and the Philippines. Our wafer probing is performed by King Yuan Electronics Co., Ltd. in Taiwan.

Relying on third-party manufacturing, assembly and testing presents a number of risks, including but not limited to:

- capacity and materials shortages during periods of high demand;
- reduced control over delivery schedules, inventories and quality;
- the unavailability of, or potential delays in obtaining access to, key process technologies;
- the inability to achieve required production or test capacity and acceptable yields on a timely basis;
- misappropriation of our intellectual property;
- the third parties' ability to perform its obligations due to bankruptcy or other financial constraints;
- limited warranties on wafers or products supplied to us; and
- potential increases in prices.

Any of the foregoing risks may affect our ability to meet customer demand. For example, one of our silicon wafer suppliers suddenly declared bankruptcy in December 2013 and abruptly shut down its foundry. As a result, we were unable to fulfill a portion of our customers' orders in 2014 while we transitioned wafer production to a new foundry. Based on the average selling prices then in effect for those wafers, we estimate that the potential loss of revenue exceeded \$10.0 million.

We currently do not have long-term supply contracts with our third-party contract manufacturers for our DataFlash and Fusion Flash products, including United Microelectronics Corporation and Amkor Technology, Inc. Therefore, they are not obligated to perform services or supply components to us for any specific period, in any specific quantities, or at any specific price, except as may be provided in a particular purchase order. During periods of high demand and tight inventories, our third-party foundries and assembly and testing contractors may allocate capacity to the production of other companies' components while reducing deliveries to us, or significantly raise their prices. In particular, they may allocate capacity to other customers that are larger and better financed than us or that have long-term agreements, decreasing the capacity available to us. Shortages of capacity available to us may be caused by the actions of their other, large customers that may be difficult to predict, such as major product launches. If we need other foundries or assembly and test contractors because of increased demand, or if we are unable to obtain timely and adequate deliveries from our providers, we might not be able to cost-effectively and quickly retain other vendors to satisfy our requirements. Because the lead-time needed to establish a relationship with a new third-party supplier could be several quarters, there is no readily available alternative source of supply for any specific component. In addition, the time and expense to qualify a new foundry could result in additional expense, diversion of resources or lost sales, any of which would negatively impact our financial results.

In the event that we expand production of a component to include a new contract manufacturer, as we expect to do with our current and future CBRAM-based products, it may take approximately 18 to 24 months to allow a transition from our current foundry or assembly services provider to the new provider. We may experience difficulty migrating our proprietary CBRAM technology platform and, consequently, may experience reduced yields, delays in component deliveries and increased research and development expense. The inability by us or our third-party manufacturers to effectively and efficiently transition our technology to their infrastructure may adversely affect our operating results

and our gross margin. There can be no assurance that we will be able to find suitable replacements for our third-party contract manufacturers.

If any of our current or future foundry partners or assembly and test subcontractors significantly increases the costs of wafers or other materials, interrupts or reduces our supply, including for reasons outside of their control, or if any of our relationships with our suppliers is terminated, our operating results could be adversely affected. Such occurrences could also damage our customer relationships, result in lost revenue, cause a loss in market share or damage our reputation.

The market for semiconductor memory products is characterized by declines in average selling prices, which we expect to continue, and which could negatively affect our revenue and margins.

Our customers expect the average selling price of our products to decrease year-over-year and we expect this trend to continue. When such pricing declines occur, we may not be able to mitigate the effects by selling more or higher margin units, or by reducing our manufacturing costs. In such circumstances, our operating results could be materially and adversely affected. Our legacy and new flash memory products have experienced declining average selling prices over their life cycle. The rate of decline may be affected by a number of factors, including relative supply and demand, the level of competition, production costs and technological changes. As a result of the decreasing average selling prices of our products following their launch, our ability to increase or maintain our margins depends on our ability to introduce new or enhanced products with higher average selling prices and to reduce our per-unit cost of sales and our operating costs. We may not be able to reduce our costs as rapidly as companies that operate their own manufacturing, assembly and testing facilities, and our costs may even increase because we do not operate our own manufacturing, assembly or testing facilities, which could also reduce our gross margins. In addition, our new or enhanced products may not be as successful or enjoy as high margins as we expect. If we are unable to offset any reductions in average selling prices by introducing new products with higher average selling prices or reducing our costs, our revenue and margins will be negatively affected and may decrease.

The semiconductor memory market is highly cyclical and has experienced severe downturns in the past, generally as a result of wide fluctuations in supply and demand, constant and rapid technological change, continuous new product introductions and price erosion. During downturns, periods of intense competition, or the presence of oversupply in the industry, the selling prices for our products may decline at a high rate over relatively short time periods as compared to historical rates of decline. We are unable to predict selling prices for any future periods and may experience unanticipated, sharp declines in selling prices for our products.

Our growth depends on the growth and development of the emerging IoT industry, and if the market does not develop as we expect, our business prospects may be harmed.

Our products are increasingly being utilized in IoT edge devices. The IoT industry is nascent and is characterized by rapidly changing technologies, devices and connectivity requirements, evolving industry standards and changing customer demands. The continued development of IoT depends in part on significant growth in the number of connected devices. Such growth is affected by various factors, including the continued growth in the use of mobile operator networks and the Internet to connect an increasing number and variety of devices, price reductions for key hardware and software components, innovation of other components of the IoT nodes toward low-power formats, and the continued development of IoT standards and protocols. Without these continued developments, IoT might not gain widespread market acceptance and our business could suffer. Security and privacy concerns, evolving business practices and consumer preferences may also slow the growth and development of IoT. Because our revenue growth ultimately depends upon the success of IoT, our business may suffer as a result of slowing or declining growth in IoT adoption. Even if the IoT industry does develop, we may not be well positioned or able to penetrate and capitalize on this new market. As a result of these factors, the future revenue and income potential of our business is uncertain.

The markets for our products are evolving, and changing market conditions, such as the introduction of new technologies or changes in customer preferences, may negatively affect demand for our products. If we fail to properly anticipate or respond to changing market conditions, our business prospects and results of operations will suffer.

