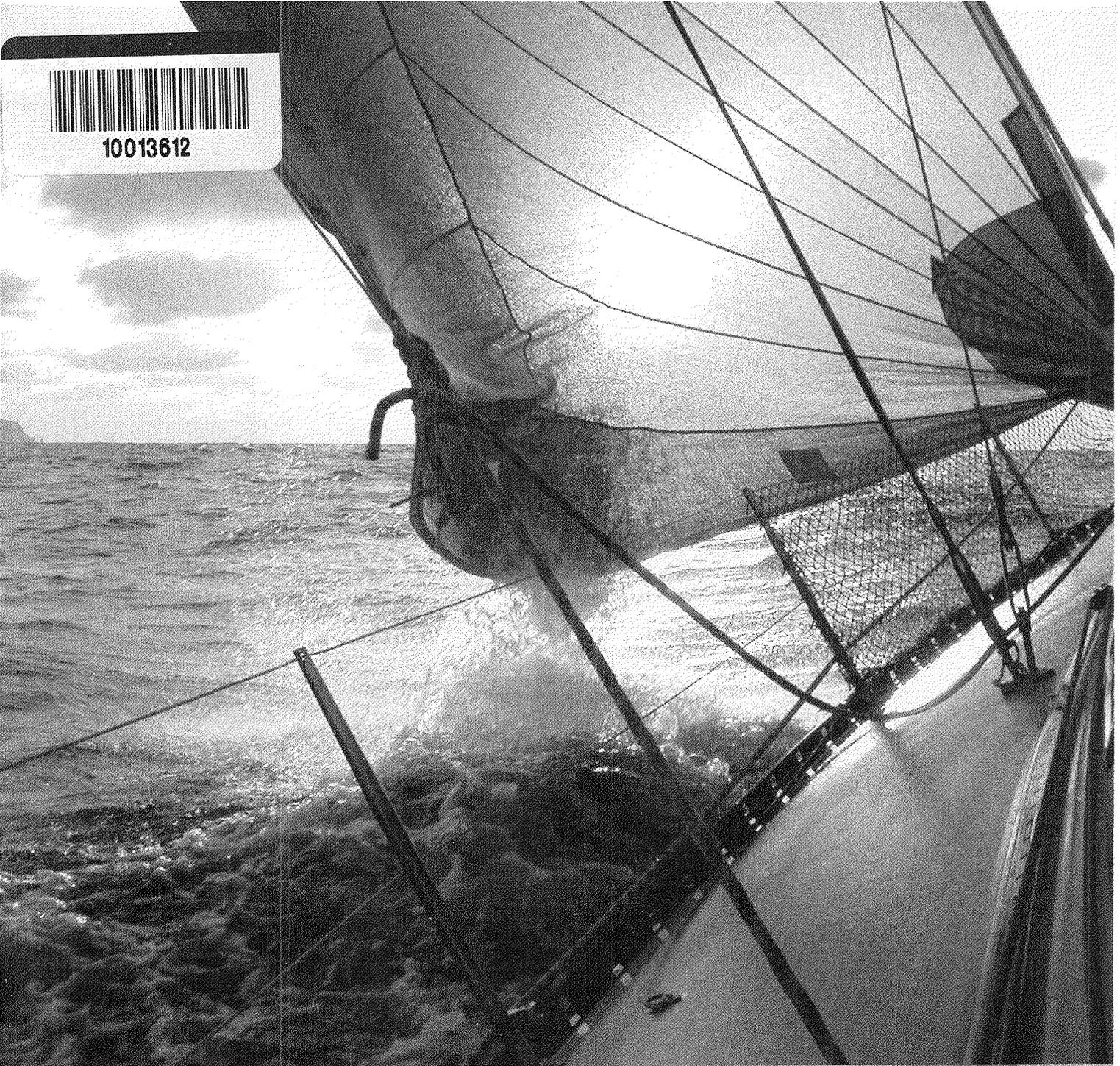




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**CHARTING THE COURSE OF OUR SUCCESS
ANNUAL REPORT 2010**



Celebrating

20

YEARS

1990-2010

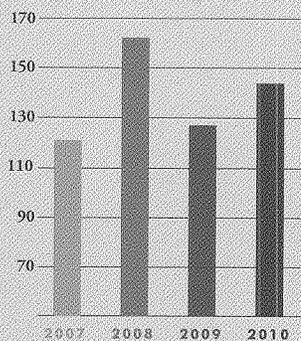
2010 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Dollar & share amounts in thousands, except per share amounts

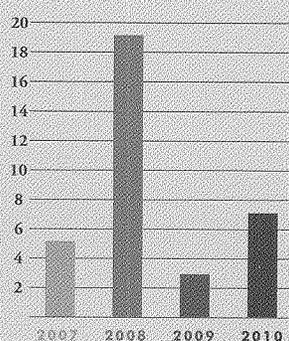
FOR THE YEAR ENDED:	JULY 3 2010	JUNE 27 2009	CHANGE
Net revenues	\$ 146,913	\$ 128,645	14.2%
Operating Income	\$ 7,081	\$ 3,017	134.7%
Net income	\$ 10,794	\$ 6,087	77.3%
Diluted income per share:	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.24	75.0%
Shares used computing diluted income per share:	25,717	25,626	N/A

AT YEAR-END:	2010	2009	CHANGE
Cash & equivalents, short-term & long-term investments	\$ 118,926	\$ 124,572	(4.5)%
Total assets	\$ 256,048	\$ 246,058	4.1%
Shareholder's equity	\$ 221,906	\$ 212,208	4.6%

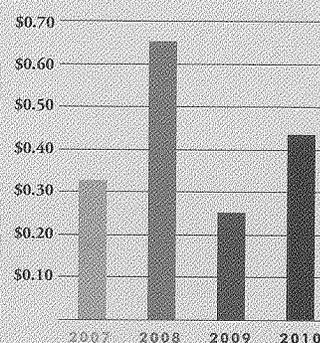
REVENUES
IN MILLIONS \$

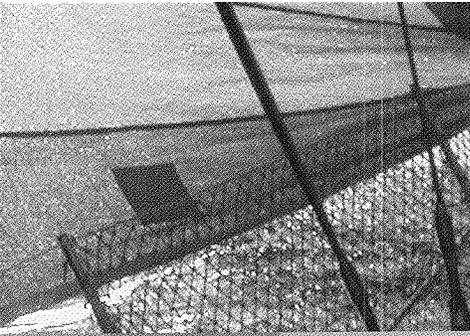


OPERATION INCOME
IN MILLIONS \$



DILUTED EPS
IN \$





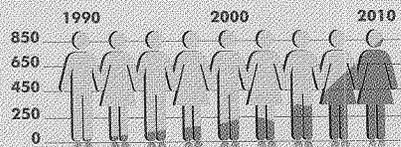
THEN & NOW

In 1990 we grew from zero to \$50 million in revenue in 5 years, taking products to production in our first year. Since the dot-com crash in 2002, we have added \$20 million to Pericom's pre-tax profit base (from a loss of \$8 million to a profit of \$12 million), increased our pre-tax margin from negative 17% to plus 8%, increased our earnings per share by 63 cents and kept our cash flow positive.

	1990	2010
Products	2	13000+
Patents	0*	110
Offices	1	15

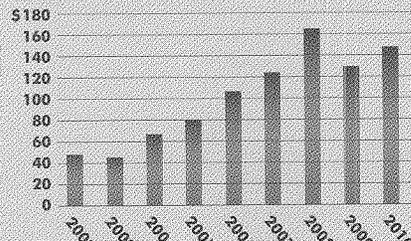
*First patent: filed 8/29/92, granted 2/15/94 (BiCMOS capacitor): John Hui and Roger Szeto.

EXPANDING TEAM



Number of Full Time Employees 1990 to 2010

REVENUE 2002 TO 2010



Revenue Growth Since 2002 (\$ in millions)

DEAR SHAREHOLDERS,

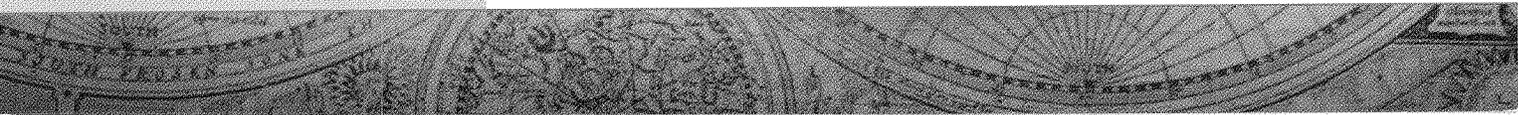
When I wrote to you a year ago, I said that we felt confident heading into 2010, well positioned for growth as our technologies continue to be essential to electronic design. Our core values combined with our agility in leveraging high-growth markets, and designing to the demands of our customers keep us moving forward. We had trimmed our sails and forged ahead: a year later, despite an environment that remains challenging, I am happy to report that Pericom has delivered strong results in 2010. Our annual revenues reached \$146.9 million, our operating income was \$7.1 million and net income of \$10.8 million, which exceeded the prior year by 14 percent, 135 percent and 77 percent, respectively. Our cash and investments totaled \$118.9 million as of July 3, 2010, providing ample resources to fund new opportunities and growth. Although the changing seas of global business remains uncertain, we have been successful in remaining profitable at all times, and we believe this provides a solid foundation for years to come.

OUR 20 YEAR JOURNEY

20 years ago, Pericom started with me and my brother, John, as many Silicon Valley start-ups begin: in our garage. We introduced two products that first year with the aim of grabbing market share from bigger players, and were profitable in the first few years. Shortly thereafter we got our first patents on technology. We continued to grow and went public in 1997; in 2001 we had 261 employees. Then, after the dot-com bubble burst in 2002, we saw on the horizon the coming wave of serial connectivity. We knew we had to be positioned to catch it before everyone else and we changed course. With this foresight, we were able to leverage many "industry first" product introductions for PCI Express, HDMI, USB and other key serial protocols to grow our business rapidly. We have successfully charted the growing seas of serial connectivity, which brings us to the celebration of our 20th year. Today we operate with over 850 employees and 15 offices worldwide supporting R&D, sales & marketing, and our crystal manufacturing facilities. Our mission has always been to provide solutions to our valued customers, enabling data to be transferred with high quality signals at the precise time and to the exact locations where needed. At our core, we've always been a connectivity company. We are very proud to be a part of the integrated circuitry solutions that transform the way data and information is received, stored, transferred, processed, and viewed through digital television sets, GPS, personal computers, smart-phones, or other equipment within businesses, homes, or while people are on the move.

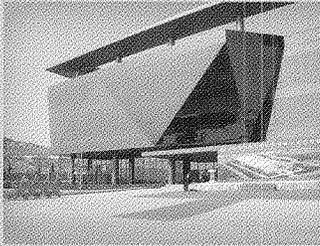
INNOVATION & COMMITMENT CHARTS OUR COURSE

We continue to innovate and grow our broad array of solutions that supports all industry standard serial connectivity protocols. We are fully committed to providing our customers with leading-edge solutions that will help them design, develop, and manufacture high-quality and next-generation products for networking and communications, servers, data storage, notebooks and desktop computers for the business environment, GPS devices, smart-phones and digital media equipment as well as other applications. During fiscal year 2010, we introduced an impressive range of innovative new serial connectivity solutions in the marketplace, comprising forty-eight new products, and we are actively working with customers to understand what is needed to drive their next generation features and functions at operational speeds of several gigabits per second in new hardware platforms. Our expertise in serial protocol deployment—essential for high-speed serial signals—is the masthead of our competitive edge. Our success during 2010 was also attributed to the



successful ramp of our Connect product line which includes our ReDriver™ signal conditioners, and PCIe® bridges and packet switches.

In December 2009, we entered into an agreement to invest in and establish a new facility in Yangzhou, China. The facility will be for research and development of the IC design technologies related to high-speed serial connectivity and the XO crystal oscillator, and the manufacture of products based on these technologies. We expect our total investment to reach \$30 million over a period of years.



EXPANDING CAPABILITIES

April 2010, we opened our new manufacturing facility in Jinan, China.



ALEX HUI
CEO, Founder & Chairman

OUR JOURNEY AHEAD

Pericom continues to be a leader in serial connectivity and timing solutions for notebook and desktop computers for enterprises, servers and storage devices, wireless and wireline networking and communications, and consumer applications such as GPS, smart-phone, digital television, and many other embedded applications in established and emerging end-markets. As we forge into fiscal year 2011, we will continue to drive both market share and gross margin expansion by focusing on cost control and execution. We are committed to delivering superior solutions that will connect tomorrow's networking and communications platforms for telecommunications, enterprises, utility smart-grid networks, and next generation server infrastructure for cloud computing. We will look to expand our revenue and customer base with the numerous embedded applications that have a need for connectivity and timing solutions.

The recent acquisition of PTI (Pericom Technology Inc.), a fabless integrated circuit company based in China, will provide us with additional capability for continued growth. PTI is highly profitable and generates positive cash flow, adding greater than \$20 million of annual revenue at 50% gross margin, a new end-market of consumer home appliance and also a power management product line which further diversifies Pericom's business. Other synergistic benefits of the PTI acquisition include approximately 100 employees in China with established capability for design and development of new products, managing a low-cost integrated circuit supply chain, and providing vertical supply chain integration for our crystal oscillator products.

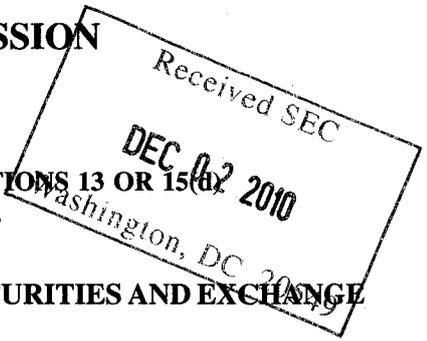
I am very proud of our accomplishments during fiscal year 2010, as I am of the last twenty years of Pericom's success. None of this journey would be possible without our customers, suppliers and investors, and the ever lasting dedication, diligence, hard work, and loyalty of our employees.



ALEX HUI
CEO, Founder & Chairman

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

FOR ANNUAL AND TRANSITION REPORTS PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.



(Mark One)

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JULY 3, 2010
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-27026

Pericom Semiconductor Corporation

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

California
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)
3545 North First Street
San Jose, California 95134
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

77-0254621
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

95134
(Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (408) 435-0800

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

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Common Stock	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
Preferred Share Purchase Rights	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. No Yes

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. No Yes

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 complied with such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosures of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K

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

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non Accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company

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

The aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, based on the closing price of the Common Stock on December 24, 2009 as reported by the NASDAQ Stock Market was approximately \$265,477,000. Shares of common stock held by each officer and director have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of August 30, 2010 the Registrant had outstanding 24,945,652 shares of Common Stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Parts of the Registrant's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held December 9, 2010, which will be filed subsequently, are incorporated by reference in Part III of this report on Form 10-K.

PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION

Form 10-K for the Year Ended July 3, 2010

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PART I

EXPLANATORY NOTE

As used in this Form 10K, the term “fiscal 2010” refers to our fiscal year ended July 3, 2010, the term “fiscal 2009” refers to our fiscal year ended June 27, 2009 and the term “fiscal 2008” refers to our fiscal year ended June 28, 2008.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Pericom Semiconductor Corporation (the “Company” or “Pericom” or “we”) designs, develops and markets high-performance integrated circuits (“ICs”) and frequency control products (“FCPs”) used in many of today’s advanced electronic systems. Our IC products include functions that support the connectivity, timing and signal conditioning of high-speed parallel and serial protocols that transfer data among a system’s microprocessor, memory and various peripherals, such as displays and monitors, and between interconnected systems. Our FCPs are electronic components that provide frequency references such as crystals and oscillators for computer, communication and consumer electronic products. Our analog, digital and mixed-signal ICs, together with our FCP products enable higher system bandwidth and signal quality, resulting in better operating reliability, signal integrity, and lower overall system cost in applications such as notebook computers, servers, network switches and routers, storage area networks, digital TVs, cell phones, GPS and digital media players.

We operate in one segment, the interconnectivity device supply market. Additional segment reporting information is included in Note 21 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this report.

INDUSTRY BACKGROUND — OVERVIEW

Electronic systems and subsystems create the fabric that increasingly supports everyday modern life as evidenced by the continued growth of the personal computer, mobile communications, networking and consumer electronics markets. Systems characterized by ever-improving performance, flexibility, reliability and multi-functionality, as well as decreasing size, weight and power consumption have driven the growth of these markets. IC advancements through improvements in semiconductor technology have contributed significantly to the increased performance of, and demand for, electronic systems and to the increasing proportion of IC cost as a portion of overall system cost. This technological progress occurs at an accelerated pace, while at the same time, the cost of electronic systems continues to decline.

Development of high-performance personal computer requirements for higher network performance and increased levels of connectivity among different types of electronic devices drive the demand for new and varying types of high-speed, high-performance signal conditioning, connectivity and timing products to handle the conditioning, routing, bridging and timing of digital and analog signals at high speeds with minimal loss of signal quality. High-speed signal transfer is essential to maximize the speed and bandwidth of the microprocessor, the memory and the LAN or WAN. High signal quality is equally essential for optimal balance between high data transmission rates and reliable system operation. Without high signal quality, transmission errors occur, resulting in retransmissions and hence lower throughput and system reliability, as bandwidth increases. The same market pressures imposed on microprocessors also drive the market requirements for connectivity and timing products, and include higher speed, reduced power consumption, lower voltage operation, smaller size and higher levels of integration.

Our FCPs are devices incorporating quartz crystal resonators. Quartz crystals have the physical property such that, when stimulated electrically, they resonate at a precise and consistent frequency. A crystal oscillator, combining a quartz crystal and a simple electronic circuit, also generates a signal at a precise and consistent frequency. All types of crystal oscillators are clocks in the sense that they provide a frequency reference for various electronic systems.