The NVM industry is subject to constant and rapid changes in technology, frequent new product introductions, short product life cycles, rapid product obsolescence and evolving technical standards. New technologies may be introduced that make the current technologies on which our products are based less competitive or obsolete or require us to make changes to our technology that could be expensive and time consuming to implement. Due to the evolving nature of

our markets, our future success depends on our ability to accurately anticipate and respond to changes in industry standards, technological requirements, customer and consumer preferences and other market conditions. Our technologies could become obsolete sooner than we expect because of faster than anticipated, or unanticipated, changes in one or more of the industry standards and technological requirements. We may be unable to develop and introduce new or enhanced technologies that satisfy customer requirements and achieve market acceptance in a timely manner or at all, succeed in commercializing the technologies on which we have focused our research and development expenditures to develop, and anticipate new industry standards and technological changes. If we fail to adapt successfully to technological changes or fail to obtain access to important new technologies, we may be unable to retain customers or attract new customers. Any decrease in demand for our products, or the need for low-power products in general, due to the emergence of competing technologies, changes in customer preferences and requirements or other factors, could adversely affect our business, results of operations and prospects.

We must continuously develop new and enhanced products, and if we are unable to successfully market our new and enhanced products for which we incur significant expenses to develop, our results of operations and financial condition will be materially adversely affected.

In order to compete effectively in our markets, we must continually design, develop and introduce new and improved products with improved features in a cost-effective manner in response to changing technologies and market demand. This requires us to devote substantial financial and other resources to research and development. We are developing next-generation products, which we expect to be one of the drivers of our revenue growth in the future. However, we may not succeed in developing and marketing these new and enhanced products. We also face the risk that customers may not value or be willing to bear the cost of incorporating our new and enhanced products into their products, particularly if they believe their customers are satisfied with current solutions. Regardless of the improved features or superior performance of our new and enhanced products, customers may be unwilling to adopt our solutions due to design or pricing constraints, or because they do not want to rely on a single or limited supply source. Because of the extensive time and resources that we invest in developing new and enhanced products, if we are unable to sell customers new generations of our products, our revenue could decline and our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows would be negatively affected. For example, we generated limited revenue from sales of our Mavriq and Moneta products to date. While we expect revenue from our Mavriq and Moneta products to grow, we may not be able to materially increase our revenue from this product family. Similarly, any of our more recently-introduced products or product families based on CBRAM or floating gate architecture may not achieve market acceptance and contribute significantly to our revenue. If we are unable to successfully develop and market our new and enhanced products that we have incurred significant expenses developing, our results of operations and financial condition will be materially and adversely affected.

Our success and future revenue depend on our ability to secure design wins and on our customers' ability to successfully sell the products that incorporate our solutions. Securing design wins is a lengthy, expensive and competitive process, and may not result in actual orders and sales, which could cause our revenue to decline.

We sell to customers that incorporate our NVM into their products. A design win occurs after a customer has tested our product, verified that it meets the customer's requirements, qualified our solutions for their products and placed an order for the purchase of our products. Our customers may need several months to years to test, evaluate and adopt our product and additional time to begin volume production of the product that incorporates our solution. Due to this generally lengthy design cycle, we may experience significant delays from the time we increase our operating expenses and make investments in our products to the time that we generate revenue from sales of these products. Moreover, even if a customer selects our solution, we cannot guarantee that this will result in any sales of our products, as the customer may ultimately change or cancel its product plans, or efforts by our customer to market and sell its product may not be successful. We may not generate any revenue from design wins after incurring the associated costs, which would cause our business and operating results to suffer.

If a current or prospective customer designs a competitor's solution into its product, it becomes significantly more difficult for us to sell our solutions to that customer because changing suppliers involves significant time, cost, effort and risk for the customer even if our solutions remain compatible with their product design. If current or prospective customers do not include our solutions in their products and we fail to achieve a sufficient number of design wins, our results of operations and business may be harmed.

We rely on our relationships with OEMs and ODMs to enhance our solutions and market position, and our failure to continue to develop or maintain such relationships in the future would harm our ability to remain competitive.

We develop our products for leading OEMs and ODMs that serve a variety of end markets and are developing devices for wearables, sensors, Bluetooth 4.0 and other IoT applications. For each application, manufacturers create products

that incorporate specialized semiconductor technology, which makers of memory products use as the basis for their products. These manufacturers set the specifications for many of the key components to be used on each generation of their products and, in the case of memory components, generally qualify only a few vendors to provide memory components for their products. As each new generation of their products is released, vendors are validated in a similar fashion. We must work closely with semiconductor manufacturers to ensure our products become qualified for use in their products. As a result, maintaining close relationships with leading product manufacturers that are developing devices for wearables, Bluetooth 4.0 and other IoT applications is crucial to the long-term success of our business. We could lose these relationships for a variety of reasons, including our failure to qualify as a vendor, our failure to demonstrate the value of our new solutions, declines in product quality, or if OEMs or ODMs seek to work with vendors with broader product suites, greater production capacity or greater financial resources. If our relationships with key industry participants were to deteriorate or if our solutions were not qualified by our customers, our market position and revenue could be materially and adversely affected.

Changes to industry standards and technical requirements relevant to our products and markets could adversely affect our business, results of operations and prospects.

Our products are only a part of larger electronic systems. All products incorporated into these systems must comply with various industry standards and technical requirements created by regulatory bodies or industry participants in order to operate efficiently together. Industry standards and technical requirements in our markets are evolving and may change significantly over time. For our products, the industry standards are developed by the JEDEC Solid State Technology Association, an industry trade organization. In addition, large industry-leading semiconductor and electronics companies play a significant role in developing standards and technical requirements for the product ecosystems within which our products can be used. Our customers also may design certain specifications and other technical requirements specific to their products and solutions. These technical requirements may change as the customer introduces new or enhanced products and solutions.