The continuing increase in electronic sophistication, as well as the penetration and proliferation of electronic products into new consumer and commercial applications, puts new demands on frequency control devices. This creates both technological challenges and new business opportunities for products offering faster speeds, tighter frequency tolerance, higher stability relative to temperature, smaller surface-mountable packaging and lower unit cost.

Connectivity, switching, and timing products are used to enable higher system bandwidth in applications such as notebook computers, servers, network switches and routers, storage area networks, wireless base-stations, cell phones, digital cameras and digital TVs. We pioneer technology in each of these areas as demonstrated in the development and implementation of our wide variety of serial protocol product families. An example is our PCI Express technology across our interface, switching, bridging and timing product areas. PCI Express is a relatively new industry-standard serial protocol developed to offer higher bandwidth to and from the CPU chipset and peripherals like Ethernet, USB, video, and other types of connectivity devices. Almost every market segment and end product application is adopting PCI Express as the new serial high-speed signal path. As a serial protocol, PCI Express can offer many times the bandwidth of PCI, the industry-standard parallel protocol that preceded PCI Express. PCI Express allows new cost-effective means to send high-speed signals longer distances.

However, this expanded bandwidth comes at a price: signal quality and integrity becomes difficult to maintain as data rates routinely exceed multi-gigabits per second. The problems associated with signal quality that must be addressed by the connectivity IC's are magnified by increased speed at which these products must transfer, route and time electrical signals. The performance challenges presented to today's designers are significant: signals must transfer at high speed with low propagation delay, while signal degradation — such as 'noise,' 'jitter,' 'skew,' and electromagnetic interference or 'EMI' — must be minimal. In short, high-speed signal integrity is essential for state-of-the-art electronic systems to function reliably and cost effectively. Our signal conditioning technology and resulting products address these critical issues, and support the major serial high-speed protocols including Gigabit Ethernet, PCI Express, High Definition Multimedia Interface (HDMI), Universal Serial Bus (USB), Serial Advanced Technology Architecture (SATA), serial attached SCSI (SAS) and DisplayPort (DP). SCSI stands for Small Computer System Interface, referred to and pronounced "skuzzy". Pericom refers to its signal conditioning products as 'ReDriversTM'.

High frequency and high data transfer rates are critical in the reliability of systems prevalent in the major market trends of today. Internet and high-performance network applications continue to push for more data bandwidth on system buses and across system boundaries. Computer and networking system clock frequencies continue to increase at a very rapid rate, shortening the time available to perform data transfers. While the data transfer rate has typically increased every few years, the continuing desire for higher system reliability with minimal system downtime creates increasing pressure to achieve lower data error rates. These factors all increase the need for very high-speed, high performance, connectivity and switching products.

In server applications, we support higher system bandwidth with our PCI Express to PCI-X/PCI bridges, and PCI Express packet switches as well as PCI Express signal switching and re-driver products enabling optimum system partitioning and design flexibility. All major server OEM's have adopted PCI Express. PCI Express bridges and packet switches allow the transfer and switching of high speed data in and out of the CPU chipset to serial I/O ports such as Fiber Channel, Gigabit Ethernet and SAS. In fiscal 2010, we saw the adoption of our PCIe GEN2 5Gb ReDriver by the major server and storage OEM's in blade server and storage platforms.

In high-bandwidth systems data transfer needs to be synchronized, creating a high demand for timing products. Our clocks and FCPs provide the precise timing signals needed to ensure reliable data transfer at high speeds in applications ranging from notebook computers to network switches. As systems continue to grow in processing power and complexity, the demand for these products will accelerate. The demand for higher precision will also continue to increase as timing margins shrink in higher bandwidth serial connectivity systems.

Our SATA switch and ReDriver products enable external SATA (eSATA) disk drive expansion and standard compliance. They are applicable to desktop and notebook PCs, set top boxes, portable media players and game consoles.

Our video switch products address the need for higher video resolution, enable the integration of horizontal and vertical synchronous signals as well as control signals, and accommodate switching of up to four video input streams with improved cross-talk, off-isolation and ESD protection features. These products address the High Definition Multimedia Interface and Digital Video Interface (HDMI/DVI) and Display Port (DP) switching, signal conditioning and voltage shifting requirements for PC video/graphics and LCD monitors, as well as digital television (DTV) and other digital video applications.

New high-end cell phone applications require low voltage, small packages and very low resistance to provide the highest fidelity sound. We address this market with our analog audio switch products that offer one of the smallest packages, low resistance (0.4Ω), low voltage (1.8V) and very low power consumption for extended battery life.

OUR STRATEGY

As a leading supplier of high-performance IC and FCP products, we enable serial connectivity with solutions for the computing, communications and consumer market segments. With our analog, digital and mixed-signal ICs, along with FCPs, our complete solutions support the timing, switching, bridging and conditioning of high-speed signals in today's ever-increasing speed-and-bandwidth-demanding applications.

We define our products in collaboration with industry-leading OEMs and industry enablers and our modular design methodology shortens our time to market and time to volume relative to our competitors. The key elements of our strategy are:

Market Focus:

Within the computer, communications and consumer markets, we are focused on high growth segments that allow multi-product penetration opportunities that align well with our technology focus. These high growth applications include notebook, PC, digital video and TV, servers, enterprise networks, and mobile devices such as cell phones.

Using our development expertise, our understanding of our customer's product evolution, and our rapid-cycle IC development, we continue to pursue new opportunities in existing and emerging markets to expand our market share as a leading-solution supplier.

Customer Focus:

Our customer strategy is to use a superior level of responsiveness and proprietary solutions to support customer needs and sell a wider range of products to our existing customers, as well as targeted new customers. Key elements of our customer strategy include:

- Penetrate target accounts through joint product development. We approach prospective customers primarily by working with their system design engineers at the product specification stage with the goal that one or more Pericom ICs or FCPs will be incorporated into a new system design. Our understanding of our customers' requirements combined with our ability to develop and deliver reliable, high-performance products within our customers' product introduction schedules has enabled us to establish strong relationships with many leading OEMs.
- Solidify customer relationships through superior responsiveness. We believe that our customer service orientation is a significant competitive advantage. We seek to maintain short product lead times and provide our customers with excellent on-schedule delivery, in part by having available adequate finished goods inventory for anticipated customer demands. We emphasize product quality for our products and we have been ISO-9001 certified since 1995. We also endeavor to be a good corporate citizen, required by many customers, with solid environmental and other processes and we received our ISO 14001 Environmental Management System certification in 2004.
- Expand customer relationships through broad-based solutions. We aim to grow our business with existing customers by offering product lines that provide increasingly extensive solutions for our customers' high-speed interfacing needs. By providing our customers with superior support in existing programs and anticipating our customers' needs in next-generation products, we have often been able to increase our overall volume of business with those customers substantially. With larger customers, we have also initiated electronic data interchange, or EDI, and remote warehousing programs, annual purchase and supply programs, joint development projects and other services intended to enhance our position as a key vendor.
- Responding to our customer requirements is one of our highest priorities. In order to accomplish this, several years ago we implemented an automated quoting system from Model N, Inc., a leader in e-business solutions. We can respond very quickly to our customer needs and offer them superior service. With the implementation of Model N's ProChannel, we have also been able to streamline a number of internal procedures.
- Maintain a comprehensive and intuitive website with all required documentation needed by our customers.

Technology Focus:

High bandwidth, high-speed serial protocols inherently present challenges in system design, such as error-free signal routing, end-point integrity and timing sensitivities. We focus on three main technology areas: serial high-speed protocol switching, advanced silicon and quartz based timing and unique signal conditioning solutions. These focus areas combine at the product level to provide a complimentary and complete system level solution for high-speed serial protocol implementation.

As a result of this focus, we lead the market in high-speed analog switching technology. We possess a solid history of 'industry first' product introductions, such as our dual HDMI and PCI Express signal switching solutions and our unique serial signal integrity technology. Focus product families include high-frequency Signal Switches, Packet Switches, Bridges, ReDrivers, Clock Generators/Buffers, Crystals and Oscillators.

Today, our technology encompasses all major serial high-speed protocols including PCI Express, USB, HDMI/DVI, Display Port, SAS/SATA, 10-Gigabit Attachment Unit Interface (XAUI) and Ethernet.

Our primary efforts are in the creation of additional proprietary digital, analog and mixed-signal functionality. We work closely with our wafer suppliers to incorporate their advanced complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) process technologies to improve our ability to introduce next generation products expeditiously. We continue to expand our patent portfolio with the goal of providing increasingly proprietary product lines.

For FCPs, our strategy is to further our leadership in high-frequency, superior-performance, low-jitter timing products by combining our industry-unique crystal-and-silicon design capabilities. In addition, we address the growing needs of very small size surface mount crystals and crystal oscillators for the growing wireless and other portable consumer markets. Our integrated FCP design capability provides advanced timing solutions for our target market segments. By leveraging internal proprietary IC designs in digital, analog and mixed-signal functionality, we add specialized features and optimize costs. Working closely with historical manufacturing partners while developing new ones, we will continue to advance proprietary process techniques and capabilities required to complement new technology products.

Manufacturing Focus:

We closely integrate our manufacturing strategy with our focus on customer needs. Central to this strategy is our ability to support high-volume shipment requirements on short notice from customers. We design products so that we may manufacture many different ICs from a single partially processed wafer. Accordingly, we keep inventory in the form of a wafer bank, from which wafers can be completed to produce a variety of specific ICs in as little as five weeks. This approach has enabled us to reduce our overall work-in-process inventory while providing increased availability to produce a variety of finished products. In addition, we keep some inventory in the form of die bank, which can become finished product in three weeks or less. We have established relationships with four leading foundries, Magnachip Semiconductor, Inc. ("Magnachip"), GlobalFoundries, Inc. ("GlobalFoundries"), Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation ("TSMC"), and United Microelectronics Corporation ("UMC"), as well as several other suppliers.

For FCPs, our vertically integrated Asian design and manufacturing subsidiary, Saronix-eCERA Corporation ("SRe"), provides a significant competitive advantage through a highly efficient design and volume crystal manufacturing process, in combination with strict quality standards and low-cost labor. We maintain high quality standards and all our subcontractors' plants are ISO 9000 certified. We operate our own FCP factories, located in Chungli (Taiwan) and Jinan, in the Shandong Province of the People's Republic of China (PRC).

Strategic and Collaborative Relationships Focus:

We pursue a strategy of entering into new relationships and expanding existing relationships with companies that engage in the product design, manufacturing and marketing of ICs and frequency control products. We have an active internal program focused on reference designs with key IC suppliers in the Pericom target market segments and partner programs, which can strengthen and leverage our marketing and sales presence worldwide. We believe that these relationships enable us to access additional design and application expertise, accelerate product introductions, reduce costs and obtain additional needed capacity. Our established collaborative relationships with

leading wafer manufacturers allow us to access high performance digital and analog core libraries for use in our future products.

OUR PRODUCTS

We use our expertise in high-performance digital, analog, mixed-signal IC and FCP design, our reusable core cell library and our modular design methodology to achieve a rapid rate of new product introductions. Within each of our four IC product families, the product portfolio has evolved from a standard building block into both standard products of increasing performance and application-specific standard products, or ASSPs, which are tailored to meet a specific high volume application. Within each product family, we continue to address the common trends of decreasing supply voltage, higher integration and faster speeds.

In fiscal 2010, IC product revenues were \$92.3 million or 62.8% of the \$146.9 million in total revenues, with the balance of \$54.6 million attributable to FCP product revenues. In fiscal 2009, IC product revenues were \$76.0 million or 59.1% of the \$128.6 million in total revenues, with the balance of \$52.6 million from FCP product revenues. In fiscal 2008, IC product revenues were \$96.6 million or 59.0% of the \$163.7 million in total revenues, with the balance of \$67.1 million the result of FCP product revenues.

SiliconConnect™ Family

Our SiliconConnect family offers the highest level of complexity and integration among our products. It consists of our PCI and PCI-X Bridges and our PCI Express Bridges and Packet Switches, our PCI Express and USB3 ReDrivers, as well as our legacy family of LVDS high-speed differential drivers, receivers and transceivers.

PCI/PCI-X:

With a comprehensive product portfolio based on performance and value, this legacy product family continues to gain market share within both existing and new applications across multiple market segments. Manufacturers continue to use PCI for legacy designs, especially in long-term higher-end platforms, such as networking, storage, high-end server and embedded systems used in military, industrial and computing applications, and PC based video surveillance products. In fiscal 2010, our legacy PCI and PCI-X products continued to sell well, especially into PC based video surveillance applications.

PCI Express:

PCI Express (“PCIe”) is the next generation replacement for PCI. PCIe is a serial, high-speed technology, which offers many advantages over the parallel bus based PCI technology. All market segment applications are adopting PCIe and our PCIe products actively target all major PCIe based applications, including mainstream and industrial PCs, PC peripherals, embedded systems, high-end multifunction printers, video security monitoring, RAID and Fibre Channel cards in the Storage Area Network space, Multi-channel Ethernet NICs, and routers and switches. Building on the introduction of our 3rd generation of PCIe bridge and packet switch products in fiscal 2008, in fiscal 2009 Pericom introduced our 4th generation of PCIe bridge and packet switch products which are being adopted into volume platform applications in networking, PC Peripherals, server, and embedded market segments . This unique product family expands upon some of the lowest power, smallest footprint PCIe switching and bridging products in the industry. In fiscal 2010, Pericom developed and sampled another generation of the PCIe bridge for volume PC applications, with special features designed to replace the PCI port on CPU chipsets. We also developed our PCIe GEN2 small packet switch family, which will leverage our successful GEN1 product family to the higher PCIe serial speed of 5 Gb/s.

LVDS:

We offer a comprehensive low-voltage differential signaling (“LVDS”) product portfolio of legacy products that includes drivers, receivers and transceivers with data rates of 660 megabits per second, or Mbps, and allowing point-to-point connections over distances up to 10 meters. This legacy LVDS standard offers a number of improvements over the older emitter-coupled logic (“ECL”) and pseudo emitter-coupled logic (“PECL”) in applications requiring lower power consumption and noise.

SiliconSwitch™ Family

Our SiliconSwitch product family offers a broad range of high-performance ICs for switching digital and analog signals. The ability to switch or route high-speed digital or analog signals with minimal delay and signal distortion is a critical requirement in many high-speed computers, networking and multi-media applications. Historically, systems designers have used mechanical relays and solid-state relays, which have significant disadvantages compared to IC switches. Mechanical relays are bulky, dissipate significant power and have very low response times, while solid-state relays are expensive.

ASSP Switch:

In this high-growth product segment, we offer a line of application specific standard product, or ASSP, switches for LAN, Analog Video, Digital Video, such as DVI/HDMI, PCI Express and USB, applications. The LAN switches address the high-performance demands of 10/100/1000 Ethernet LANs. The video switches address the high bandwidth that enables the switching between different video sources associated with video graphic cards and flat panel displays. Some of our newest video switches address the HDMI™ (High-Definition Multimedia Interface) Rev. 1.3 standard. We are also marketing our PCI Express signal switches with Gen-I (2.5Gbps) and Gen-II (5.0Gbps) speeds for desktop PC, gaming stations, servers and storage applications. We continue to expand our innovations in this area to address next generation networking, computing and media platforms.

Analog Switches:

We offer a family of analog switches for low-voltage (1.8-volt to 7-volt) applications such as multimedia audio and video signal switching with enhanced characteristics such as low power, high bandwidth, low crosstalk and low distortion to maintain analog signal integrity. Our analog switches have significantly lower distortion than traditional analog switches due to our advanced CMOS switch design. To support space-constrained applications, such as wireless handsets and global positioning system receivers, we offer 3-volt low R-on 0.4-ohm switches. To complement this low-voltage family we also offer higher voltage (17-volt) analog switches for applications requiring higher signal range, such as instrumentation, telecommunications and industrial controls.

Digital Switches:

We offer a family of digital switches in 8-, 16- and 32-bit widths that address the switching needs of high-performance systems. These digital switches offer performance and cost advantages over traditional switch functions, offering both low on-resistance and capacitance, low propagation delay (less than 250 picoseconds), low standby current (as low as 0.2 micro amps) and series resistor options that support low electromagnetic interference, or EMI, emission requirements. Applications for our digital switches include 5-volt to 3.3-volt signal translation, high-speed data transfer and switching between microprocessors, PCI slots and multiple memories and hot-plug interfaces in notebook and desktop computers, servers and switching hubs and routers. We also have products at 2.5-volt and 3.3-volt offering industry-leading performance in switching times, and low capacitance for bus isolation applications.

SiliconInterface™ Family

Through our SiliconInterface product line, we offer a family of products that address both next generation designs as well as legacy interface. We have launched a ReDriver™ family that includes SATA and SAS protocols that conditions signals and ensures signal integrity in today's very high-speed protocols. SiliconInterface also focuses on managing different voltage levels by use of voltage level translator devices. Our legacy high-performance 5-volt, 3.3-volt, 2.5-volt, and 1.8-volt CMOS logic interface circuits provide logic functions to handle data transfer between microprocessors and memory, bus exchange, backplane interface and other logic interface functions where high-speed, low-power, low-noise and high-output drive characteristics are essential.

ReDrivers/Signal Conditioners:

With the adaptation of the latest generation of high-speed PCIe serial, switched architecture at 5.0 Gbps rates, systems designers are confronted with challenges associated with maintaining clean eye-pattern signal integrity at the receiver end points. The signal attenuation loss increases in almost an exponential form as trace lengths increase in a signal path using high-speed differential signaling. Our ReDriver family of products boost signals by combining programmable equalization and de-emphasis techniques at the transmit and receive points, respectively, on a signal path to ensure good signal integrity at the end points.

Through this line of products, we offer a broad range of ReDrivers to manage standard protocols such as PCIe, SATA, SAS, USB3 and XAUI for applications including servers, storage, networking and notebook/docking stations. Systems designers benefit from our ReDriver products in another way: they can now use our ReDrivers with inexpensive cables, such as CAT6 or flexible ribbon cables instead of using very expensive cables to achieve good signal integrity at the end of the trace. In fiscal 2009, we received PCISIG certification for its PCIe Gen2 (5Gb/s) ReDriver products, introduced in fiscal 2008. Pericom's PCIe Gen2 and SATA ReDrivers were designed into many customer platforms across server, storage, PC, and networking market segments, as the adoption rate of PCIe Gen2 and SATA for both internal and external signal routing applications increased in fiscal 2009. In fiscal 2010, Pericom introduced our new USB3 ReDriver, targeted to PC, consumer, and embedded market segments.

1.8-Volt/3.3-Volt ULS:

Bi-directional signal translation requirements have become more prevalent because of new technology needing to function with legacy designs. As such, level-shifting solutions have evolved into more advanced devices. While the traditional voltage translators require direction control signals, our ULS Universal Level Shifter ("ULS") products address the need for voltage translation between 1.8-volts and 3.3-volts without any direction control signals. These voltage translators are ideal for mobile, test equipment, servers and telecom applications.

1.8-Volt/2.5-Volt Logic:

Our 1.8-volt and 2.5-volt product families offer high output current with sub-2.5 nanosecond propagation delay and low power consumption. In addition, our Lower Balanced Drive ("LBD") family has a propagation delay of less than two nanoseconds to support high-speed processor-memory interfacing and we have optimized our Balanced Drive ("BD") family for low-noise operation at very low voltages. We also offer application specific logic functions that support next generation memory module applications associated with server markets such as DDR II.

3.3-Volt Logic:

We offer 3.3-volt interface logic, supporting the trend toward lower system voltages for higher silicon integration from 8-Bit to 32-Bits, system performance and power savings. These products address a range of performance and cost requirements with very low power consumption. Our application specific integrated circuit ("ASIC") design methodology and existing cell-based designs contribute to our ability to achieve rapid product development in this area.

5-Volt Logic:

Our high-speed 5-volt interface logic products in 8- and 16-bit configurations address specific system applications, including a "Quiet Series" family for high-speed, low-noise, point-to-point data transfer in computing and networking systems and a Balanced Drive family with series resistors at output drivers to reduce switching noise in high-performance computers. We continue to provide a complete portfolio of 5-volt FCT logic products that supports many legacy data communications and telecommunications switch platforms.

Gates:

These products operate from 1.65-volt to 5-volt to address the interface needs in many applications. We continue to explore new product markets in the areas of communication, PC peripherals and consumer digital systems.

SiliconClock™ Family

In high-bandwidth systems, data transfer must be synchronized and this creates a demand for timing products. Our timing products provide the precise timing signals needed to ensure reliable data transfer at high speeds in applications ranging from servers to network switches to televisions. As systems continue to grow in processing power and complexity, we expect the demand for these products to accelerate. The requirement for precision will also increase as timing margins shrink in higher-bandwidth systems.

Our SiliconClock IC product line provides a broad range of general-purpose solutions including voltage controlled crystal oscillators (“VCXO”) with integrated Phase Locked Loop (“PLL”) clock generators, clock buffers, zero-delay clock drivers, frequency synthesizers, spread-spectrum clock generators and programmable clock products for a wide range of microprocessor systems, as well as a number of ASSP markets like multi-function printers, registered memory modules, storage area networks, servers, networking, set-top boxes and digital television. In fiscal 2009, Pericom launched a family of clock and oscillator products specifically designed to support the rollout of PCI Express Gen2 (5.0Gb/s), SATA 3.0 (6 Gb/s), and other new high speed protocols. These new high speed protocols require extremely low jitter clock reference sources, and Pericom has the technology to provide such high performance timing products. In fiscal 2010, we developed clock generators and buffers to support the new PCIe GEN3 8 Gb specification.

Clock Buffers and Zero-Delay Clock Drivers:

Clock buffers receive a clock signal from a frequency source and create multiple copies of the same frequency for distribution across system boards. We offer 1.2-volt (1.2V), 1.5V, 1.8V, 2.5V, 3.3V and 5V clock buffers for high-speed, low-skew applications in computers and networking equipment. We offer options for integrated crystal oscillators and provide a flexible selection of output levels for interfacing to various system components. For systems that require higher performance, we have differential clock buffers with frequencies up to 800MHz. Zero-delay clocks virtually eliminate propagation delays by synchronizing the clock outputs with the incoming frequency source. Our 5V, 3.3V, 2.5V and 1.8V zero-delay clock drivers offer frequencies of up to 400MHz for applications in networking switches, routers and hubs, computer servers, and memory modules. Differential zero-delay clock buffers support Generation II PCIe as well as fully buffered dual in-line memory modules (“DIMM”). Zero-delay buffers support the 2nd generation double data rate (“DDR II”) memory technologies are available today.

Voltage Controlled Crystal Oscillators:

We offer a family of VCXO IC products targeted at the set-top box, digital video recorder (“DVR”), digital TV (“DTV”), surveillance equipment and networking markets. Our VCXO products feature low phase noise, high-frequency capabilities, wide pull range, and different output standard levels. These products also leverage customizable bases that include on-board PLLs and inter-integrated circuit (“I²C”) interfaces for rapid prototyping. Our VCXO products use our own SRE crystals to guarantee optimum performance. For the networking markets, our VCXO jitter cleaner product is used to provide a clean recovered clock source.

Clock Frequency Synthesizers:

Clock frequency synthesizers generate various output frequencies using a single input frequency source and provide critical timing signals to microprocessors, memory and peripheral functions. Our clock synthesizers support a wide range of microprocessor systems and their associated integrated chipsets for computing, communication and consumer applications. For computing applications, we provide PCIe clock synthesizers for server, notebook and desktop PC applications. For high-performance networking and storage applications, we have high-frequency clock synthesizers targeted up to 300MHz with very low jitter. For emerging networking and consumer platforms with PCIe interface, we provide PCIe 2.0 compliant clock generator/buffers. For consumer applications such as digital TV and digital set-top boxes, we have developed a line of high-performance audio and video clocks. For GPS applications, we have developed low power clock generators to supply a clock reference for processor, real-time clock and other peripheral interface circuits. We have also developed spread-spectrum clock generators used for reducing Electro Magnetic Interference (“EMI”) in graphics and video applications.

Programmable Clocks:

In large computing and communications systems, customers need to provide precise timing across large printed circuit boards (“PCB”s). At the very high frequencies used today, these large PCB traces can result in significant timing delays and matching these delays (or timing skew) can be a significant challenge for the system designer. We have responded to this challenge with a family of programmable skew clock products.

FCPs

FCPs include crystals that resonate at a precise frequency, and crystal oscillators (“XO”), a circuit assembly comprising a crystal and accompanying electronic circuitry providing very stable output frequency. Crystals and XOs are essential components used in a wide variety of electronic devices. There are three general categories of oscillator products. Clock Oscillators are oscillators without temperature compensation and voltage tuning options used primarily in networking, telecommunication, wireless and computer/peripheral applications. VCXOs are frequency tunable crystal stabilized oscillators that are voltage controlled and generally operate below 1 GHz. Manufacturers use these oscillators primarily for synchronization in data networking and communications applications.

The ultra-miniature ceramic packaged crystal and clock oscillators are tailored for densely populated applications such as Wireless Local Area Networking (“WLAN”), mobile phones, portable multimedia players, personal data assistants (“PDA”s), GPS modules, networking equipment, and hard disk drives. The ultra-miniature package allows system designers to overcome the physical space constraint of integrating more features into portable applications. The set of available frequencies supports various industry standard protocols and applications.

The XP series of crystal clock oscillators is a proprietary technology that combines our ICs with SRe quartz to improve reliability and performance for high frequency 2.5V and 3.3V, low voltage complimentary metal oxide semiconductor (“LVCMOS”) and low voltage positive emitter coupled logic (“LVPECL”) clock applications. The product family is drop-in compatible with existing Overtone XO, surface acoustic wave (“SAW”) and PLL-based oscillator solutions in 5x7mm and 3.2x5mm packages, yet aims to provide better cost performance benefits. These high frequency clock oscillators are used to provide a stable timing reference in various networking and storage serial connectivity platforms such as 1/10 Gigabit Ethernet, Fiber Channel, synchronous optical networking/synchronous digital hierarchy (“SONET/SDH”), serial advanced technology attachment (“SATA”), Serial Attached SCSI (“SAS”) and Passive Optical Network (“PON”). In fiscal 2010, we launched a family of ‘ASSP’ XO products, which support the most popular frequencies for various storage, server and networking applications, and are available ‘off the shelf’ for rapid design cycles.

OUR CUSTOMERS

The following is a list of some of our customers and end-users:

Notebook, Desktop and Servers

Dell
Intel
Lenovo
Hewlett Packard
Wistron
Asustek
Gigabyte
Micro Star
Samsung
Acer

Telecommunications

Cisco
Tellabs
Polycom
Huawei
Dell
Avaya
Alcatel-Lucent
Zhongxing Telecom (ZTE)
Huawei-3Com
Motorola

Digital Media

Echostar
Primary Technology
Pace
Amtran
LGE
Proview
Hikvision
Toshiba

Networking Equipment

Cisco
 AzureWave Technologies
 Nettech Technology
 Alpha Networks
 2 Wire
 Cameo Communications
 TP-LINK
 Askey
 Freebox

Peripherals

Hewlett Packard
 Konica-Minolta
 Lexmark
 Xerox
 EFI

Mobile Terminal

Garmin
 LG Electronics
 Samsung
 Even
 Panasonic
 Inventec Appliance

Storage

JMSH International Corp.
 Brocade
 M&J Technologies
 USI
 Hitachi
 Western Digital

Contract Manufacturing

Foxconn
 Solectron
 Celestica
 Sanmina-SCI
 Flextronics
 Jabil
 Inventec

Our customers include a broad range of end-user customers and original equipment manufacturers (“OEM”s) in the computer, peripherals, networking and telecommunications markets as well as the contract manufacturers that service these markets. Our direct sales are billings directly to a customer who may in turn sell through to an end-user customer. Our end-user customers may buy directly or through our distribution or contract manufacturing channels.

In fiscal 2010, our direct sales to Avnet and Techmosa, two Asian distributors, accounted for approximately 22% and 14% of net revenues, respectively, and direct sales to our top five customers accounted for approximately 54% of net revenues. One end-user customer accounted for approximately 12% of net revenues in the fiscal year ended July 3, 2010.

In fiscal 2009, our direct sales to Avnet and Techmosa accounted for approximately 18% and 14% of net revenues, respectively, and direct sales to our top five customers accounted for approximately 51% of net revenues. One end-user customer accounted for approximately 11% of net revenues in the fiscal year ended June 27, 2009.

In fiscal 2008, our direct sales to Avnet accounted for 14% of net revenues and direct sales to our top five customers accounted for approximately 40% of net revenues. No single end-user customer accounted for greater than 10% of net revenues in the fiscal year ended June 28, 2008.

We continue to expect a small number of customers to account for a large portion of our net revenues. See Item 1A “Risk Factors; Factors That May Affect Operating Results — The demand for our products depends on the growth of our end users’ markets” and “Risk Factors; Factors That May Affect Operating Results — A large portion of our revenues is derived from sales to a few customers, who may cease purchasing from us at any time” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Contract manufacturers are important customers for us as systems designers in our target markets continue to outsource portions of their manufacturing. In addition, these contract manufacturers continue to play a vital role in determining which vendors’ products are incorporated into new designs.

DESIGN AND PROCESS TECHNOLOGY

Our design efforts focus on the development of high-performance digital, analog and mixed-signal ICs. To minimize design cycle times of high-performance products, we use a modular design methodology that has enabled us to produce many new products each year and to meet our customers’ need for fast time-to-market response. This methodology uses state-of-the-art computer-aided design software tools such as high-level description language, or HDL, logic synthesis, full-chip mixed-signal simulation, and automated design layout and verification and uses our library of high-performance digital and analog core cells. We have developed this family of core cells over several years and it contains high-performance, specialized digital and analog functions not available in commercial ASIC libraries. Among these cells are our proprietary mixed-voltage input/output, or I/O, cells, high-speed,

low-noise I/O cells, analog and digital PLLs, charge pumps and data communication transceiver circuits using low voltage differential signaling. The United States Patent and Trademark Office has granted us 107 U.S. patents and we have 13 U.S. patent applications pending. Another advantage of our modular design methodology is that it allows the application of final design options late in the wafer manufacturing process to determine a product's specific function. This option gives us the ability to use pre-staged wafers, which significantly reduces the design and manufacturing cycle time and enables us to respond rapidly to a customer's prototype needs and volume requirements.

We use advanced CMOS processes to achieve higher performance and lower die cost. Our process and device engineers work closely with our independent wafer foundry partners to develop and evaluate new process technologies. Our process engineers also work closely with circuit design engineers to improve the performance and reliability of our cell library. We currently manufacture a majority of our products using 0.8, 0.6, 0.5, 0.35, 0.25, 0.18 and 0.13u micron CMOS process technologies and are currently developing and beginning to ship new products using 0.09u (90 nanometer) technology. We are also using a high-voltage CMOS process developed by one of our wafer suppliers in the design of higher voltage switch products.

For FCPs, we have a well-established design focus, methodology and execution technique. We implement the majority of designs for oscillators and higher-functionality parts with CMOS process technologies. However, we also pursue designs incorporating Bipolar, BiCMOS and Silicon-Germanium (SiGe) technologies, as well as utilization of complex programmable logic device (CPLD) and field-programmable gate array (FPGA) components. Crystal components developed and marketed by all suppliers are similar. However, the operating behavior of the resonator and the specific techniques employed in their design, modeling, manufacturing & testing processes are highly specialized and unique. As such, manufacturing processes, equipment and test procedures can form a distinct part of the design activity. The outcome of the development becomes a permanent and proprietary part of the design specification.

SALES AND MARKETING

We market and distribute our products through a worldwide network of independent sales representatives and distributors supported by our internal and field sales organization. Sales to domestic and international distributors represented 62% of our net revenues in fiscal 2010, 56% of our net revenues in fiscal 2009 and 49% of our net revenues in fiscal 2008. Our major distributors in North America and Europe include Avnet, Arrow Electronics, Future Electronics and Nu Horizons Electronics. Our major Asian distributors include AIT (Hong Kong), Avnet (Asia), Chinatronics (Hong Kong), Desner Electronics (Singapore), Internix (Japan), MCM (Japan), Maxmega (Singapore) and Techmosa (Taiwan).

We have three regional sales offices in the United States, as well as international sales offices in Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan and the United Kingdom. International sales comprised approximately 91% of our net revenues in fiscal 2010, 92% of our net revenues in fiscal 2009 and 91% of our net revenues in fiscal 2008. For further information regarding our international and domestic revenues, see the discussion under the caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation — Comparison of Fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008 — Net Revenues" in Item 7 of this Annual Report on this Form 10-K. We also support field sales design-in and training activities with application engineers. Marketing and product management personnel are located at our corporate headquarters in San Jose, California and in Taiwan.

We focus our marketing efforts on market knowledge, product definition, new product introduction, product marketing and advertising. We use advertising both domestically and internationally to market our products independently and in cooperation with our distributors. Our product information is available on our website, which contains overview presentations, technical information on our products, and offers design modeling/applications support plus sample-request capabilities online. We also publish and circulate technical briefs relating to our products and their applications.

We believe that contract manufacturing customers are strategically important and we employ sales and marketing personnel who focus on servicing these customers and on expanding our product sales to OEMs via these customers. In addition, we use programs such as EDI, bonded inventories and remote warehousing to enhance our service and attractiveness to contract manufacturers.

MANUFACTURING

We have adopted a fabrication foundry non-ownership (“fabless”) IC manufacturing strategy by subcontracting our wafer production to independent wafer foundries. We have established collaborative relationships with selected independent foundries with which we can develop a strategic relationship to the benefit of both parties. We believe that our fabless strategy enables us to introduce high performance products quickly at competitive cost. To date, our principal manufacturing relationships have been with Magnachip, GlobalFoundries, TSMC and UMC. We have an ongoing effort to qualify new foundry vendors that offer cost or other advantages.

We primarily rely on foreign subcontractors for the assembly of our products and, to a lesser extent, for the testing and packaging of our finished products. Some of these subcontractors are our single source supplier for certain new packages. We perform some testing of our finished products in our in-house facility.

To manufacture FCPs SRe, our Asian subsidiary, has established relationships with selected Asian factories, the primary ones of which are Yantai Dynamic in Yantai, China and Zhejiang East Crystal in Zhejiang, China as well as factories in Taiwan and Japan. We have an ongoing effort to establish relationships and qualify additional factories to continue cost reduction and maintain our competitive position in the FCP market.

To enhance our manufacturing capability of FCPs, which are composed of crystals and oscillators housed in multiple sized surface mount ceramic packages, SRe has “state of the art” high volume production lines in its Taiwan facility capable of manufacturing FCPs with tight specifications to competitively support the most popular high volume target industries including telecommunications, medical, computing and security as well as other commercial sectors. In fiscal 2010 we added to our capacity by completing a new FCP factory in the Jinan Development Zone in Shandong Province, PRC. SRe is ISO9000 certified and in December of 2005 received TS16949 certification, which allows us access into the Automotive FCP market. To supplement our manufacturing capacity we are maintaining established relationships with our manufacturing partners and we have a plan already implemented for qualifying additional factories and creating new partners. New relationships and the fiscal 2010 expansion of our capacity are necessary to continue cost reduction, grow our revenue and maintain our competitive position in the FCP market. We have an operations department based in Asia that pursues lower cost packaging techniques and both monitors and modifies manufacturing processes to maximize yields and improve quality. After a manufacturing partner has been qualified through a stringent process, we maintain design and process controls that include using recurring factory audits and in some cases using onsite inspectors.