Our ability to compete in the future will depend on our ability to identify and comply with evolving industry standards and technical requirements. The emergence of new industry standards and technical requirements could render our products incompatible with products developed by other suppliers or make it difficult for our products to meet the requirements of certain of our customers in consumer, industrial, IoT and other markets. As a result, we could be required to invest significant time and effort and to incur significant expense to redesign our products to ensure compliance with relevant standards and requirements. If our products are not in compliance with prevailing industry standards and technical requirements for a significant period of time, we could miss opportunities to achieve crucial design wins, our revenue may decline and we may incur significant expenses to redesign our products to meet the relevant standards, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and prospects.

If sales of our customers' products decline or if their products do not achieve market acceptance, our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

Our revenue depends on our customers' ability to commercialize their products successfully. The markets for our customers' products are extremely competitive and are characterized by rapid technological change. Competition in our customers' markets is based on a variety of factors including price, performance, product quality, marketing and distribution capability, customer support, name recognition and financial strength. As a result of rapid technological change, the markets for our customers' products are characterized by frequent product introductions, short product life cycles, fluctuating demand and increasing product capabilities. As a result, our customers' products may not achieve market success or may become obsolete. We cannot assure you that our customers will dedicate the resources necessary to promote and commercialize their products, successfully execute their business strategies for such products, or be able to manufacture such products in quantities sufficient to meet demand or cost-effectively manufacture products at a high volume. Our customers do not have contracts with us that require them to manufacture, distribute or sell any products. Moreover, our customers may develop internally, or in collaboration with our competitors, technology that they may utilize instead of the technology available to them through us. Our customers' failure to achieve market success for their products, including as a result of general declines in our customers' markets or industries, could negatively affect their willingness to utilize our products, which may result in a decrease in our revenue and negatively affect our business and operating results.

Our revenue also depends on the timely introduction, quality and market acceptance of our customers' products that incorporate our solutions. Our customers' products are often very complex and subject to design complexities that may result in design flaws, as well as potential defects, errors and bugs. We have in the past been subject to delays and project cancellations as a result of design flaws in the products developed by our customers. For example, in 2014 flaws in one of our customer's products that were unrelated to our memory solutions generated negative publicity for our customer and delayed the product's release until it could be redesigned. In the past, we have also been subject to delays and project cancellations as a result of changing market requirements, such as the customer adding a new

feature, or because a customer's product fails their end customer's evaluation or field trial. Customer products may also be delayed due to issues with other vendors of theirs. We incur significant design and development costs in connection with designing our solutions for customers' products. If our customers discover design flaws, defects, errors or bugs in their products, or if they experience changing market requirements, failed evaluations or field trials, or issues with other vendors, they may delay, change or cancel a project. If we have already incurred significant development costs, we may not be able to recoup those costs, which in turn would adversely affect our business and financial results.

We face competition and expect competition to increase in the future. If we fail to compete effectively, our revenue growth and results of operations will be materially and adversely affected.

The global semiconductor market in general, and the semiconductor memory market in particular, are highly competitive. We expect competition to increase and intensify as other semiconductor companies enter our markets, many of which have greater financial and other resources with which to pursue technology development, product design, manufacturing, marketing and sales and distribution of their products. Increased competition could result in price pressure, reduced profitability and loss of market share, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business, revenue and operating results. Currently, our competitors range from

large, international companies offering a wide range of semiconductor products to companies specializing in other alternative, specialized emerging memory technologies. Our primary competitors include Macronix International Co. Ltd., Microchip Technology Inc., Micron Technology, Inc., Spansion Inc. (recently acquired by Cypress Semiconductor Corporation), STMicroelectronics NV and Winbond Electronics Corp. In addition, as the IoT market opportunity grows, we expect new entrants will enter these markets and existing competitors, including leading semiconductor companies, may make significant investments to compete more effectively against our products. These competitors could develop technologies or architectures that make our products or technologies obsolete.

Our ability to compete successfully depends on factors both within and outside of our control, including:

- the functionality and performance of our products and those of our competitors;
- our relationships with our customers and other industry participants;
- prices of our products and prices of our competitors' products;
- our ability to develop innovative products;
- our ability to retain high-level talent, including our management team and engineers; and
- the actions of our competitors, including merger and acquisition activity, launches of new products and other actions that could change the competitive landscape.

Competition could result in pricing pressure, reduced revenue and profitability and loss of market share, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and prospects. In the event of a market downturn, competition in the markets in which we operate may intensify as our customers reduce their purchase orders. Our competitors that are significantly larger and have greater financial, technical, marketing, distribution, customer support and other resources or more established market recognition than us may be better positioned to accept lower prices and withstand adverse economic or market conditions.

Our customers require our products and our third-party contractors to undergo a lengthy and expensive qualification process. If we are unsuccessful or delayed in qualifying any of our products with a customer, our business and operating results would suffer.

Prior to selecting and purchasing our products, our customers typically require that our products undergo extensive qualification processes, which involve testing of our products in the customers' systems, as well as testing for reliability. This qualification process may continue for several months or years. However, obtaining the requisite qualifications for a memory product does not assure any sales of the product. Even after successful qualification and sales of a product to a customer, a subsequent revision in our third-party contractors' manufacturing process or our selection of a new contract manufacturer may require a new qualification process, which may result in delays and excess or obsolete inventory. After our products are qualified and selected, it can and often does take several months or more before the customer commences volume production of systems that incorporate our products. Despite these uncertainties, we devote substantial resources, including design, engineering, sales, marketing and management efforts, to qualify our products with customers in anticipation of sales. If we are unsuccessful or delayed in qualifying any of our products with a customer, sales of those products may be precluded or delayed, which may impede our growth and harm our business.

Our costs may increase substantially if our third-party manufacturing contractors do not achieve satisfactory product yields or quality.

The fabrication process is extremely complicated and small changes in design, specifications or materials can result in material decreases in product yields or even the suspension of production. From time to time, the third-party foundries that we contract to manufacture our products may experience manufacturing defects and reduced manufacturing yields related to errors or problems in their manufacturing processes or the interrelationship of their processes with our designs. In some cases, our third-party foundries may not be able to detect these defects early in the fabrication

process or determine the cause of such defects in a timely manner.

Generally, in pricing our products, we assume that manufacturing yields will continue to improve, even as the complexity of our products increases. Once our products are initially qualified with our third-party foundries, minimum acceptable yields are established. We are responsible for the costs of the units if the actual yield is above the minimum. If actual yields are below the minimum we are not required to purchase the units. Typically, minimum acceptable yields for our new products are generally lower at first and gradually improve as we achieve full production. Unacceptably low product yields or other product manufacturing problems could substantially increase overall production time and costs and adversely impact our operating results. Product yield losses will increase our costs and reduce our gross margin. In addition to significantly harming our results of operations and cash flow, poor yields may delay shipment of our products and harm our relationships with existing and potential customers.

The complexity of our products may lead to errors, defects and bugs, which could negatively impact our reputation with customers and result in liability.

Products as complex as ours may contain errors, defects and bugs when first introduced to customers or as new versions are released. Our products have in the past experienced such errors, defects and bugs. Delivery of products with production defects or reliability, quality or compatibility problems could significantly delay or hinder market acceptance of the products or result in a costly recall and could damage our reputation and adversely affect our ability to retain existing customers and attract new customers. Errors, defects or bugs could cause problems with the functionality of our products, resulting in interruptions, delays or cessation of sales of these products to our customers. We may also be required to make significant expenditures of capital and resources to resolve such problems. We cannot assure you that problems will not be found in new products, both before and after commencement of commercial production, despite testing by us, our suppliers or our customers. Any such problems could result in:

- delays in development, manufacture and roll-out of new products;
- additional development costs;
- loss of, or delays in, market acceptance;
- diversion of technical and other resources from our other development efforts;
- claims for damages by our customers or others against us; and
- loss of credibility with our current and prospective customers.

Any such event could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may experience difficulties in transitioning to new wafer fabrication process technologies or in achieving higher levels of design integration, which may result in reduced manufacturing yields, delays in product deliveries and increased expenses.

We aim to use the most advanced manufacturing process technology appropriate for our solutions that is available from our third-party foundries. As a result, we periodically evaluate the benefits of migrating our solutions to other technologies in order to improve performance and reduce costs. These ongoing efforts require us from time to time to modify the manufacturing processes for our products and to redesign some products, which in turn may result in delays in product deliveries. We may face difficulties, delays and increased expense as we transition our products to new processes, and potentially to new foundries. We will depend on our third-party foundries as we transition to new processes. We cannot assure you that our third-party foundries will be able to effectively manage such transitions or that we will be able to maintain our relationship with our third-party foundries or develop relationships with new third-party foundries. If we or any of our third-party foundries experience significant delays in transitioning to new processes or fail to efficiently implement transitions, we could experience reduced manufacturing yields, delays in product deliveries and increased expenses, any of which could harm our relationships with our customers and our operating results.

As smaller line width geometry manufacturing processes become more prevalent, we intend to move our future products to increasingly smaller geometries in order to reduce costs while integrating greater levels of functionality into our products. This transition will require us and our third-party foundries to migrate to new designs and manufacturing processes for smaller geometry products. We may not be able to achieve smaller geometries with higher levels of design integration or to deliver new integrated products on a timely basis. We periodically evaluate the benefits, on a product-by-product basis, of migrating to smaller geometry process technologies to reduce our costs and increase performance. We are dependent on our relationships with our third-party foundries to transition to smaller geometry processes successfully. We cannot assure you that our third-party foundries will be able to effectively manage any such transition. If we or our third-party foundries experience significant delays in any such transition or fail to implement a transition, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially harmed.

If we fail to hire additional finance personnel and strengthen our financial reporting systems and infrastructure, we may not be able to timely and accurately report our financial results or comply with the requirements of being a public company, including compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and SEC reporting requirements.

We intend to hire additional accounting and finance staff with technical accounting, SEC reporting and Sarbanes-Oxley Act compliance expertise. Any inability to recruit and retain such staff would have an adverse impact on our ability to accurately and timely prepare our financial statements. We may be unable to locate and hire qualified professionals with requisite technical and public company experience when and as needed. In addition, new employees will require time and training to learn our business and operating processes and procedures. If our finance and accounting organization is unable for any reason to respond adequately to the increased demands from being a public company, the quality and timeliness of our financial reporting may suffer, which could result in the identification of material weaknesses in our internal controls. For example, in 2015, our independent registered public accounting firm identified in their report to our audit committee that we had a material weakness in our internal control over financial

reporting as of December 31, 2014 due to our lack of sufficient, qualified personnel in accounting and financial reporting functions with sufficient experience and expertise with respect to the application of GAAP (as defined below) and related financial reporting, which led to a delay in the closing of our books and resulted in a number of post-closing adjustments to our consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2014. Any consequences resulting from inaccuracies or delays in our reported financial statements could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline and could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

If we fail to strengthen our financial reporting systems, infrastructure and internal control over financial reporting to meet the demands placed upon us as a public company, including the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we may be unable to report our financial results timely and accurately and prevent fraud. We expect to incur significant expense and devote substantial management effort toward ensuring compliance with Section 404.

A breach of our security systems may damage our reputation and adversely affect our business.

Our security systems are designed to protect our customers', suppliers' and employees' confidential information, as well as maintain the physical security of our facilities. We also rely on a number of third-party "cloud-based" service providers of corporate infrastructure services relating to, among other things, human resources, electronic communication services and some finance functions, and we are, of necessity, dependent on the security systems of these providers. Any security breaches or other unauthorized access by third parties to the systems of our cloud-based service providers or the existence of computer viruses in their data or software could expose us to a risk of information loss and misappropriation of confidential information. Accidental or willful security breaches or other unauthorized access by third parties to our information systems or facilities, or the existence of computer viruses in our data or software, could expose us to a risk of information loss and misappropriation of proprietary and confidential information belonging to us, our customers or our suppliers. Any theft or misuse of this information could result in, among other things, unfavorable publicity, damage to our reputation, difficulty in marketing our products, allegations by our customers that we have not performed our contractual obligations, litigation by affected parties and possible financial obligations for liabilities and damages related to the theft or misuse of this information, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, our reputation, and our relationships with our customers and partners. Since the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access or to sabotage systems change frequently and are often not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures.