COMPETITION

The semiconductor and FCP industry is intensely competitive. Significant competitive factors in the market for high-performance ICs and FCPs include the following:

- product features and performance;
- price;
- product quality;
- success in developing new products;
- timing of new product introductions;
- general market and economic conditions;
- adequate wafer fabrication, assembly and test capacity and sources of raw materials;
- efficiency of production; and
- ability to protect intellectual property rights and proprietary information.

Our IC competitors include Analog Devices, Cypress Semiconductor Corporation, Fairchild Semiconductor International, Hitachi, Integrated Device Technology, Inc., Intel Corp., Maxim Integrated Products, Inc., Motorola, On Semiconductor Corp., NXP, Tundra Semiconductor Corp., Parade Technologies, PLX Technology, STMicroelectronics, Texas Instruments, Inc., and Toshiba. Most of those competitors have substantially greater financial, technical, marketing, distribution and other resources, broader product lines and longer-standing customer relationships than we do. We also compete with other major or emerging companies that sell products to certain segments of our markets. Competitors with greater financial resources or broader product lines may have a greater ability to sustain price reductions in our primary markets in order to gain or maintain market share. We also face

competition from the makers of ASICs and other system devices. These devices may include interface logic functions, which may eliminate the need or sharply reduce the demand for our products in particular applications.

Our FCP competitors include Vectron International, Inc., Connor Winfield Ltd., Fox Electronics, Ecliptek Corporation, Mtron PTI, Epson Toyocom Corporation, Kyocera Kinseki Corporation, Daishinku Corporation and Nihon Dempa Kogyo Company, Ltd. A second group of competitors in China primarily pursues the lower end of the FCP market with limited technical content products. However, they do have some sales to our target customer base.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

We believe that the continued timely development of new interface ICs and FCPs is essential to maintaining our competitive position. Accordingly, we have assembled a team of highly skilled engineers whose activities are focused on the development of signal transfer, routing and timing technologies and products. We have IC design centers located in San Jose, California, Hong Kong and Taiwan and we develop FCP products in San Jose, California and in Taiwan. Research and development expenses were \$17.2 million in fiscal 2010, \$16.7 million in fiscal 2009 and \$17.2 million in fiscal 2008. Additionally, we actively seek cooperative product development relationships.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

In the United States, we hold 107 patents covering certain aspects of our product designs, with various expiration dates through May 2027, and we have 13 additional patent applications pending. We expect to continue to file patent applications where appropriate to protect our proprietary technologies; however, we believe that our continued success depends primarily on factors such as the technological skills and innovation of our personnel, rather than on our patents.

EMPLOYEES

As of July 3, 2010, we had 869 full-time employees, including 123 in sales, marketing and customer support, 425 in manufacturing, assembly and testing, 243 in engineering and 78 in finance and administration, including information systems and quality assurance. We have never had a work stoppage and no labor organization represents any of our employees. We consider our employee relations to be good.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We file electronically with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The SEC maintains an Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains these reports, proxy and information statements. We make available on our website at <http://www.pericom.com>, free of charge, copies of these reports as soon as reasonably practicable after filing or furnishing the information to the SEC. Any reports or financial information presented at our website are not to be considered part of this annual report filed on Form 10-K.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to other information contained in this Form 10-K, investors should carefully consider the following factors that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results as well as adversely affect the value of an investment in our common stock. This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. All statements other than statements of historical fact are “forward-looking statements” for purposes of these provisions, including any statements regarding: our expectation of completing in our first quarter of fiscal year 2011 the acquisition of shares in PTI that we do not already own, projections of revenues, future research and development expenses, the estimate of the increases in selling, general and administrative expenses in the first quarter of fiscal year 2011 and future selling, general and administrative expenses in general, other expenses, gross profit, gross margin, or other financial items; the plans and objectives of management for future operations; the implementation of advanced process technologies; our tax rate; the adequacy of allowances for returns, price protection and other

concessions; proposed new products or services; the sufficiency of cash generated from operations and cash balances; our future investment in the Yangzhou facility; our exposure to interest rate risk; future economic conditions or performance; plans to focus on cost control; plans to seek intellectual property protection for our technologies; expectations regarding export sales and net revenues; the expansion of sales efforts; acquisition prospects; the results of our possible future acquisitions and assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of terminology such as “may,” “will,” “expects,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” “potential,” or “continue,” or the negative thereof or other comparable terminology. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements contained herein are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such expectations or any of the forward-looking statements will prove to be correct, and actual results could differ materially from those projected or assumed in the forward-looking statements. Our future financial condition and results of operations, as well as any forward-looking statements, are subject to risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to the factors set forth below and elsewhere in this report. All forward-looking statements and reasons why results may differ included in this Annual Report are made as of the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statement or reason why actual results may differ.

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT OPERATING RESULTS

In the past, our operating results have varied significantly and are likely to fluctuate in the future.

We continue to face a challenging business environment and limited visibility on end-market demands. Wide varieties of factors affect our operating results. These factors include the following:

- changes in the quantity of our products sold;
- changes in the average selling price of our products;
- general conditions in the semiconductor industry;
- changes in our product mix;
- a change in the gross margins of our products;
- the operating results of the FCP product line, which normally has a lower profit margin than IC products;
- expenses incurred in obtaining, enforcing, and defending intellectual property rights;
- the timing of new product introductions and announcements by us and by our competitors;
- customer acceptance of new products introduced by us;
- delay or decline in orders received from distributors;
- growth or reduction in the size of the market for interface ICs;
- the availability of manufacturing capacity with our wafer suppliers, especially to support sales growth and new products;
- changes in manufacturing costs;
- fluctuations in manufacturing yields;
- disqualification by our customers for quality or performance related issues;
- the ability of customers to pay us; and
- increased research and development expenses associated with new product introductions or process changes.

All of these factors are difficult to forecast and could seriously harm our operating results. Our expense levels are based in part on our expectations regarding future sales and are largely fixed in the short term. Therefore, we may be unable to reduce our expenses fast enough to compensate for any unexpected shortfall in sales. Any significant decline in demand relative to our expectations or any material delay of customer orders could harm our operating results. In addition, if our operating results in future quarters fall below public market analysts' and investors' expectations, the market price of our common stock would likely decrease.

The demand for our products depends on the growth of our end users' markets.

Our continued success depends in large part on the continued growth of markets for the products into which our semiconductor and frequency control products are incorporated. These markets include the following:

- computers and computer related peripherals;
- data communications and telecommunications equipment;

- electronic commerce and the Internet; and
- consumer electronics equipment.

Any decline in the demand for products in these markets could seriously harm our business, financial condition and operating results. These markets have also historically experienced significant fluctuations in demand. We may also be seriously harmed by slower growth in the other markets in which we sell our products.

Our earnings are subject to substantial quarterly and annual fluctuations and to adverse economic conditions and market downturns

Our revenues and earnings have fluctuated significantly in the past and may fluctuate significantly in the future. General economic or other conditions could cause a downturn in the market for our products or technology. The 2008-2009 financial disruption affecting the banking system, investment banks, insurance companies and financial markets resulted in a tightening in the credit markets, a low level of liquidity in many financial markets and extreme volatility in fixed income, credit and equity markets. In addition to the potential impact of such disruptions on our marketable securities portfolio, there could be a number of follow-on effects on our business that could also adversely affect our operating results. Disruptions may result in the insolvency of key suppliers resulting in product delays; the inability of our customers to obtain credit to finance purchases of our products and/or customer insolvencies that cause our customers to change delivery schedules, cancel or reduce orders; a slowdown in global economies which could result in lower end-user demand for our products; and increased impairments of our investments. Net investment income could vary from expectations depending on the gains or losses realized on the sale or exchange of securities, gains or losses from equity method investments, and impairment charges related to marketable securities. Our cash and marketable securities investments represent significant assets that may be subject to fluctuating or even negative returns depending upon interest rate movements and financial market conditions in fixed income securities. Volatility in the financial markets and overall economic uncertainty increases the risk of substantial quarterly and annual fluctuations in our earnings.

If we do not develop products that our customers and end-users design into their products, or if their products do not sell successfully, our business and operating results would be harmed.

We have relied in the past and continue to rely upon our relationships with our customers and end-users for insights into product development strategies for emerging system requirements. We generally incorporate new products into a customer's or end-user's product or system at the design stage. However, these design efforts, which can often require significant expenditures by us, may precede product sales, if any, by a year or more. Moreover, the value to us of any design win will depend in large part on the ultimate success of the customer or end-user's product and on the extent to which the system's design accommodates components manufactured by our competitors. If we fail to achieve design wins or if the design wins fail to result in significant future revenues, our operating results would be harmed. If we have problems developing or maintaining our relationships with our customers and end-users, our ability to develop well-accepted new products may be impaired.

The markets for our products are characterized by rapidly changing technology, and our financial results could be harmed if we do not successfully develop and implement new manufacturing technologies or develop, introduce and sell new products.

The markets for our products are characterized by rapidly changing technology, frequent new product introductions and declining selling prices over product life cycles. We currently offer a comprehensive portfolio of silicon and quartz based products. Our future success depends upon the timely completion and introduction of new products, across all our product lines, at competitive price and performance levels. The success of new products depends on a variety of factors, including the following:

- product performance and functionality;
- customer acceptance;
- competitive cost structure and pricing;
- successful and timely completion of product development;
- sufficient wafer fabrication capacity; and
- achievement of acceptable manufacturing yields by our wafer suppliers.

We may also experience delays, difficulty in procuring adequate fabrication capacity for the development and manufacture of new products, or other difficulties in achieving volume production of these products. Even relatively minor errors may significantly affect the development and manufacture of new products. If we fail to complete and introduce new products in a timely manner at competitive price and performance levels, our business would be significantly harmed.

Intense competition in the semiconductor industry may reduce the demand for our products or the prices of our products, which could reduce our revenues and gross profits.

The semiconductor industry is intensely competitive. Our competitors include Analog Devices, Cypress Semiconductor Corporation, Fairchild Semiconductor, Hitachi, Integrated Device Technology, Inc., Intel Corp., Maxim Integrated Products, Inc., Motorola, On Semiconductor Corp., Tundra Semiconductor Corp., PLX Technology, STMicroelectronics, Texas Instruments, Inc., and Toshiba. Most of those competitors have substantially greater financial, technical, marketing, distribution and other resources, broader product lines and longer-standing customer relationships than we do. We also compete with other major or emerging companies that sell products to certain segments of our markets. Competitors with greater financial resources or broader product lines may have a greater ability to sustain price reductions in our primary markets in order to gain or maintain market share.

We believe that our future success will depend on our ability to continue to improve and develop our products and processes. Unlike us, many of our competitors maintain internal manufacturing capacity for the fabrication and assembly of semiconductor products. This ability may provide them with more reliable manufacturing capability, shorter development and manufacturing cycles and time-to-market advantages. In addition, competitors with their own wafer fabrication facilities that are capable of producing products with the same design geometries as ours may be able to manufacture and sell competitive products at lower prices. Any introduction of products by our competitors that are manufactured with improved process technology could seriously harm our business. As is typical in the semiconductor industry, our competitors have developed and marketed products that function similarly or identically to ours. If our products do not achieve performance, price, size or other advantages over products offered by our competitors, our products may lose market share. Competitive pressures could also reduce market acceptance of our products, reduce our prices and increase our expenses.

We also face competition from the makers of ASICs and other system devices. These devices may include interface logic functions which may eliminate the need or sharply reduce the demand for our products in particular applications.

Downturns in the semiconductor industry, rapidly changing technology, accelerated selling price erosion and evolving industry standards can harm our operating results.

The semiconductor industry has historically been cyclical and periodically subject to significant economic downturns, characterized by diminished product demand, accelerated erosion of selling prices and overcapacity, as well as rapidly changing technology and evolving industry standards. In the future, we may experience substantial period-to-period fluctuations in our business and operating results due to general semiconductor industry conditions, overall economic conditions or other factors. Our business is also subject to the risks associated with the effects of legislation and regulations relating to the import or export of semiconductor products.

Our potential future acquisitions may not be successful.

Our potential future acquisitions could result in the following:

- large one-time write-offs;
- the difficulty in integrating newly-acquired businesses and operations in an efficient and effective manner;
- the challenges in achieving strategic objectives, cost savings, and other benefits from acquisitions as anticipated;
- the risk of diverting the attention of senior management from other business concerns;
- risks of entering geographic and business markets in which we have no or limited prior experience and potential loss of key employees of acquired organizations;
- the risk that our markets do not evolve as anticipated and that the technologies and capabilities acquired do not prove to be those needed to be successful in those markets;

- potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities;
- the incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities or amortization expenses related to intangible assets;
- difficulties in the assimilation of operations, personnel, technologies, products and the information systems of the acquired companies; and
- difficulties in expanding information technology systems and other business processes to accommodate the acquired businesses.

As part of our business strategy, we expect to seek acquisition prospects that would complement our existing product offerings, improve our market coverage or enhance our technological capabilities. Although we are evaluating acquisition and strategic investment opportunities on an ongoing basis, we may not be able to locate suitable acquisition or investment opportunities. In addition, from time to time, we invest in other companies, without actually acquiring them, and such investments involve many of the same risks as are involved with acquisitions.

On August 9, 2010, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger to acquire all remaining outstanding shares of Pericom Technology Inc. (“PTI”) capital stock not previously owned by Pericom for up to approximately \$35 million in cash. Pericom currently has an approximately 42.4% ownership interest in PTI (40.3% on a fully diluted basis reflecting outstanding capital stock and PTI employee stock options), and has accounted for its investment in PTI using the equity method due to Pericom’s significant influence over PTI’s operations. We expect that the merger will be completed during the latter part of Pericom’s first quarter of its fiscal year 2011. Pericom cannot assure that the Merger will be consummated in that time period. Alex Hui, Chairman of the Pericom Board of Directors and Pericom’s Chief Executive Officer and President, and John Hui, a director of Pericom and Pericom’s Senior Vice President, Research and Development, respectively own 6.6% and 4.2% of the outstanding capital stock of PTI on a fully diluted basis (in the case of John Hui, this percentage includes shares issuable in connection with his vested options) and are entitled to an equivalent percentage of the consideration payable in respect of the Merger to holders of PTI capital stock and options. Each of these individuals also serves as a director of PTI, and Alex Hui serves as the Chief Executive Officer and President of PTI.

For additional information concerning the PTI transaction, see Note 23 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this report, and our Form 8-K filed on August 12, 2010.

The trading price of our common stock and our operating results are likely to fluctuate substantially in the future.

The trading price of our common stock has been and is likely to continue to be highly volatile. Our stock price could fluctuate widely in response to factors some of which are not within our control, including:

- general conditions in the semiconductor and electronic systems industries;
- quarter-to-quarter variations in operating results;
- announcements of technological innovations or new products by us or our competitors; and
- changes in earnings estimates by analysts; and price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market, which have particularly affected the market prices of many high technology companies.

Implementation of new FASB rules and the issuance of new laws or other accounting regulations, or reinterpretation of existing laws or regulations, could materially impact our business or stated results.

In general, from time to time, the government, courts and the financial accounting boards may issue new laws or accounting regulations, or modify or reinterpret existing ones. There may be future changes in laws, interpretations or regulations that would affect our financial results or the way in which we present them. Additionally, changes in the laws or regulations could have adverse effects on hiring and many other aspects of our business that would affect our ability to compete, both nationally and internationally.

We and our independent registered public accounting firm determined that we had material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of our fiscal year ended July 3, 2010. There can be no assurance that a material weakness will not arise in the future. As a result, current and potential stockholders could lose confidence in our financial reporting, which would harm our business and the trading price of our stock.

Under SEC rules, we are required to maintain, and evaluate the effectiveness of, our internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures.

In our annual reports on Form 10-K for the years ended June 27, 2009, June 30, 2007 and July 2, 2005, we reported material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. The June 30, 2007 and July 2, 2005 material weaknesses were subsequently remediated.

As reported in Item 9A of this Form 10-K, Pericom had material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting as of July 3, 2010, and management and our independent registered public accounting firm determined that as of July 3, 2010, our internal control over financial reporting was not effective. As set forth in this Form 10-K, we also determined that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of July 3, 2010 due to the fact that management had not fully remediated the material weaknesses described in the prior year Form 10-K, resulting in two material weaknesses described in Item 9A as of July 3, 2010, to the effect that we did not maintain sufficient controls over the review of period-end inventory accounting and we did not maintain a sufficient complement of personnel with an appropriate level of accounting knowledge, experience and training in the application of generally accepted accounting principles commensurate with the Company's financial reporting requirements.

In addition, we are expanding our overseas operations, and as we grow in these locations, we may have difficulty in recruiting and retaining a complement of personnel with an appropriate level of accounting knowledge, experience and training in the application of generally accepted accounting principles commensurate with our financial reporting requirements. Our current and future results of operations may be adversely affected by significant costs related to our investigation of and remedial measures relating to internal control of financial reporting. Although we have renewed our efforts to maintain effective internal control of financial reporting as described in Item 9A of this report on Form 10-K, there can be no assurance that we will succeed in remediating the material weaknesses that have been identified. There also can be no assurance that other material weaknesses or significant deficiencies will not arise in the future. Should we or our independent registered public accounting firm determine in future periods that we have a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, the reliability of our financial reports may be impacted, and investors could lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which could have an adverse effect on our stock price and we could suffer other materially adverse consequences if our future internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures are not effective.

Our finance department has undergone, and continues to undergo, significant changes.

The Company has recently undergone significant turnover of personnel in the finance department, including in significant positions. During the current fiscal year, the Company has hired a new Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Controller, Director of Internal Audit, General Accounting Manager and Cost Accounting Manager. The Company is in the process of implementing changes in its finance department, including but not limited to implementing improved processes and procedures and enhancing training in certain areas. There can be no assurance that these changes will sufficiently improve the Company's finance functions, or that the finance personnel turnover the Company has experienced will not continue. In either event, the reliability of our financial reports may be impacted, and investors may lose confidence in the accuracy or completeness of our financial reports, which could have an adverse impact on our stock price.

Customer demands for the Company's products are volatile and difficult to predict.

The Company's customers continuously adjust their inventories in response to changes in end market demand for their products and the availability of semiconductor components. This results in frequent changes in demand for the Company's products. The volatility of customer demand limits the Company's ability to predict future levels of sales and profitability. The supply of semiconductors can quickly and unexpectedly match or exceed demand because end customer demand can change very quickly. Also, semiconductor suppliers can rapidly increase production output. This can lead to a sudden oversupply situation and a subsequent reduction in order rates and revenues as customers adjust their inventories to true demand rates. A rapid and sudden decline in customer demand for the Company's products can result in excess quantities of certain of the Company's products relative to demand.

In this event, the Company's operating results might be adversely affected as a result of charges to reduce the carrying value of the Company's inventory to the estimated demand level or market price.

Changes to environmental laws and regulations applicable to manufacturers of electrical and electronic equipment are causing us to redesign our products, and may increase our costs and expose us to liability.

The implementation of new environmental regulatory legal requirements, such as lead free initiatives, may affect our product designs and manufacturing processes. The impact of such regulations on our product designs and manufacturing processes could affect the timing of compliant product introductions as well as their commercial success. Redesigning our products to comply with new regulations may result in increased research and development and manufacturing and quality control costs. In addition, the products we manufacture that comply with new regulatory standards may not perform as well as our current products. Moreover, if we are unable to successfully and timely redesign existing products and introduce new products that meet new standards set by environmental regulation and our customers, sales of our products could decline, which could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our contracts with our wafer suppliers do not obligate them to a minimum supply or set prices. Any inability or unwillingness of our wafer suppliers generally, and GlobalFoundries, Inc. and MagnaChip Semiconductor, Inc. in particular, to meet our manufacturing requirements would delay our production and product shipments and harm our business.

In recent years, we purchased over 70% of our wafers from MagnaChip and GlobalFoundries, with the balance coming from three to five other suppliers. Our reliance on independent wafer suppliers to fabricate our wafers at their production facilities subjects us to possible risks such as:

- lack of adequate capacity;
- lack of available manufactured products;
- lack of control over delivery schedules; and
- unanticipated changes in wafer prices.

Any inability or unwillingness of our wafer suppliers generally, and GlobalFoundries and MagnaChip in particular, to provide adequate quantities of finished wafers to meet our needs in a timely manner would delay our production and product shipments and seriously harm our business. In March 2004, GlobalFoundries shut down one of their production facilities that was used to manufacture our products. We transitioned the production of these products to different facilities. The transfer of production of our products to other facilities subjects us to the above listed risks as well as potential yield or other production problems, which could arise as a result of any change.

At present, we purchase wafers from our suppliers through the issuance of purchase orders based on our rolling nine-month forecasts. The purchase orders are subject to acceptance by each wafer supplier. We do not have long-term supply contracts that obligate our suppliers to a minimum supply or set prices. We also depend upon our wafer suppliers to participate in process improvement efforts, such as the transition to finer geometries. If our suppliers are unable or unwilling to do so, our development and introduction of new products could be delayed. Furthermore, sudden shortages of raw materials or production capacity constraints can lead wafer suppliers to allocate available capacity to customers other than us or for the suppliers' internal uses, interrupting our ability to meet our product delivery obligations. Any significant interruption in our wafer supply would seriously harm our operating results and our customer relations. Our reliance on independent wafer suppliers may also lengthen the development cycle for our products, providing time-to-market advantages to our competitors that have in-house fabrication capacity.

In the event that our suppliers are unable or unwilling to manufacture our key products in required volumes, we will have to identify and qualify additional wafer foundries. The qualification process can take up to nine months or longer. Furthermore, we are unable to predict whether additional wafer foundries will become available to us or will be in a position to satisfy any of our requirements on a timely basis.

We depend on single or limited source assembly subcontractors with whom we do not have written contracts. Any inability or unwillingness of our assembly subcontractors to meet our assembly requirements would delay our product shipments and harm our business.

We primarily rely on foreign subcontractors for the assembly and packaging of our products and, to a lesser extent, for the testing of finished products. Some of these subcontractors are our single source supplier for some of our new packages. In addition, changes in our or a subcontractor's business could cause us to become materially dependent on a single subcontractor. We have from time to time experienced difficulties in the timeliness and quality of product deliveries from our subcontractors and may experience similar or more severe difficulties in the future. We generally purchase these single or limited source components or services pursuant to purchase orders and have no guaranteed arrangements with these subcontractors. These subcontractors could cease to meet our requirements for components or services, or there could be a significant disruption in supplies from them, or degradation in the quality of components or services supplied by them. Any circumstance that would require us to qualify alternative supply sources could delay shipments, result in the loss of customers and limit or reduce our revenues.

We may have difficulty accurately predicting revenues for future periods.

Our expense levels are based in part on anticipated future revenue levels, which can be difficult to predict. Our business is characterized by short-term orders and shipment schedules. We do not have long-term purchase agreements with any of our customers. Customers can typically cancel or reschedule their orders without significant penalty. We typically plan production and inventory levels based on forecasts of customer demand generated with input from customers and sales representatives. Customer demand is highly unpredictable and can fluctuate substantially. If customer demand falls significantly below anticipated levels, our gross profit would be reduced.

We compete with others to attract and retain key personnel, and any loss of or inability to attract key personnel would harm us.

To a greater degree than non-technology companies, our future success will depend on the continued contributions of our executive officers and other key management and technical personnel. None of these individuals has an employment agreement with us and each one would be difficult to replace. We do not maintain any key person life insurance policies on any of these individuals. The loss of the services of one or more of our executive officers or key personnel or the inability to continue to attract qualified personnel could delay product development cycles or otherwise harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our future success also will depend on our ability to attract and retain qualified technical, marketing and management personnel, particularly highly skilled design, process and test engineers, for whom competition can be intense. During strong business cycles, we expect to experience difficulty in filling our needs for qualified engineers and other personnel.

Our limited ability to protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights could harm our competitive position.

Our success depends in part on our ability to obtain patents and licenses and preserve other intellectual property rights covering our products and development and testing tools. In the United States, we currently hold 107 patents covering certain aspects of our product designs and have 13 additional patent applications pending. Copyrights, mask work protection, trade secrets and confidential technological know-how are also key to our business. Additional patents may not be issued to us or our patents or other intellectual property may not provide meaningful protection. We may be subject to, or initiate, interference proceedings in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. These proceedings can consume significant financial and management resources. We may become involved in litigation relating to alleged infringement by us of others' patents or other intellectual property rights. This type of litigation is frequently expensive to both the winning party and the losing party and takes up significant amounts of management's time and attention. In addition, if we lose such a lawsuit, a court could require us to pay substantial damages and/or royalties or prohibit us from using essential technologies. For these and other reasons, this type of litigation could seriously harm our business. Also, although we may seek to obtain a license under a third party's intellectual property rights in order to bring an end to certain claims or actions asserted against us, we may not be able to obtain such a license on reasonable terms or at all.

Because it is important to our success that we are able to prevent competitors from copying our innovations, we intend to continue to seek patent, trade secret and mask work protection for our technologies. The process of seeking

patent protection can be long and expensive, and we cannot be certain that any currently pending or future applications will actually result in issued patents, or that, even if patents are issued, they will be of sufficient scope or strength to provide meaningful protection or any commercial advantage to us. Furthermore, others may develop technologies that are similar or superior to our technology or design around the patents we own.

We also rely on trade secret protection for our technology, in part through confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants and third parties. However, these parties may breach these agreements. In addition, the laws of some territories in which we develop, manufacture or sell our products may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States.

Our independent foundries use a process technology that may include technology we helped develop with them, that may generally be used by those foundries to produce their own products or to manufacture products for other companies, including our competitors. In addition, we may not have the right to implement key process technologies used to manufacture some of our products with foundries other than our present foundries.

We may not provide adequate allowances for exchanges, returns and concessions.

We recognize revenue from the sale of products when shipped, less an allowance based on future authorized and historical patterns of returns, price protection, exchanges and other concessions. We believe our methodology and approach are appropriate. However, if the actual amounts we incur exceed the allowances, it could decrease our revenue and corresponding gross profit.

We are subject to risks related to taxes.

A number of factors, including unanticipated changes in the mix of earnings in countries with differing statutory tax rates or by unexpected changes in existing tax laws or our interpretation of them, could unfavorably affect our future effective tax rate. In the event our management determines it is no longer more likely than not that we will realize a portion of our deferred tax assets we will be required to increase our valuation allowance which will result in an increase in our effective tax rate. Furthermore, our tax returns are subject to examination in all the jurisdictions in which we operate which subjects us to potential increases in our tax liabilities. All of these factors could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The complexity of our products makes us susceptible to manufacturing problems, which could increase our costs and delay our product shipments.

The manufacture and assembly of our products is highly complex and sensitive to a wide variety of factors, including:

- the level of contaminants in the manufacturing environment;
- impurities in the materials used; and
- the performance of manufacturing personnel and production equipment.

In a typical semiconductor manufacturing process, silicon wafers produced by a foundry are cut into individual die. These die are assembled into individual packages and tested for performance. Our wafer fabrication suppliers have from time to time experienced lower than anticipated yields of suitable die. In the event of such decreased yields, we would incur additional costs to sort wafers, an increase in average cost per usable die and an increase in the time to market or availability of our products. These conditions could reduce our net revenues and gross margin and harm our customer relations.

We do not manufacture any of our IC products. Therefore, we are referred to in the semiconductor industry as a “fabless” producer. Consequently, we depend upon third party manufacturers to produce semiconductors that meet our specifications. We currently have third party manufacturers that can produce semiconductors that meet our needs. However, as the industry continues to progress to smaller manufacturing and design geometries, the complexities of producing semiconductors will increase. Decreasing geometries may introduce new problems and delays that may affect product development and deliveries. Due to the nature of the industry and our status as a “fabless” IC semiconductor company, we could encounter fabrication-related problems that may affect the availability of our products, delay our shipments or increase our costs. We are directly involved in the manufacture

of our FCP products. As technologies continue to evolve there may be manufacturing related problems that affect our FCP products. In addition, we have opened up a new FCP facility located in the Jinan Development Zone in Shandong Province, China, which adds the uncertainties involved with staffing and operating a new facility in a country where we have no previous operating experience.

A large portion of our revenues is derived from sales to a few customers, who may cease purchasing from us at any time.

A relatively small number of customers have accounted for a significant portion of our net revenues in each of the past several fiscal years. In general we expect this to continue for the foreseeable future. We had two Asian distributors that individually accounted for 22% and 14% of net revenues during the fiscal year ended July 3, 2010. We had two Asian distributors that individually accounted for 18% and 14% of our net revenues during the fiscal year ended June 27, 2009. We had one Asian distributor that individually accounted for 14% of our net revenues during the fiscal year ended June 28, 2008. As a percentage of net revenues, sales to our top five direct customers during the fiscal year ended July 3, 2010 totaled 54%, as compared with 51% in the fiscal year ended June 27, 2009 and 40% in the fiscal year ended June 28, 2008.

We do not have long-term sales agreements with any of our customers. Our customers are not subject to minimum purchase requirements, may reduce or delay orders periodically due to excess inventory and may discontinue purchasing our products at any time. Our distributors typically offer competing products in addition to ours. For the fiscal year ended July 3, 2010, sales to our distributors were approximately 62% of net revenues, as compared to approximately 56% of net revenues in the fiscal year ended June 27, 2009 and approximately 49% of net revenues in the fiscal year ended June 28, 2008. The increase in the percentage of sales to our distributors as compared with the prior periods was due to growth in sales to Asian distributor customers. The loss of one or more significant customers, or the decision by a significant distributor to carry additional product lines of our competitors could decrease our revenues.

Almost all of our wafer suppliers and assembly subcontractors are located in Southeast Asia, as are our FCP manufacturing facilities, which exposes us to the problems associated with international operations.

Risks associated with international business operations include the following:

- disruptions or delays in shipments;
- changes in economic conditions in the countries where these subcontractors are located;
- currency fluctuations;
- changes in political conditions;
- potentially reduced protection for intellectual property;
- foreign governmental regulations;
- import and export controls; and
- changes in tax laws, tariffs and freight rates.

Although most of our products are sold in U.S. dollars, we incur a significant amount of certain types of expenses, such as payroll, utilities, capital equipment purchases and taxes in local currencies. The impact of currency exchange rate movements could harm our results and financial condition. In addition, changes in tariff and import regulations and in U.S. and non-U.S. monetary policies could harm our results and financial condition by increasing our expenses and reducing our revenue. Varying tax rates in different jurisdictions could harm our results of operations and financial condition by increasing our overall tax rate.

In addition, there is a potential risk of conflict and further instability in the relationship between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China (PRC). Conflict or instability could disrupt the operations of one of our principal wafer suppliers, several of our assembly subcontractors located in Taiwan, and our FCP manufacturing operations in Taiwan and the PRC.

Because we sell products in foreign markets and have operations outside of the United States, we face foreign business, political and economic risks that could seriously harm us.

In fiscal year 2010, we generated approximately 87% of our net revenues from sales in Asia and approximately 4% from sales outside of Asia and the United States. In fiscal 2009, we derived approximately 88% of our net revenues from sales in Asia and approximately 4% from sales outside of Asia and the United States. In fiscal year 2008, we derived approximately 88% of our net revenues from sales in Asia and approximately 3% from sales outside of Asia and the United States. We expect that export sales will continue to represent a significant portion of net revenues. We intend to continue the expansion of our sales efforts outside the United States. This expansion will require significant management attention and financial resources and further subject us to international operating risks. These risks include:

- tariffs and other barriers and restrictions;
- unexpected changes in regulatory requirements;
- the burdens of complying with a variety of foreign laws; and
- delays resulting from difficulty in obtaining export licenses for technology.

We have subsidiaries located in Asia. We manufacture certain of our frequency control products in Taiwan as well as a recently completed factory in the Jinan Development Zone in the Shandong Province of the People's Republic of China. We are also in the process of developing a research and development and manufacturing center in Yangzhou, People's Republic of China. The development of these facilities depends upon various tax concessions, tax rebates and other support from the local governmental bodies in the areas where the facilities are located. There can be no assurance that these local governmental bodies will not change their position regarding such tax and other support and such a change might adversely affect the successful completion and profitability of these projects.

We are also subject to general geopolitical risks in connection with our international operations, such as political and economic instability and changes in diplomatic and trade relationships. In addition, because our international sales are often denominated in U.S. dollars, increases in the value of the U.S. dollar could increase the price in local currencies of our products in foreign markets and make our products relatively more expensive than competitors' products that are denominated in local currencies. Regulatory, geopolitical and other factors could seriously harm our business or require us to modify our current business practices.

Our shareholder rights plan may adversely affect existing shareholders.

On March 6, 2002, we adopted a shareholder rights plan that may have the effect of deterring, delaying, or preventing a change in control that otherwise might be in the best interests of our shareholders. Under the rights plan, we issued a dividend of one preferred share purchase right for each share of our common stock held by shareholders of record as of March 21, 2002. Each right entitles shareholders to purchase one one-hundredth of our Series D Junior Participating Preferred Stock.

In general, the share purchase rights become exercisable when a person or group acquires 15% or more of our common stock or a tender offer for 15% or more of our common stock is announced or commenced. After such event, our other stockholders may purchase additional shares of our common stock at 50% off of the then-current market price. The rights will cause substantial dilution to a person or group that attempts to acquire us on terms not approved by our Board of Directors. The rights should not interfere with any merger or other business combination approved by our Board of Directors since the rights may be redeemed by us at \$0.001 per right at any time before any person or group acquire 15% or more of our outstanding common stock. These rights expire in March 2012.

Our operations and financial results could be severely harmed by natural disasters.

Our headquarters and some of our major suppliers' manufacturing facilities are located near major earthquake faults. One of the foundries we use is located in Taiwan, which suffered a severe earthquake during fiscal 2000. We did not experience significant disruption to our operations as a result of that earthquake. Taiwan is also exposed to typhoons, which can affect not only foundries we rely upon but also our SaRonix-eCERA subsidiary. If a major

earthquake, typhoon or other natural disaster were to affect our operations or those of our suppliers, our product supply could be interrupted, which would seriously harm our business.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We lease approximately 76,145 square feet of space in San Jose, California in which our headquarters, technology and product development and testing facilities are located. We have a lease agreement covering this property through December 2013. The agreement contains renewal options. We also own, through our SRe subsidiary, a manufacturing facility near Taipei, Taiwan consisting of approximately 74,000 square feet. Our SRe subsidiary also owns a facility of approximately 8,840 square feet in Taipei and has leased approximately 3,000 square feet of space in Hsin Chu, Taiwan for research and development as well as sales and administrative functions. In addition, our factory in the Jinan Development Zone in Shandong Province, China for the development and manufacture of frequency control products is approximately 344,000 square feet and consists of an administrative building, a workers dormitory, and a fabrication plant. We also have leased or rented a North American sales office located in Illinois as well as international sales offices in Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Singapore and the United Kingdom. We believe our current facilities are adequate to support our needs through the end of fiscal 2011.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are subject to various routine claims and legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. We are presently not subject to any legal proceedings that could have a material impact on our business or financial condition.