Failure to protect our intellectual property could substantially harm our business.

Our success and ability to compete depend in part upon our ability to protect our intellectual property. We rely on a combination of intellectual property rights, including patents, mask work protection, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets and know-how, in the United States and other jurisdictions. The steps we take to protect our intellectual property rights may not be adequate, particularly in foreign jurisdictions such as China. Any patents we hold may not adequately protect our intellectual property rights or our products against competitors, and third parties may challenge the scope, validity or enforceability of our issued patents. In addition, other parties may independently develop similar or competing technologies designed around any patents or patent applications that we hold. Some of our products and technologies are not covered by any patent or patent application, as we do not believe patent protection of these products and technologies is critical to our business strategy at this time. A failure to timely seek patent protection on products or technologies generally precludes us from seeking future patent protection on these products or technologies.

In addition to patents, we also rely on contractual protections with our customers, suppliers, distributors, employees and consultants, and we implement security measures designed to protect our trade secrets and know-how. However, we cannot assure you that these contractual protections and security measures will not be breached, that we will have

adequate remedies for any such breach or that our customers, suppliers, distributors, employees or consultants will not assert rights to intellectual property or damages arising out of such contracts.

We may initiate claims against third parties to protect our intellectual property rights if we are unable to resolve matters satisfactorily through negotiation. Litigation brought to protect and enforce our intellectual property rights could be costly, time-consuming and distracting to management. It could also result in the impairment or loss of portions of our intellectual property, as an adverse decision could limit our ability to assert our intellectual property rights, limit the value of our technology or otherwise negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, any enforcement of our patents or other intellectual property may provoke third parties to assert counterclaims against us. Our failure to secure, protect and enforce our intellectual property rights could materially harm our business.

We may face claims of intellectual property infringement, which could be time-consuming, costly to defend or settle, result in the loss of significant rights, harm our relationships with our customers and distributors, or otherwise materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The semiconductor memory industry is characterized by companies that hold patents and other intellectual property rights and that vigorously pursue, protect and enforce intellectual property rights. These companies include patent holding companies or other adverse patent owners who have no relevant product revenue and against whom our own patents may provide little or no deterrence. From time to time, third parties may assert against us and our customers' patent and other intellectual property rights to technologies that are important to our business.

Claims that our products, processes or technology infringe third-party intellectual property rights, regardless of their merit or resolution, could be costly to defend or settle and could divert the efforts and attention of our management and technical personnel. We may also be obligated to indemnify our customers or business partners in connection with any such litigation, which could result in increased costs. Infringement claims also could harm our relationships with our customers or distributors and might deter future customers from doing business with us. If any such proceedings result in an adverse outcome, we could be required to:

- cease the manufacture, use or sale of the infringing products, processes or technology;
- pay substantial damages for infringement;
- expend significant resources to develop non-infringing products, processes or technology, which may not be successful;
- license technology from the third-party claiming infringement, which license may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all;
- cross-license our technology to a competitor to resolve an infringement claim, which could weaken our ability to compete with that competitor; or
- pay substantial damages to our customers to discontinue their use of or to replace infringing technology sold to them with non-infringing technology, if available.

Any of the foregoing results could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, our exposure to the foregoing risks may also be increased as a result of acquisitions of other companies or technologies. For example, we may have a lower level of visibility into the development process with respect to intellectual property or the care taken to safeguard against infringement risks with respect to the acquired company or technology. In addition, third parties may make infringement and similar or related claims after we have acquired technology that had not been asserted prior to the acquisition.

We rely upon third-party licensed technology to develop our products. If licenses of third-party technology are inadequate, our ability to develop and commercialize our products or product enhancements could be negatively impacted.

Our products incorporate technology licensed from third parties. In connection with our acquisition of certain flash memory assets from Atmel Corporation in 2012, we obtained a perpetual license to Atmel's flash memory technology. In addition, a component of our CBRAM technology is licensed from Axon Technology Corp. While we believe these licenses enable us to develop our products and pursue our current product strategies, these licenses may not provide us with the benefits we expect from them. From time to time, we may be required to license additional technology from third parties to develop our products or product enhancements. However, these third-party licenses may not be available to us on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Our inability to obtain third-party licenses necessary to develop products and product enhancements could require us to obtain substitute technology at a greater cost or of lower quality or performance standards or delay product development. Any of these results may limit our ability to develop new products, which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our success depends on our ability to attract and retain key employees, and our failure to do so could harm our ability to grow our business and execute our business strategies.

Our success depends on our ability to attract and retain our key employees, including our management team and experienced engineers. Competition for personnel in the semiconductor technology field is intense, and the availability of suitable and qualified candidates is limited. We compete to attract and retain qualified research and development personnel with other semiconductor companies, universities and research institutions, particularly those in the San Francisco Bay Area where our headquarters is located. The members of our management and key employees are at-will employees and although we recently issued refresh equity awards to our personnel in connection with our initial public offering in October 2015, there can be no assurance that these awards will be effective to retain our key employees. If we lose the services of any key senior management member or employee, we may not be able to locate suitable or qualified replacements, and may incur additional expenses to recruit and train new personnel, which could severely impact our business and prospects. The loss of the services of one or more of our key employees, especially our key engineers, or our inability to attract and retain qualified engineers, could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to effectively manage our growth, and we may need to incur significant expenditures to address the additional operational and control requirements of our growth, either of which could harm our business and operating results.

As we continue to expand our business, we expect our headcount and overall size of our operations to grow significantly. To effectively manage our growth, we must continue to expand our operational, engineering and financial systems, procedures and controls and to improve our accounting and other internal management systems. This may require substantial managerial and financial resources, and our efforts in this regard may not be successful. Our current systems, procedures and controls may not be adequate to support our future operations. If we fail to adequately manage our growth, or to improve our operational, financial and management information systems, or fail to effectively motivate or manage our new and future employees, the quality of our products and the management of our operations could suffer, which could adversely affect our operating results.

We have expanded in the past and may continue to expand in the future through acquisitions of, or investments in, other companies, each of which may divert our management's attention, result in additional dilution to stockholders or use resources that are necessary to operate our business.

In the past, we have grown our business through acquisitions and we may in the future seek to acquire or invest in businesses, products or technologies that we believe could complement or expand our business, enhance our technical capabilities or otherwise offer growth opportunities. For example, in September 2012, we purchased certain flash memory product assets from Atmel Corporation, which brought us a large customer base for products, a world-wide sales and distribution network and products and technology to further broaden our technology platform offerings. Such acquisitions or investments could create risks for us, including:

- difficulties in assimilating acquired personnel, operations and technologies or realizing synergies expected in connection with an acquisition, particularly with acquisitions of companies with large and widespread operations, complex products or that operate in markets in which we historically have had limited experience;
- unanticipated costs or liabilities, including possible litigation, associated with the acquisition;
- incurrence of acquisition-related costs;
- diversion of management's attention from other business concerns;
- use of resources that are needed in other parts of our business; and
- use of substantial portions of our available cash to consummate an acquisition.

A significant portion of the purchase price of companies we acquire may be allocated to acquired goodwill, which must be assessed for impairment at least annually. If such acquisitions do not yield expected returns, we may be required to take charges to our earnings based on this impairment assessment process, which could harm our results of operations.

We may be unable to complete acquisitions at all or on commercially reasonable terms, which could limit our future growth. Acquisitions could also result in dilutive issuances of equity securities or the incurrence of additional debt, which could adversely affect our operating results and result in a decline in our stock price and further restrict our ability to pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. In addition, if an acquired business fails to meet our expectations, our operating results may suffer.

We have operations outside of the United States and intend to expand our international operations, which exposes us to significant risks.

We have limited operations in Europe and Asia. We intend to expand our operations in Asia. The success of our business depends, in large part, on our ability to operate successfully from geographically disparate locations and to further expand our international operations and sales. Operating in international markets requires significant resources and management attention and subjects us to regulatory, economic and political risks that are different from those we face in the United States. We cannot be sure that further international expansion will be successful. In addition, we face risks in doing business internationally that could expose us to reduced demand for our products, lower prices for our products or other adverse effects on our operating results. Among the risks we believe are most likely to affect us are:

- difficulties, inefficiencies and costs associated with staffing and managing foreign operations;
- longer and more difficult customer qualification and credit checks;
- greater difficulty collecting accounts receivable and longer payment cycles;
- the need for various local approvals to operate in some countries;
- difficulties in entering some foreign markets without larger-scale local operations;
- compliance with local laws and regulations;
- unexpected changes in regulatory requirements, including the elimination of tax holidays;
- reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;
- adverse tax consequences as a result of repatriating cash generated from foreign operations to the United States;
- adverse tax consequences, including potential additional tax exposure if we are deemed to have established a permanent establishment outside of the United States;
- the effectiveness of our policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 and similar regulations;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which could increase the prices of our products to customers outside of the United States, increase the expenses of our international operations by reducing the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar and expose us to foreign currency exchange rate risk if, in the future, we denominate our international sales in currencies other than the U.S. dollar;
- new and different sources of competition; and
- political and economic instability, and terrorism.

Our failure to manage any of these risks successfully could harm our operations and reduce our revenue.

In order to comply with environmental laws and regulations, we may need to modify our activities or incur substantial costs, and if we fail to comply with environmental regulations we could be subject to substantial fines or be required to have our suppliers alter their processes.

The semiconductor memory industry is subject to a variety of international, federal, state and local governmental regulations directed at preventing or mitigating environmental harm, as well as to the storage, discharge, handling, generation, disposal and labeling of toxic or other hazardous substances. Failure to comply with environmental regulations could subject us to civil or criminal sanctions and property damage or personal injury claims. Compliance with current or future environmental laws and regulations could restrict our ability to expand our business or require us to modify processes or incur other substantial expenses which could harm our business. In response to environmental concerns, some customers and government agencies impose requirements for the elimination of hazardous substances, such as lead (which is widely used in soldering connections in the process of semiconductor packaging and assembly), from electronic equipment. For example, the European Union, or EU, adopted its Restriction on Hazardous Substance Directive which prohibits, with specified exceptions, the sale in the EU market of new electrical and electronic equipment containing more than agreed levels of lead or other hazardous materials and

China has enacted similar regulations. Environmental laws and regulations such as these could become more stringent over time, causing a need to redesign technologies, imposing greater compliance costs and increasing risks and penalties associated with violations, which could seriously harm our business.

The issuance of new accounting standards or future interpretations of existing accounting standards could adversely affect our operating results.

We prepare our financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP. A change in those principles could have a significant effect on our reported results and might affect our reporting of transactions completed before a change is announced. GAAP is issued and subject to interpretation by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the SEC and various other bodies formed to promulgate and interpret accounting principles. A change in these principles or interpretations could have a significant effect on our reported financial results, and could affect the reporting of transactions completed before the announcement of a change. The issuance of new accounting standards or future interpretations of existing accounting standards, or changes in our business practices or estimates, could result in future changes in our revenue recognition or other accounting policies that could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our management team has limited experience managing a public company.

Most members of our management team have limited experience managing a publicly-traded company, interacting with public company investors, and complying with the increasingly complex laws pertaining to public companies. Our management team may not successfully or efficiently manage our transition to being a public company subject to significant regulatory oversight and reporting obligations under the federal securities laws and the continuous scrutiny of securities analysts and investors. These new obligations and constituents require significant attention from our senior management and could divert their attention away from the day-to-day management of our business, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Some of our facilities and the facilities of our suppliers are located near known earthquake fault zones, and the occurrence of an earthquake or other catastrophic disaster could damage our facilities, which could cause us to curtail our operations.