ITEM 4. REMOVED AND RESERVED

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

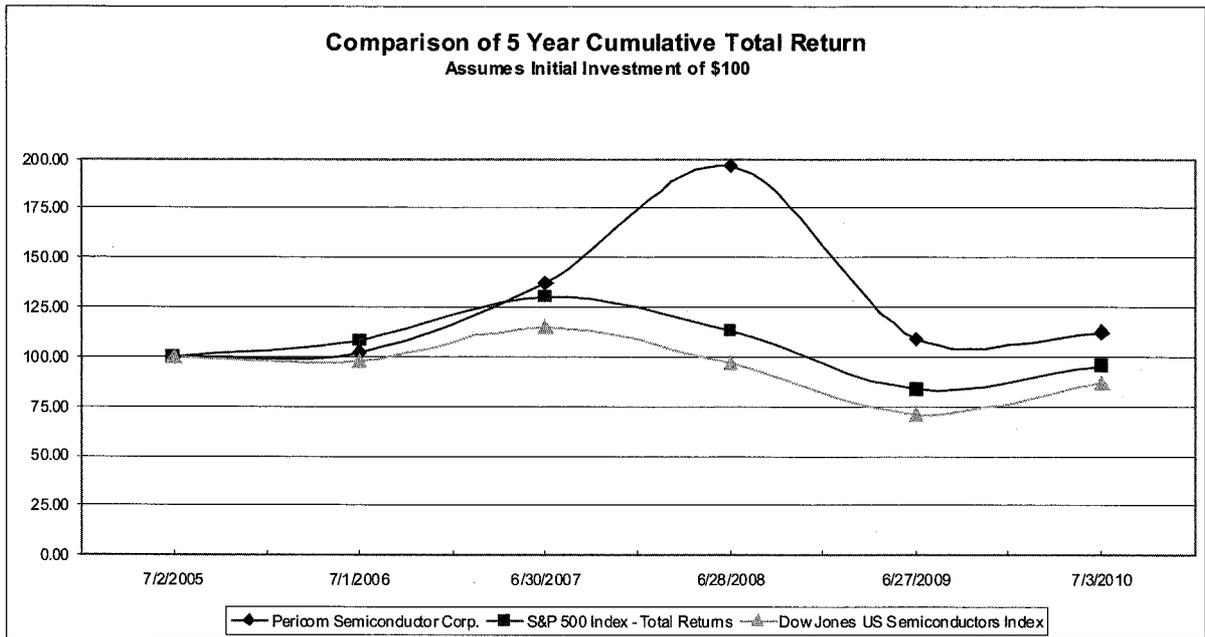
The information required by this item regarding equity compensation plans is incorporated by reference to the information set forth in Item 12 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

COMMON STOCK PRICE RANGE

Our common stock began trading publicly on the NASDAQ National Market on October 31, 1997 under the symbol PSEM. Prior to that date, there was no public market for the common stock. We have not paid cash dividends and have no present plans to do so. It is our policy to reinvest our earnings to finance expansion of our operations and to repurchase shares of our common stock to help counter dilution from the Company's Stock Incentive and Employee Stock Purchase Plans. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing prices of the common stock on the NASDAQ Stock Market. As of June 30, 2010, we had 46 holders of record of our common stock. Holders of record do not include share owners whose shares are in broker or other nominee accounts. During fiscal year 2010, we did not sell any unregistered securities.

	Close	
	High	Low
Fiscal year ended June 27, 2009		
First Quarter	\$15.92	\$11.19
Second Quarter	10.50	4.89
Third Quarter	8.19	5.21
Fourth Quarter	9.80	7.28
Fiscal year ended July 3, 2010		
First Quarter	\$ 9.85	\$ 8.28
Second Quarter	12.09	9.23
Third Quarter	11.58	8.75
Fourth Quarter	12.29	7.99

PERFORMANCE GRAPH



The graph and other information furnished under the above caption "Performance Graph" in this Part II, Item 5 of this Form 10-K shall not be deemed to be "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the SEC or subject to Regulation 14A or 14C, or to the liabilities of the Exchange Act, as amended.

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN

On March 6, 2002, we adopted a shareholder rights plan and, in connection with the plan, we have filed a Certificate of Designation designating the rights, preferences and privileges of a new Series D Junior Participating Preferred Stock. Pursuant to the plan, we issued rights to our stockholders of record as of March 21, 2002, entitling each stockholder to the right to purchase one one-hundredth of a Series D Junior Participating Preferred Stock for each share of Common Stock held by the stockholder. Such rights are exercisable only under certain circumstances in connection with a proposed acquisition or merger of the Company.

STOCK REPURCHASE PLAN

On April 26, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of 2.0 million shares of our common stock and on April 29, 2008, the Board authorized the repurchase of an additional \$30 million worth of common stock. The Company was authorized to repurchase the shares from time to time in the open market or private transactions, at the discretion of the Company's management. During the year ended July 3, 2010, the Company repurchased approximately 908,000 shares for an aggregate cost of \$8.7 million. Repurchases during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 were as follows:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Purchased</u>	<u>Average Price Paid per Share</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs</u>	<u>Maximum \$ Value That May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs</u>
May, 2010	179,120	10.06	3,192,364	20,403,261
June, 2010	227,836	9.06	3,420,200	18,338,702
July, 2010	<u>60,452</u>	<u>9.31</u>	<u>3,480,652</u>	<u>17,776,028</u>
Total at July 3, 2010	<u>467,408</u>	<u>\$ 9.48</u>	<u>3,480,652</u>	<u>\$17,776,028</u>

During the year ended June 27, 2009, the repurchases totaled approximately 712,000 shares at an aggregate cost of \$5.5 million. During the year ended June 28, 2008, the Company repurchased approximately 1,559,000 shares for an aggregate cost of \$20.1 million.

Current cash balances and the proceeds from stock option exercises and purchases in the stock purchase plan have funded stock repurchases in the past, and the Company expects to fund future stock repurchases from these same sources.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected financial data of the Company is qualified by reference to and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, including the Notes thereto, and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere herein. The consolidated statements of operations data for each of the years in the three-year period ended July 3, 2010, and the consolidated balance sheets data as of July 3, 2010 and June 27, 2009, are derived from, and are qualified by reference to, the consolidated financial statements included herein. We derived the consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended June 30, 2007 and July 1, 2006 and the consolidated balance sheets data as of June 28, 2008, June 30, 2007 and July 1, 2006 from audited financial statements not included herein. The fiscal year ending July 3, 2010 contained 53 weeks and all other years contained 52 weeks. On September 7, 2005, we purchased a 99.9% share in eCERA Comtek Corporation ("eCERA") and on March 6, 2006 completed the acquisition of AZER Crystal Technology Co., Ltd. ("AZER"). The results of operations for both eCERA and AZER from the date of acquisition are included in our consolidated financial statements.

	Fiscal Year Ended				
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008	June 30, 2007	July 1, 2006 ⁽¹⁾
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Net revenues	\$146,913	\$128,645	\$163,744	\$123,370	\$105,878
Cost of revenues	<u>96,146</u>	<u>85,514</u>	<u>103,638</u>	<u>80,557</u>	<u>69,374</u>
Gross profit	50,767	43,131	60,106	42,813	36,504
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	17,208	16,697	17,159	16,021	15,492
Selling, general and administrative	26,478	22,833	23,624	21,878	18,490
Restructuring charge	—	584	—	—	55
Total operating expenses	<u>43,686</u>	<u>40,114</u>	<u>40,783</u>	<u>37,899</u>	<u>34,037</u>
Income from operations	7,081	3,017	19,323	4,914	2,467
Interest and other income	5,252	5,613	5,513	6,460	3,875
Interest expense	(30)	(65)	(12)	(130)	(342)
Other-than-temporary decline in value of investments	—	(506)	(76)	(6)	(64)
Income before income taxes	12,303	8,059	24,748	11,238	5,936
Income tax provision	<u>3,911</u>	<u>2,209</u>	<u>8,221</u>	<u>2,985</u>	<u>1,852</u>
Net income from consolidated companies	8,392	5,850	16,527	8,253	4,084
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	<u>2,430</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>602</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>1,796</u>
Net income	10,822	6,201	17,129	8,660	5,880
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	<u>(28)</u>	<u>(114)</u>	<u>(116)</u>	<u>(33)</u>	<u>99</u>
Net income attributable to Pericom shareholders	<u>\$ 10,794</u>	<u>\$ 6,087</u>	<u>\$ 17,013</u>	<u>\$ 8,627</u>	<u>\$ 5,979</u>
Basic income per share to Pericom shareholders	<u>\$ 0.42</u>	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.66</u>	<u>\$ 0.33</u>	<u>\$ 0.23</u>
Diluted income per share to Pericom shareholders	<u>\$ 0.42</u>	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.64</u>	<u>\$ 0.32</u>	<u>\$ 0.22</u>
Shares used in computing basic income per share ⁽²⁾	<u>25,412</u>	<u>25,417</u>	<u>25,737</u>	<u>26,058</u>	<u>26,254</u>
Shares used in computing diluted income per share ⁽²⁾	<u>25,717</u>	<u>25,626</u>	<u>26,611</u>	<u>26,669</u>	<u>26,994</u>
	<u>July 3, 2010</u>	<u>June 27, 2009</u>	<u>June 28, 2008</u>	<u>June 30, 2007</u>	<u>July 1, 2006</u>
	(in thousands)				
Consolidated Balance Sheets Data:					
Working capital	\$138,323	\$135,376	\$149,438	\$ 89,135	\$ 88,119
Total assets	256,048	246,314	231,839	214,491	213,942
Total long-term obligations	7,776	6,616	800	1,188	5,172
Total shareholders' equity	221,906	213,696	208,829	191,640	185,336

(1) On September 7, 2005, the Company acquired eCERA and on March 6, 2006 completed the acquisition of AZER.

(2) See Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for an explanation of the method used to determine the number of shares used in computing basic and diluted earnings per share.

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

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of such statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements. Our estimates are based on historical experience and other assumptions that we consider to be reasonable given the circumstances. Actual results may vary from our estimates.

The methods, estimates and judgments we use in applying our most critical accounting policies have a significant impact on the results we report in our financial statements. The Securities and Exchange Commission has defined the most critical accounting policies as the ones that are most important to the portrayal of a company's financial condition and results of operations, and require the company to make its most difficult and subjective accounting judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Based on this definition, our most critical accounting policies include revenue recognition and accounts receivable allowances, which impact the recording of revenues; valuation of inventories, which impacts costs of goods sold and gross margins; accounting for income taxes, which impacts the income tax provision and net income; impairment of goodwill, other intangible assets and investments, which impacts the goodwill, intangible asset and investment accounts; and share-based compensation, which impacts costs of goods sold and operating expenses. These policies and the estimates and judgments involved are discussed further below. We also have other important policies that we discuss in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

REVENUE RECOGNITION. We recognize revenue from the sale of our products when:

- Persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists;
- Delivery has occurred;
- The sales price is fixed or determinable; and
- Collectibility is reasonably assured.

Generally, the Company meets these conditions upon shipment because, in most cases, title and risk of loss passes to the customer at that time. In addition, the Company estimates and records provisions for future returns and other charges against revenue at the time of shipment.

For some of our products, notably our FCPs that we manufacture in Taiwan, we recognize revenue upon delivery for Taiwan sales and for foreign sales, 3 days after shipment. Our sales terms for FCP are usually FOB shipping point and we use Federal Express ("FedEx") for all of our deliveries. FedEx delivers shipments within one day to Taiwanese customers and within 3 days for customers outside of Taiwan.

We sell products to both large domestic and international distributors. We sell our products to domestic distributors at the price listed in our price book for that distributor. At the time of shipment, we record a sales reserve for the entire amount if the customer has the right to return the product. In addition, at the time of sale we record a sales reserve for ship from stock and debits ("SSD"s), stock rotation amounts expected to be returned, return material authorizations ("RMA"s), authorized price protection programs, and any special programs approved by management. These sales reserves offset revenues, which produces the net revenues amount we report in our consolidated financial statements.

The market price for our products can be significantly different from the book price at which we sold the product to the distributor. When the market price, as compared with the book price, of a particular sales opportunity from our distributor to their customer would result in low or negative margins to our distributor, we negotiate a ship from stock and debit with the distributor. We analyze our SSD history and use the history to develop SSD rates that form the basis of the SSD sales reserve we record each period. We use historical SSD rates to estimate the ultimate net sales price to the distributor.

Our distribution agreements provide for semi-annual stock rotation privileges of typically 10% of net sales for the previous six-month period. The contractual stock rotation applies only to shipments at book price. Asian distributors typically buy our product at less than book price and therefore are not entitled to the 10% stock rotation privilege. In order to provide for routine inventory refreshing, for our benefit as well as theirs, we typically grant Asian distributors stock rotation privileges between 1% and 5% even though we are not contractually obligated to do so. Each month we adjust the sales reserve for the estimated stock rotation privilege anticipated to be utilized by our distributors.

From time to time, customers may request to return parts for various reasons including the customers' belief that the parts are not performing to specification. Many such return requests are the result of customers incorrectly using the parts, not because the parts are defective. Our management reviews these requests and, if approved, we establish a RMA. We are only obligated to accept returns of defective parts. For customer convenience, we may approve a particular return request, even though we are not obligated to do so. Each month, we record a sales reserve for the approved RMAs that have not yet been returned. In the past, we have not kept a general warranty reserve because historically valid warranty returns, which are the result of a part not meeting specifications or being non-functional, have been immaterial and frequently we can resell parts to other customers for use in other applications. We monitor and assess RMA activity and overall materiality to assess whether a general warranty reserve has become appropriate.

We grant price protection solely at the discretion of our management. The purpose of price protection is to reduce our distributors' cost of inventory as market prices fall, which reduces our SSD rates. Our sales management team prepares price protection proposals for individual products located at individual distributors. Our general management reviews these proposals and if a particular price protection arrangement is approved, we estimate the dollar impact based on the book price reduction per unit for the products approved and the number of units of those products in that distributor's inventory. We record a sales reserve in that period for the estimated amount at the time revenue is recognized.

At the discretion of our management, we may offer rebates on specific products sold to specific end customers. The purpose of the rebates is to allow for pricing adjustments for large programs without affecting the pricing we charge our distributor customers. We record the customer's rebate at the time of shipment.

Customers are typically granted payment terms of between 30 and 60 days and they generally pay within those terms. We grant relatively few customers any sales terms that include cash discounts. We invoice our distributors for shipments at our listed book price. When our distributors pay those invoices, they may claim debits for SSDs, stock rotations, cash discounts, RMAs and price protection when appropriate. Once claimed, we confirm these debits are in line with our management's prior authorizations and reduce the reserve we previously established for that customer.

The revenue we record for sales to our distributors is net of estimated provisions for these programs. When determining this net revenue, we must make significant judgments and estimates. We base our estimates on historical experience rates, inventory levels in the distribution channel, current trends and other related factors. However, because of the inherent nature of estimates, there is a risk that there could be significant differences between actual amounts and our estimates. Our financial condition and operating results depend on our ability to make reliable estimates and we believe that our estimates are reasonable.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks and all highly liquid debt investments with a time to maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase.

SHORT- AND LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS. Our policy is to invest excess funds in instruments with investment grade credit ratings. We classify our investments as "available-for-sale". Further, we classify our available-for-sale securities as either current or non-current based on the specific attributes of each security. We recognize unrealized gains and losses in our available-for-sale securities as an increase or reduction in shareholders' equity. We report our available-for-sale securities at their fair values. We evaluate our available-for-sale securities for impairment quarterly. We recognize the credit portion of an impairment loss as other than temporary decline in the value of investment in our consolidated statement of operations in the period in which we discover the

impairment. Any non-credit portion of an impairment loss is recorded in other comprehensive income in our consolidated balance sheet for the period in which we discover the impairment.

We have also made other investments including loans and bridge loans convertible to equity as well as direct equity investments. We make these loans and investments with strategic intentions and, historically, are in privately held technology companies, which by their nature are high risk. These investments are included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheet and we carry them at the lower of cost, or market if the investment has experienced an “other than temporary” decline in value. We monitor these investments quarterly and make appropriate reductions in carrying value if we deem a decline in value is other than temporary.

ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS. We evaluate our allowance for doubtful accounts using a combination of factors. We record a specific allowance in cases where we become aware of circumstances that may impair a specific customer’s ability to pay fully their financial obligation to us. For all other customers, we recognize an allowance based on the length of time the receivable balances are past due, based on the current economic environment and our historical experience.

INVENTORIES. For our IC and certain FCP products we record inventories at the lower of standard cost (which approximates actual cost on a first-in, first-out basis) or market value. We adjust the carrying value of inventory for excess and obsolete inventory based on inventory age, shipment history and our forecast of demand over a specific future period. The semiconductor markets that we serve are volatile and actual results may vary from our forecast or other assumptions, potentially affecting our assessment of excess and obsolete inventory resulting in material effects on our gross margin.

We record the inventories of the remainder of our FCP products at the lower of weighted-average cost (which approximates actual cost) or market value. Weighted average cost is comprised of average manufacturing costs weighted by the volume produced in each production run. We define market value as the net realizable value for our finished goods and replacement cost for raw materials and work in process.