Our principal offices, and our contract manufacturers' and suppliers' facilities in Asia, are located near known earthquake fault zones and, therefore, are vulnerable to damage from earthquakes. We are also vulnerable to damage from other types of disasters, such as power loss, fire, floods and similar events. If any such disaster were to occur, our ability to operate our business could be seriously impaired. In addition, we may not have adequate insurance to cover our losses resulting from disasters or other similar significant business interruptions. Any significant losses that are not recoverable under our insurance policies could seriously impair our business and financial condition.

We may not be able to secure additional financing on favorable terms, or at all, to meet our future capital needs.

We have funded our operations since inception through equity financings, our borrowing arrangements and our initial public offering in October 2015. We have incurred net losses and negative cash flows from operating activities since our inception, and we expect we will continue to incur operating and net losses and negative cash flows from operations for the foreseeable future. We do not know when or if our operations will generate sufficient cash to fund our ongoing operations. In the future, we may require additional capital to fund our ongoing operations, respond to business opportunities, challenges, acquisitions or unforeseen circumstances and may determine to engage in equity or debt financings or enter into credit facilities, but we may not be able to timely secure additional debt or equity financing or raise additional capital in the public market on favorable terms or at all.

Our current term loan facility limits our ability to incur indebtedness, and these restrictions are subject to a number of qualifications and exceptions subject to the consent of our lender. Any additional debt financing obtained by us in the future could also involve restrictive covenants relating to our capital-raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for us to obtain additional capital and to pursue business

opportunities, including potential acquisitions.

If we raise additional funds through issuances of equity, convertible debt securities or other securities convertible into equity, our existing stockholders could suffer significant dilution in their percentage ownership of our company, and any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of holders of our common stock. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms satisfactory to us, when we require it, our ability to continue to grow or support our business and to respond to business challenges could be significantly limited.

Provisions of our debt agreements may restrict our ability to pursue our business strategies.

Borrowings under our \$15.0 million credit facility are collateralized by substantially all of our assets. Our credit facility restricts our ability to, among other things:

- dispose of or sell assets;
- consolidate or merge with other entities;

- incur additional indebtedness;
- create liens on our assets;
- pay dividends;
- make investments;
- enter into transactions with affiliates; and
- redeem subordinated indebtedness.

These restrictions are subject to certain exceptions. In addition, our credit facility requires us to maintain a ratio of the balance of unrestricted cash deposited with the lender to the total amounts owed with respect to the term loan thereunder to be less than 1.15 to 1.00. The operating and financial restrictions and covenants in the credit facility, as well as any future financing agreements that we may enter into, may restrict our ability to finance our operations, engage in business activities or expand or fully pursue our business strategies. Our ability to comply with these covenants may be affected by events beyond our control, and we may not be able to meet those covenants as we failed to do as of September 30, 2015. A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default under the credit facility, which could cause all of the outstanding indebtedness thereunder to either (i) become immediately due and payable or (ii) increase by five percent of the interest rate charged during the period of the unremedied breach

Our ability to use net operating losses to offset future taxable income may be subject to certain limitations.

In general, under Section 382 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, a corporation that undergoes an “ownership change” is subject to limitations on its ability to utilize its pre-change net operating losses, or NOLs, to offset future taxable income, and tax credits to offset tax. In addition, although we do not expect to undergo an ownership change, we may experience an ownership change in the future, and our ability to utilize our NOLs and tax credits could be further limited by Section 382 of the Code. Future changes in our stock ownership, many of which are outside of our control, could result in an ownership change under Section 382 of the Code. Our net operating losses and tax credits could also be impaired under state laws. As a result, we might not be able to utilize a material portion of our state NOLs and tax credits.

If we are unable to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the market price of our common stock may be negatively affected.

As a public company, we are required to maintain internal controls over financial reporting and to report any material weaknesses in such internal controls. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires that we evaluate and determine the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and, beginning with our annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2016, provide a management report on our internal control over financial reporting, which must be attested to by our independent registered public accounting firm to the extent we are no longer an “emerging growth company,” as defined by the JOBS Act. If we have one or more material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, we may not detect errors on a timely basis and our financial statements may be materially misstated. We are in the process of designing and implementing our internal control over financial reporting required to comply with this obligation, which process will be time consuming, costly and complicated. If we identify material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, if we are unable to comply with the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner, if we are unable to determine that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an opinion as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, the market price of our common stock could be negatively affected, and we could become subject to investigations by the NASDAQ Stock Market, the SEC or other regulatory authorities, which could require additional financial and management resources.

Regulations related to “conflict minerals” may force us to incur additional expenses, may make our supply chain more complex and may result in damage to our reputation with customers.

Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, the SEC has adopted requirements for companies that use certain minerals and metals, known as conflict minerals, in their products, whether or not these products are manufactured by third parties. These requirements will require companies to diligence, disclose and report whether or not such minerals originate from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries. The implementation of these requirements could adversely affect the sourcing, availability and pricing of minerals used in the manufacture of our products, and affect our costs and relationships with customers, distributors and suppliers as we must obtain additional information from them to ensure our compliance with the disclosure requirement. In addition, we will incur additional costs to comply with the disclosure requirements, including costs related to determining the source of any of the relevant minerals and metals used in our products. Since our supply chain is complex, we may not be able to sufficiently verify the origins for

these minerals and metals used in our products through the due diligence procedures that we implement, which may harm our reputation. In such event, we may also face difficulties in satisfying customers who require that all of the components of our products are certified as conflict mineral free and these customers may discontinue, or materially reduce, purchases of our products, which could result in a material adverse effect on our results of operations and our financial condition may be adversely affected.

We are an emerging growth company. We cannot be certain if the reduced disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies will make our common stock less attractive to investors.