We consider raw material inventory slow moving and fully reserve for it if it has not moved in 365 days. For assembled devices, we disaggregate the inventory by part number. We compare the quantities on hand in each part number category to the quantity we shipped in the previous twelve months, the quantity in backlog and to the quantity we expect to ship in the next twelve months. We record a reserve to the extent the value of each quantity on hand is in excess of the lesser of the three comparisons. In certain circumstances, management will determine, based on expected usage or other factors, that inventory considered excess by these guidelines should not be written off. The Company does occasionally determine that last twelve months’ sales levels will not continue and reserves inventory in line with the quantity forecasted. We believe our method of evaluating our inventory fairly represents market conditions.

We consider the material written-off to be available for sale. We do not revalue the written off inventory should market conditions change or if a market develops for the obsolete inventory. In the past, we have sold obsolete inventory that we have previously written off as worthless. Refer to the Gross Profit discussion in this Item 7 of our annual report on Form 10-K for further discussion of sales of our obsolete inventory.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT. We record our property, plant and equipment at cost and depreciate the cost over the estimated useful lives of each asset classification, ranging between 3 and 35 years. Cost includes purchase cost, applicable taxes, freight, installation costs and interest incurred in the acquisition of any asset that requires a period of time to make it ready for use. In addition, we capitalize the cost of major replacements, improvements and betterments, while we expense normal maintenance and repair.

INVESTMENTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES. We hold ownership interests in various investees. Our ownership in these affiliates varies from 20% to approximately 49%, which we classify as investments in unconsolidated affiliates in our consolidated balance sheets. We account for long-term investments in companies in which we have an ownership share larger than 20% and in which we have significant influence over the activities of the investee using the equity method. We recognize our proportionate share of each investee’s income or loss in the period in which the investee reports the income or loss. We eliminate all intercompany transactions in accounting for our equity method investments.

IMPAIRMENT OF GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. We determined that no impairment of our indefinite-lived intangible assets existed at July 3, 2010. We also evaluate other definite-lived intangible assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired. We determined that no impairment indicators for these other definite-lived intangible assets existed at July 3, 2010.

INCOME TAXES. We account for income taxes using an asset and liability approach to recording deferred taxes. Our deferred income tax assets represent temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amount and the tax basis of existing assets and liabilities that will result in deductible amounts in future years, including net operating loss carry forwards. Based on estimates, the carrying value of our net deferred tax assets assumes that it is more likely than not that we will be able to generate sufficient future taxable income in certain tax jurisdictions. Our judgments regarding future profitability may change due to future market conditions, changes in U.S. or international tax laws and other factors. If, in the future, we experiences losses for a sustained period of time, we may not be able to conclude that it is more likely than not that we will be able to generate sufficient future taxable income to realize our deferred tax assets. If this occurs, we may be required to increase the valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets resulting in additional income tax expense.

OVERVIEW

We incorporated Pericom Semiconductor Corporation in June 1990 in California. We completed our first profitable fiscal year on June 30, 1993. We design, manufacture and market high performance digital, analog and mixed-signal integrated circuits (ICs) and frequency control products (FCPs) used for the transfer, routing and timing of digital and analog signals within and between computer, networking, data communications and telecommunications systems. Our first volume sales occurred in fiscal 1993 and consisted exclusively of 5-volt 8-bit interface logic circuits. We have introduced new products to the market every year since we produced our first shipments. In recent years, we have expanded our product offering by introducing the following products, among others:

- in fiscal 2008, a total of 25 new products across our Timing, Signal Conditioning, and Connectivity product areas, including industry first Signal Conditioning products specifically designed to meet the stringent specifications of the new, high speed PCI Express Gen2 (5Gb/s), and SATA2/SAS (3Gb/s) protocols, products which have become 'enabling' technology by allowing system designers to maintain critical signal integrity within next generation platforms; industry first Display Port switches and level shifters, which help enable adoption of the new protocol; in the area of PCI Express, the industry's first PCIe bridge and packet switch products in low cost, small size BGA and QFP packages, which help enable the use of PCI Express in volume platforms such as notebook, docking station, digital TV, and multi-function SOHO printers (MFP); and new Timing products including industry first extremely low jitter clock oscillators specifically designed for the new PCI Express Gen2 specification; and
- in fiscal 2009, we introduced a total of 40 new products across our Timing, Signal Conditioning, and Connectivity product areas:
 - Eight new Timing products including one Jitter Cleaner product, four clock generators/buffers for PCIe, Networking and Ultramobility applications, and three multi-product families of oscillators — the M, XP, and FD series. The XP oscillators are an industry first hybrid technology providing a high performance, high frequency timing reference for SAS2.0, GPON, 10 Gigabit Ethernet Serial connectivity standards, while the FD series oscillators provide a very low jitter, low power, small size solution for hard disk drive and wireless applications.

- Eight new Signal Conditioning products including SATA, Display Port, SAS, and PCIe Gen2 — including an industry first PCISIG compliant PCIe 2.0 (5Gb/s) ReDriver, an industry first eSATA 3.0 (6Gb/s) ReDriver, and a first to market Display Port ReDriver.
- Twenty-four new Connectivity products, including USB, Display Port, PCIe, HDMI, Ethernet, and LVDS switches, and PCIe bridges and packet switches — including the industry’s smallest low power PCIe packet switch; and
- In fiscal 2010, we introduced a total of 47 new products across the Signal Integrity, Timing, and Connectivity product areas, including industry leading or industry first product introductions:
 - Expanding our solutions for high-speed serial protocol signal integrity, we introduced 11 new ReDriver™ products — addressing SATA2, SATA3/SAS, USB3, and Display Port protocols. A number of these products were ‘first to market’, especially the USB3 and Display Port ReDrivers. These products target volume PC, server, storage, embedded, and networking applications.
 - Adding to high speed connectivity solutions, we introduced 18 new switching and connectivity products across PCIe, USB, VGA, HDMI, and Display Port protocols. The PCIe to USB2.0+PCIe product is the first to combine bridging and switching of multiple high-speed serial protocols, while a unique family of USB ‘sleep and charge’ products were also first to market with the highest level of integration for a NB USB port charger IC. These products target the computing, server, networking, and embedded market segments.
 - Expanding our timing solutions for next generation platforms, we introduced 18 new products across crystal, XO, clock generator, and clock buffer product families. Included is an industry leading ASSP XO family of most popular platform frequency products, and a new family of very small crystals for ultra-mobility products such as cell phones and smart cards.

As is typical in the semiconductor industry, we expect selling prices for our products to decline over the life of each product. Our ability to increase net revenues is highly dependent upon our ability to increase unit sales volumes of existing products and to introduce and sell new products in quantities sufficient to compensate for the anticipated declines in selling prices of existing products. In order to have sufficient supply for increased unit sales, we seek to increase the wafer fabrication capacity allocations from our existing foundries, qualify new foundries, increase the number of die per wafer through die size reductions and improve the yields of good die through the implementation of advanced process technologies. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in these efforts. Magnachip and GlobalFoundries manufactured over 70% of the wafers for our semiconductor products in fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008, with the balance coming from between three and six other suppliers.

Declining selling prices will adversely affect gross margins unless we are able to offset such declines with the sale of new, higher margin products or achieve commensurate reductions in unit costs. We seek to improve our overall gross margin through the development and introduction of selected new products that we believe will ultimately achieve higher gross margins. A higher gross margin for a new product is typically not achieved until some period after the initial introduction of the product — after start-up expenses for that product have been incurred and once volume production begins. In general, costs are higher at the introduction of a new product due to the use of a more generalized design schematic, lower economy of scale in the assembly phase and lower die yield. Our ability to reduce unit cost depends on our ability to shrink the die sizes of our products, improve yields, obtain favorable subcontractor pricing and make in-house manufacturing operations more productive and efficient. There can be no assurance that these efforts, even if successful, will be sufficient to offset declining selling prices.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth certain statement of operations data as a percentage of net revenues for the periods indicated:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Net revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenues	<u>65.5</u>	<u>66.5</u>	<u>63.3</u>
Gross margin	<u>34.5</u>	<u>33.5</u>	<u>36.7</u>
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	11.7	13.0	10.5
Selling, general and administrative	18.0	17.7	14.4
Restructuring charge	<u>—</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>—</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>29.7</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>24.9</u>
Income from operations	4.8	2.3	11.8
Interest and other income, net	3.6	4.4	3.3
Interest expense	—	—	—
Other-than-temporary decline in value of investment	<u>—</u>	<u>(0.4)</u>	<u>—</u>
Income before income taxes	8.4	6.3	15.1
Income tax expense	<u>2.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>5.0</u>
Net income from consolidated companies	5.7	4.5	10.1
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	<u>1.7</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Net income	7.4	4.8	10.5
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	<u>—</u>	<u>(0.1)</u>	<u>(0.1)</u>
Net income attributable to Pericom shareholders	<u>7.4%</u>	<u>4.7%</u>	<u>10.4%</u>

COMPARISON OF FISCAL 2010, 2009 AND 2008

NET REVENUES

The following table sets forth our revenues and the customer concentrations with respect to such revenues for the periods indicated:

(In thousands)	Fiscal Year Ended			Fiscal Year Ended		
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009	% Change	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008	% Change
Net revenues	\$146,913	\$128,645	14.2%	\$128,645	\$163,744	-21.4%
Percentage of net revenues accounted for by top 5 direct customers ⁽¹⁾	54.2%	50.5%		50.5%	40.1%	
Number of direct customers that each account for more than 10% of net revenues	2	2		2	1	
Percentage of net revenues accounted for by top 5 end customers ⁽²⁾	29.6%	27.8%		27.8%	21.3%	
Number of end customers that each account for more than 10% of net revenues	1	1		1	—	

(1) Direct customers purchase products directly from the Company. These customers include distributors and contract manufacturers that in turn sell to many end customers as well as OEMs that also purchase directly from the Company.

(2) End customers are OEMs whose products include the Company's products. End customers may purchase directly from the Company or from distributors or contract manufacturers. For end customer sales data, we rely on the end customer data provided by our direct distribution and contract-manufacturing customers.

Net revenues consist of product sales, which we generally recognize upon shipment, less an estimate for returns and allowances.

Our order backlog stood at \$39.4 million as of July 3, 2010 and \$16.4 million as of June 27, 2009. We expect to fulfill most of our backlogged orders as of July 3, 2010 within the first quarter of fiscal 2011. We remain heavily reliant on orders that book and ship in the same quarter (“turns” orders). Our reliance on turns orders, the uncertain strength of our end-markets and the uncertain growth rate of the world economy make it difficult to predict near-term demand.

Net revenue increased \$18.3 million or 14.2% in fiscal 2010 versus 2009 primarily as the result of:

- an increase of \$16.2 million or 21.3% in sales of our IC products to \$92.3 million, and
- a \$2.1 million increase in sales of FCP products to \$54.6 million, for a 3.9% improvement.

These sales increases are primarily the result of changes in unit sales volumes of existing products as well as the introduction and sale of new products. In addition, fiscal 2010 benefited from having 53 weeks, which added approximately \$3.0 million to net revenues. IC products showed good sales growth, and an important factor in this was the successful introduction of new products during the year.

Net revenue decreased \$35.1 million or 21.4% in fiscal 2009 versus 2008 primarily as the result of:

- a 21.3% decrease in the sales of IC products to \$76.1 million, a decrease of \$20.5 million, and
- a decrease of \$14.6 million or 21.7% in sales of our FCP product family to \$52.6 million.

These sales decreases are primarily the result of decreases in unit sales volumes of existing products, partially offset by the introduction and sale of new products.

For the years ended July 3, 2010 and June 27, 2009, net revenue was reduced by sales reserves for price protection and rebates in the amount of \$1.4 million and \$1.5 million, respectively. The reserves were a consequence of the economic downturn and customers increasingly demanding price concessions.

In the future, market conditions could become more difficult as other companies compete more aggressively for business. Pricing for our higher margin IC Analog Switch, Clock and Connect products, many of which are proprietary, is more stable and new product introductions and cost reductions generally offset price declines.

The following table sets forth net revenues by country as a percentage of total net revenues for the fiscal years ended July 3, 2010, June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008:

(in thousands)	Fiscal Year Ended		
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Net sales to countries:			
Taiwan	51.0%	43.5%	31.8%
China (including Hong Kong)	27.2%	33.6%	38.5%
United States	8.2%	7.6%	8.9%
Singapore	1.8%	3.0%	4.9%
Others (less than 10% each)	<u>11.8%</u>	<u>12.3%</u>	<u>15.9%</u>
Total net sales	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Over the past three years, sales to Taiwan have increased from 31.8% of total net sales in the year ended June 28, 2008, to 43.5% in the year ended June 27, 2009, to 51.0% in the year ended July 3, 2010. This shift reflects both SRe’s operations and manufacturing migration to Asia. SRe derives its revenue primarily from customers in Taiwan and China. In addition, we are shipping an increasing number of products to Asia, especially Taiwan and China, where an increasing volume of contract manufacturing work occurs. We expect our future sales to continue to grow, as a percentage of net revenues, in Taiwan and China in future periods. As the migration of assembly operations to Asia continues, we expect our net revenues from sales in North America to decline modestly.

GROSS PROFIT

(In thousands)	Fiscal Year Ended			Fiscal Year Ended		
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009	% Change	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008	% Change
Net revenues	\$146,913	\$128,645	14.2%	\$128,645	\$163,744	-21.4%
Gross profit	50,767	43,131	17.7%	43,131	60,106	-28.2%
Gross profit percentage	34.5%	33.5%		33.5%	36.7%	

The \$7.6 million increase in gross profit in fiscal 2010 as compared to fiscal 2009 is the result of:

- A 14.2% increase in sales, which led to \$6.1 million of increased gross profit, and
- improved margins at 34.5%, resulting in a \$1.5 million increase in gross profit.

The \$17.0 million decrease in gross profit in fiscal 2009 versus fiscal 2008 was primarily due to:

- Sales declines in IC and FCP products, resulting in a \$12.9 million reduction in gross profit, and
- reduced margins in all lines as a result of competitive markets and underutilized capacity, reducing gross profit by approximately \$4.1 million.

During fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008, gross profits and gross margins benefited from the sale of inventory, previously valued at \$209,000, \$108,000 and \$354,000, respectively, that we had previously identified as excess and written off.

Future gross profit and gross margin are highly dependent on the level and product mix included in net revenues. This includes the mix of sales between lower margin FCP products and our higher margin integrated circuit products. Although we have been successful at favorably improving our integrated circuit product mix and penetrating new end markets, there can be no assurance that this will continue. Accordingly, we are not able to predict future gross profit levels or gross margins with certainty.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(In thousands)	Fiscal Year Ended			Fiscal Year Ended		
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009	% Change	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008	% Change
Net revenues	\$146,913	\$128,645	14.2%	\$128,645	\$163,744	-21.4%
Research and development	17,208	16,697	3.1%	16,697	17,159	-2.7%
R&D as a percentage of net revenues	11.7%	13.0%		13.0%	10.5%	

Research and development (“R&D”) expenses consist primarily of costs related to personnel and overhead, non-recurring engineering charges and other costs associated with the design, prototyping and testing of new product concepts, manufacturing process support and customer applications support. The \$511,000 expense increase for fiscal 2010 as compared with fiscal 2009 is attributable primarily to increases of \$1.2 million in compensation-related expenses including those for stock compensation and bonuses, partially offset by decreased expenditures of \$698,000 for engineering masks, tooling, fabrication and assembly.

The \$462,000 expense decrease for fiscal 2009 as compared with fiscal 2008 is attributable primarily to decreases of \$587,000 in compensation-related expenses including those for stock compensation, with the savings primarily in mandatory shutdown days and reduced bonus accruals, and decreases of \$121,000 in use of outside design consultants, partially offset by increased expenditures of \$106,000 for engineering masks and \$113,000 for software maintenance.

We believe that continued investment in research and development to develop new products and improve manufacturing processes is critical to our success and, consequently, we expect to increase research and development expenses in future periods over the long term.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(In thousands)	Fiscal Year Ended			Fiscal Year Ended		
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009	% Change	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008	% Change
Net revenues	\$146,913	\$128,645	14.2%	\$128,645	\$163,744	-21.4%
Selling, general and administrative	26,478	22,833	16.0%	22,833	23,624	-3.3%
SG&A as a percentage of net revenues	18.0%	17.7%		17.7%	14.4%	

Selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses consist primarily of personnel and related overhead costs for sales, marketing, finance, administration, human resources and general management. The \$3.6 million expense increase for fiscal 2010 as compared with fiscal 2009 is attributable primarily to increases of \$1.5 million in accounting and legal expenses in connection with the fiscal 2009 year-end accounting review, quarterly restatements and delayed 10-K filing, \$1.3 million in compensation-related expenses including those for stock compensation, \$449,000 in sales commissions and \$256,000 in expenditures for consultants.

The \$791,000 expense decrease for fiscal 2009 as compared with fiscal 2008 is attributable primarily to decreases of \$443,000 in product sample and mailing expenses, \$206,000 in outside sales rep commissions, \$133,000 in travel and entertainment expenses and \$94,000 in temporary labor, partially offset by increases of \$310,000 in compensation-related expenses, primarily higher salaries and wages and stock compensation expenses.

We anticipate that selling, general and administrative expenses will increase in future periods as we add to our support and administrative staff, particularly in sales and marketing, and as we face increasing commission expense to the extent we achieve higher sales levels. In addition, as disclosed in Form 8-K furnished on August 9, 2010, we anticipate \$0.5 million of one-time PTI acquisition related expenses during the first quarter of fiscal year 2011. We intend to continue to focus on controlling selling, general and administrative expenses.

RESTRUCTURING CHARGE

In fiscal 2009, the Company instituted a restructuring plan to align its costs with prevailing market conditions, incurring \$584,000 of restructuring charges during the year that were primarily related to workforce reductions.