We are an emerging growth company. Under the JOBS Act, emerging growth companies can delay adopting new or revised accounting standards until such time as those standards apply to private companies. For as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company, we also intend to take advantage of certain other exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies including the exemption from the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. We cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive because we will rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

We will remain an emerging growth company until the earlier of (1) the last day of the fiscal year (a) following the fifth anniversary of our initial public offering, (b) in which we have total annual gross revenue of at least \$1.0 billion or (c) in which we become a large accelerated filer, which means that we have been public for at least 12 months, have filed at least one annual report and the market value of our common stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the last day of our then most recently completed second fiscal quarter, and (2) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt during the prior three-year period.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock

The market price of our common stock has been and will likely continue to be volatile, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

The market price of our common stock has been, and will likely continue to be, volatile. Since shares of our common stock were sold in our initial public offering in October 2015 at a price of \$5.00 per share, our stock price has fluctuated significantly. In addition to the factors discussed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly in response to numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, including:

- overall performance of the equity markets in general, in our industry or in the markets we address;
- our operating performance and the performance of other similar companies;
- changes in the estimates of our results of operations that we provide to the public, our failure to meet these projected results or changes in recommendations by securities analysts that elect to follow our common stock;
- announcements of technological innovations, new products or enhancements to products, acquisitions, strategic alliances or significant agreements by us or by our competitors;
- announcements of new business partners, on the termination of existing business partner arrangements or changes to our relationships with such business partners;
- recruitment or departure of key personnel;
- announcements of litigation or claims against us;
- changes in legal requirements relating to our business;

- the economy as a whole, market conditions in our industry, and the industries of our customers and end customers;
- trading activity by our principal stockholders;
- the expiration of contractual lock-up or market standoff agreements; and
- sales of shares of our common stock by us or our stockholders.

In addition, the stock markets have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected and continue to affect the market prices of equity securities of many technology companies. Stock prices of many technology companies have fluctuated in a

manner unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In the past, stockholders have filed securities class action litigation following periods of market volatility. If we were to become involved in securities litigation, it could subject us to substantial costs, divert resources and the attention of management from our business, and adversely affect our business.

If securities analysts do not publish research or reports about our business or if they downgrade our stock, the price of our stock could decline.

The trading market for our common stock rely in part on the research and reports that industry or financial analysts publish about us or our business. We do not control these analysts. If few analysts cover our company, the price and trading volume of our stock could suffer. If one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade our stock, or publish unfavorable research about our business, our stock price would likely decline rapidly. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of our company or fail to publish regularly, we could lose visibility in the market, which in turn could cause our stock price to decline.

We do not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future.

We have never declared nor paid cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain any future earnings to finance the operation and expansion of our business, and we do not expect to declare or pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. In addition, our ability to pay cash dividends on our capital stock is restricted by the terms of our term loan facility and is likely to be restricted by any future debt financing arrangement. Any return to stockholders will therefore be limited to increases in the price of our common stock, if any.

Provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws or Delaware law might discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of our company or changes in our management.

Delaware corporate law and our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that could discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company or changes in our board of directors that the stockholders of our company may deem advantageous. Among other things, these provisions:

- establish a classified board of directors so that not all members of our board are elected at one time;
- provide that directors may be removed only “for cause” and only with the approval of stockholders representing 66 2/3 percent of our outstanding common stock;
- require super-majority voting to amend some provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws;
- authorize the issuance of “blank check” preferred stock that our board could issue to increase the number of outstanding shares and to discourage a takeover attempt;
- eliminate the ability of our stockholders to call special meetings of stockholders;
- prohibit stockholder action by written consent, which means that all stockholder actions will be required to be taken at a meeting of our stockholders;
- provide that our board of directors is expressly authorized to make, alter or repeal our bylaws; and
- establish advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our board or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings.

These provisions may frustrate or prevent any attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management by making it more difficult for stockholders to replace members of our board of directors, which is responsible for appointing the members of our management. In addition, we are governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which generally prohibits a Delaware corporation from engaging in a broad range of business combinations with any “interested” stockholder for a period of three years following the date on which the stockholder became an “interested” stockholder. Any delay or prevention of a change of control transaction or

changes in our management could cause the market price of our common stock to decline.

ITEM 1B.UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2.UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY AND USE OF PROCEEDS

(a) Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

(b) Use of Proceeds from Public Offering of Common Stock

On October 30, 2015, we completed our initial public offering in which we sold 5,000,000 shares of common stock at a price to the public of \$5.00 per share. On November 4, 2015 we completed the sale of an additional 192,184 shares of common stock pursuant to the underwriters' over-allotment option. The aggregate offering price for shares sold by us in the offering was approximately \$26.0 million. The offer of up to 5,750,000 shares in the initial public offering, for a proposed maximum aggregate offering price of \$28.75 million, were registered under the Securities Act pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-206940) that was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 26, 2015. Needham & Company, LLC, Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. and Roth Capital Partners, LLC were the underwriters for the offering. Following the sale of 5,192,184 shares in connection with the closing of the initial public offering and the sale of the shares subject to the over-allotment option, the offering terminated. We raised approximately \$22.1 million in net proceeds after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately \$1.9 million and other offering expenses of approximately \$1.9 million. As of June 30, 2016, we had used approximately \$8.0 million of the estimated aggregate net proceeds from our initial public offering: to fund working capital and general corporate requirements in the ordinary course of business. The foregoing amounts represent our best estimate of our use of proceeds for the period indicated. No such payments were made to our directors or officers or their associates, holders of 10% or more of any class of our equity securities or to our affiliates. We intend to use the net proceeds from the initial public offering for additional working capital and other general corporate purposes, including research and development activities, sales and marketing activities and capital expenditures, to enhance existing and develop new products and product families, expand our manufacturing capabilities or fund our growth.

ITEM 3.DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4.MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None.

ITEM 5.OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. Exhibits

Number	Description
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|-------|--|
| 31.1 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(c) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 31.2 | Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(c) and 15d-14(a)-, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 32.1+ | Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 32.2+ | Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |

EX—101.INSXBRL Instance Document

EX—101.SCXBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema

EX—101.CAXBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase

EX—101.DEXBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase

EX—101.LAXBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase

EX—101.PRXBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

+This certification shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liability of that Section, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended or the Exchange Act of 1934.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Adesto Technologies Corporation

Dated: August 15, 2016 By: /s/ Ron Shelton
Ron Shelton

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

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