INTEREST AND OTHER INCOME, NET

(In thousands)	Fiscal Year Ended			Fiscal Year Ended		
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009	% Change	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008	% Change
Net revenues	\$146,913	\$128,645	14.2%	\$128,645	\$163,744	-21.4%
Interest income	5,340	5,553	-3.8%	5,553	5,940	-6.5%
Other income (expense)	(88)	60	n/m ⁽¹⁾	60	(427)	n/m ⁽¹⁾
Total interest and other income, net	<u>\$ 5,252</u>	<u>\$ 5,613</u>		<u>\$ 5,613</u>	<u>\$ 5,513</u>	
Interest and other income, net as a percentage of net revenues	3.6%	4.4%		4.4%	3.4%	

(1) “n/m” means not meaningful.

The decrease in interest income including realized gains for fiscal 2010, as compared to fiscal 2009, was primarily the result of a \$770,000 reduction in interest income due to a decline in securities income yields in 2010 as compared with 2009, partially offset by a \$557,000 increase in realized gains from the sale of investment securities. Other income (expense) for fiscal 2010 and 2009 primarily result from exchange rate losses and gains, respectively.

The decrease in interest income including realized gains for fiscal 2009, as compared to fiscal 2008, was primarily the result of an approximately 19% reduction on average in the amount of short-and long-term investments in marketable securities in 2009 as compared with 2008, partially offset by a \$1.1 million increase in realized gains from the sale of investment securities. Other income (expense) for fiscal 2009 and 2008 primarily result from exchange rate gains and losses, respectively.

INTEREST EXPENSE

Interest expense decreased to \$30,000 in fiscal 2010 from \$65,000 in fiscal 2009 as previously outstanding debt was retired in the fourth quarter. Interest expense increased to \$65,000 in fiscal 2009 from \$12,000 in fiscal 2008 as a subsidiary company acquired its headquarters building with mortgage financing.

OTHER THAN TEMPORARY DECLINE IN VALUE OF INVESTMENT

No other than temporary decline in value of investment was recorded in fiscal 2010.

Other than temporary decline in value of investment increased to \$506,000 in fiscal 2009 from \$76,000 in fiscal 2008 primarily because of a \$414,000 decline in the value of an investment security. The \$414,000 charge was for an other-than-temporary impairment of a marketable debt security held in our short-term investment portfolio. This resulted from the issuing company filing for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. The Company's investment guidelines require a diversified portfolio of investment grade instruments, and it is unlikely that any future impairments would be material to the Company's liquidity and financial position.

PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

(In thousands)	Fiscal Year Ended			Fiscal Year Ended		
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009	% Change	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008	% Change
Pre-tax income	\$12,303	\$8,059	52.7%	\$8,059	\$24,748	-67.4%
Income tax provision	3,911	2,209	77.0%	2,209	8,221	-73.1%
Effective tax rate	31.8%	27.4%		27.4%	33.2%	

Our effective tax rate differs from the federal statutory rate primarily due to state income taxes, the effect of foreign income tax and foreign losses, the utilization of research and development tax credits and changes in the deferred tax asset valuation allowance.

The effective tax rate for fiscal 2010 increased from fiscal 2009 primarily due to a reduced benefit from foreign income and withholding taxes, partially offset by reductions in valuation allowances. The effective tax rate for fiscal 2009 decreased from fiscal 2008 primarily due to increased benefits from state income taxes, foreign income and withholding taxes and research and development tax credits. A reconciliation of our tax rates for fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008 is detailed in Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this report on Form 10-K.

EQUITY IN NET INCOME OF UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES

(In thousands)	Fiscal Year Ended			Fiscal Year Ended		
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009	% Change	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008	% Change
Equity in net income of PTI	\$2,071	\$301	588.0%	\$301	\$274	9.9%
Equity in net income of JCP	359	50	618.0%	50	360	(86.1)%
Equity in net losses of other investees	—	—	—	—	(32)	100.0%
Total	<u>\$2,430</u>	<u>\$351</u>	<u>592.3%</u>	<u>\$351</u>	<u>\$602</u>	<u>(41.7)%</u>

Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates includes our allocated portion of the net income of Pericom Technology, Inc. ("PTI"), a British Virgin Islands corporation based in Shanghai, People's Republic of China and Hong Kong. Pericom and certain Pericom shareholders formed PTI in 1994 to develop and market semiconductors in China and certain other Asian countries. We account for our investment in PTI using the equity method of accounting. We have invested in PTI using several different transactions over a period of years. Initially, PTI generated losses which were attributable to each of the various rounds of financing and we accounted for those losses using our percentage of each round of financing until our investment was exhausted. When PTI began showing gains, we recouped our losses against each of the rounds. During fiscal 2008 and most of 2009 we accounted for our equity in PTI following our 25% ownership of PTI's Series A Preferred Stock, but late in 2009 we reverted to using our overall ownership position as the Series A investment recovery was completed, thus recuperating all previously recorded losses. Our ownership position declined slightly to 42.4% as of July 3, 2010 from 43.06% at

June 27, 2009 as a result of additional shares issued by PTI. Our allocated portion of PTI's results increased to income of \$2.1 million in fiscal 2010 as compared with \$301,000 in fiscal 2009, and \$274,000 in fiscal 2008.

On August 9, 2010, we entered into an agreement to acquire all remaining outstanding shares of PTI capital stock not previously owned by Pericom for up to approximately \$35 million in cash. For additional information concerning the PTI transaction, see Note 23 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this report, and our Form 8-K filed on August 12, 2010.

Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates also includes the Company's allocated portion of the net income of Jiyuan Crystal Photoelectric Frequency Technology Ltd. ("JCP"), an FCP manufacturing company located in Science Park of Jiyuan City, Henan Province, China. JCP is a key manufacturing partner of SRe, and SRe has acquired a 49% equity interest in JCP. For fiscal 2010, the Company's allocated portion of JCP's results was income of \$359,000, as compared with \$50,000 and \$360,000 for fiscal 2009 and 2008, respectively.

NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS

For the year ended July 3, 2010, net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in income of our consolidated subsidiary SRe was \$28,000. We acquired the noncontrolling interest of our consolidated subsidiary SRe during the year. For the year ended June 27, 2009, net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in income of our consolidated subsidiaries PTL and SRe was \$114,000. We acquired the noncontrolling interest in PTL during fiscal 2009. For the year ended June 28, 2008, net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in income of PTL and SRe was \$116,000.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of July 3, 2010, our principal sources of liquidity included continuing operations as well as cash, cash equivalents, and short-term and long-term investments of approximately \$118.9 million, as compared with \$124.6 million at June 27, 2009 and \$123.9 million as of June 28, 2008. In fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, we made no acquisitions of other companies other than purchase of the noncontrolling interests in our consolidated subsidiaries. On August 9, 2010, we entered into an agreement to acquire all remaining outstanding shares of PTI capital stock not previously owned by us for up to approximately \$35 million in cash. We anticipate \$29 million will be paid out at the close of the transaction scheduled during the first quarter of fiscal 2011, with an earn-out of up to an additional \$6 million to be disbursed approximately one year later.

The Company's investment in debt securities includes government securities, commercial paper, corporate debt securities and mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. Government securities include US treasury securities, US federal agency securities, foreign government and agency securities, and US state and municipal bond obligations. Many of the municipal bonds are insured; those that are not are nearly all AAA/Aaa rated. The corporate debt securities are all investment grade and nearly all are single A-rated or better. The asset-backed securities are AAA/Aaa rated and are backed by auto loans, student loans, credit card balances and residential or commercial mortgages. Most of our mortgage-backed securities are collateralized by prime residential mortgages issued by government agencies including FNMA, FHLMC and FHLB. Those issued by banks are AAA-rated. At July 3, 2010, unrealized gains on marketable securities net of taxes were \$803,000. When assessing marketable securities for other than temporary declines in value, we consider a number of factors. Our analyses of the severity and duration of price declines, portfolio manager reports, economic forecasts and the specific circumstances of issuers indicate that it is reasonable to expect marketable securities with unrealized losses at July 3, 2010 to recover in fair value up to our cost bases within a reasonable period of time. We have the ability and intent to hold investments with unrealized losses until maturity, when the obligors are required to redeem them at full face value or par, and we believe the obligors have the financial resources to redeem the debt securities. Accordingly, we do not consider our investments to be other than temporarily impaired at July 3, 2010.

As of July 3, 2010, we owned assets classified as cash and cash equivalents of \$29.5 million as compared to \$37.3 million at June 27, 2009 and \$41.6 million as of June 28, 2008. The maturities of our short-term investments are staggered throughout the year to ensure we meet our cash requirements. Because we are primarily a fabless semiconductor manufacturer, we have lower capital equipment requirements than other semiconductor manufacturers that own fabrication foundries ("fabs"). During the 2010 fiscal year, we purchased \$10.4 million

of property and equipment as compared to \$26.9 million and \$10.0 million in fiscal 2009 and 2008, respectively. The decrease in capital expenditures for property and equipment in fiscal 2010 and 2008 compared with fiscal 2009 reflected primarily the 2009 expenditure of \$21.5 million for the construction of a new facility in Jinan, People's Republic of China, for the manufacture of FCP products.

We generated approximately \$5.3 million of interest and other income, net during the fiscal year ended July 3, 2010 compared to \$5.6 million and \$5.5 million in the fiscal years ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008, respectively. In the longer term, we may generate less interest and other income if our total invested balance decreases and the decrease is not offset by rising interest rates or realized gains on the sale of investment securities.

In fiscal 2010, our net cash provided by operating activities of \$8.4 million was the result of net income of \$10.8 million plus \$7.9 million in net favorable non-cash adjustments to net income, less unfavorable changes in assets and liabilities of \$10.3 million. The favorable adjustments to net income were primarily comprised of depreciation and amortization of \$8.0 million, stock based compensation of \$4.0 million, \$344,000 in deferred taxes and stock compensation tax benefit of \$291,000, partially offset by \$2.3 million of realized gain on investments, and \$2.4 million of non-cash equity in net income of our unconsolidated affiliates. The unfavorable changes in assets and liabilities primarily included a \$2.1 million increase in accounts receivable, a \$7.0 million increase in net inventory, a \$2.2 million increase in prepaids and other current assets, and a \$5.7 million decrease in accrued liabilities, partially offset by a \$4.8 million increase in accounts payable and a \$2.7 million increase in long term liabilities.

In fiscal 2009, our net cash provided by operating activities of \$31.8 million was the result of net income of \$6.1 million plus \$9.8 million in net favorable non-cash adjustments to net income, plus favorable changes in assets and liabilities of \$15.9 million. The favorable non-cash adjustments to net income were primarily comprised of depreciation and amortization of \$7.8 million, stock based compensation of \$3.6 million, other-than-temporary investment impairments of \$506,000 and stock compensation tax benefit of \$403,000, partially offset by \$1.8 million of realized gain on investments, \$439,000 in deferred taxes and \$351,000 of non-cash equity in net income of our unconsolidated affiliates. The favorable changes in assets and liabilities primarily included a \$4.9 million decrease in accounts receivable, a \$1.1 million decrease in net inventory, a \$3.8 million decrease in prepaids and other current assets, and a \$7.6 million increase in accrued liabilities, partially offset by a \$1.9 million decrease in accounts payable.

In fiscal 2008, our net cash provided by operating activities of \$7.6 million was the result of net income of \$17.1 million plus \$10.4 million in favorable non-cash adjustments to net income, partially offset by unfavorable changes in assets and liabilities of \$19.8 million. The favorable non-cash adjustments to net income were primarily comprised of depreciation and amortization of \$6.5 million, stock based compensation of \$2.4 million, deferred taxes of \$2.1 million and stock compensation net tax benefit of \$434,000, partially offset by \$644,000 of realized gain on investments and \$602,000 of non-cash equity in net income of our unconsolidated affiliates. The unfavorable changes in assets and liabilities primarily included a \$10.0 million increase in accounts receivable, a \$2.7 million increase in net inventory, and a \$5.3 million increase in prepaids and other current assets.

In fiscal 2010, we used cash in our investing activities of \$8.7 million, which was primarily the result of purchases of property and equipment of \$10.4 million and the acquisition of the noncontrolling interest in SRe for \$1.2 million, partially offset by a decrease in restricted cash of \$3.2 million. Of the purchases of property and equipment, \$7.1 million was incurred in the completion of our new FCP plant in Jinan, China.

In fiscal 2009, we used cash in our investing activities of \$34.6 million, which was primarily the result of purchases of property and equipment of \$26.9 million, purchases of short-term investments exceeding maturities by \$3.1 million, increase in restricted cash of \$3.2 million and the acquisition of the minority interest in PTL for \$1.3 million. Of the purchases of property and equipment, \$21.5 million was incurred in the construction and outfitting of our new FCP plant in Jinan, China.

In fiscal 2008, we generated cash from our investing activities of \$11.3 million, which was primarily the result of maturities of short-term investments exceeding purchases by \$21.3 million, partially offset by purchases of property and equipment of \$10.0 million.

In fiscal 2010, we used cash in financing activities of \$8.3 million to repurchase common stock for \$8.7 million and \$1.7 million to prepay mortgage financing at our former PTL subsidiary, partially offset by \$2.0 million of proceeds from employee stock option exercises and purchases under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

In fiscal 2009, we used cash in financing activities of \$1.0 million to repurchase common stock for \$5.5 million, partially offset by \$2.7 million of proceeds from employee stock option exercises and purchases under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan and \$1.7 million of proceeds from mortgage financing at our PTL subsidiary.

In fiscal 2008, we used cash in financing activities of \$7.0 million to repurchase common stock for \$20.1 million and to make principal payments on short-term and long-term debt and capital leases of \$792,000. These uses were partially offset by \$10.9 million of proceeds from employee stock option exercises and purchases under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan and \$3.0 million of excess tax benefit on share-based compensation.

We believe our existing cash balances, as well as cash expected to be generated from operating activities, will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next 12 months.

On April 26, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of 2.0 million shares of our common stock. Pursuant to the 2007 Board of Directors' approval, we repurchased approximately 1.6 million shares during fiscal 2008 at an approximate cost of \$20.1 million.

On April 29, 2008, the Board authorized the repurchase of an additional \$30 million worth of common stock. During the year ended June 27, 2009, under the 2007 authority the Company repurchased approximately 139,000 shares for an aggregate cost of \$1.9 million, and this completed the repurchase of 2.0 million shares under the 2007 authority at a cost of approximately \$25.2 million. Pursuant to the 2008 authority, the Company repurchased approximately 573,000 shares in the year ended June 27, 2009 for an aggregate cost of \$3.5 million. During the year ended June 27, 2009, the repurchases totaled 712,000 shares at an aggregate cost of \$5.4 million.

During the year ended July 3, 2010, the Company repurchased approximately 908,000 shares for an aggregate cost of \$8.7 million.

On December 1, 2009, the Company entered into an R&D Center Investment Agreement (the "R&D Agreement") with the Administrative Committee of the Yangzhou Economic and Technology Development Zone (the "Zone") for the Company's investment in the Zone, located in Jiangsu Province, People's Republic of China. Under the R&D Agreement, the Company or its majority-owned affiliate will invest in and establish a research and development center to engage in the research and development of the IC design technologies related to "high-speed serial connectivity", "XO crystal oscillator", and the manufacture of products based on these technologies. It is expected that the Company's total investment, over a period of two to three years, will be approximately \$30 million U.S. Dollars.

We may use a portion of our cash to acquire or invest in complementary businesses or products or to obtain the right to use complementary technologies. From time to time, in the ordinary course of business, we may evaluate potential acquisitions of such businesses, products or technologies.

Our long-term future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our level of revenues, the timing and extent of spending to support our product development efforts, the expansion of sales and marketing activities, the timing of our introductions of new products, the costs to ensure access to adequate manufacturing capacity, and the continuing market acceptance of our products. We could be required, or could elect, to seek additional funding through public or private equity or debt financing and additional funds may not be available on terms acceptable to us or at all.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

The following table depicts our contractual obligations as of July 3, 2010:

(in thousands) <u>Contractual obligation</u>	<u>Payments Due by Period</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Less than 1 Year</u>	<u>1-3 Years</u>	<u>3-5 Years</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>
Operating leases and operating expense commitments	\$ 4,522	\$1,301	\$ 2,515	\$706	\$—
Capital equipment purchase commitments	2,458	1,473	985	—	—
Yangzhou capital injection	21,000	6,000	15,000	—	—
Total contractual cash obligations	<u>\$27,980</u>	<u>\$8,774</u>	<u>\$18,500</u>	<u>\$706</u>	<u>\$—</u>

The Company leases certain facilities under operating leases with termination dates on or before December 2013. Generally, these leases have multiple options to extend for a period of years upon termination of the original lease term or previously exercised option to extend.

As of July 3, 2010, we have no purchase obligations other than routine purchase orders and the capital equipment purchase commitments shown in the table. On August 9, 2010, we entered into an agreement to acquire all remaining outstanding shares of PTI capital stock not previously owned by us for up to approximately \$35 million in cash. For additional information concerning the PTI transaction, see Note 23 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this report, and our Form 8-K filed on August 12, 2010.

We completed the initial phase of our new FCP facility in Jinan, People's Republic of China, during fiscal 2010 and the plant commenced operations in the third quarter. While further expansion of the plant is anticipated in the future, we have not yet begun planning for the next phase and do not anticipate significant outlays in the next twelve months.

On December 1, 2009, the Company entered into an R&D Center Investment Agreement (the "R&D Agreement") with the Administrative Committee of the Yangzhou Economic and Technology Development Zone (the "Zone") for the Company's investment in the Zone, located in Jiangsu Province, People's Republic of China. Under the R&D Agreement, the Company or its majority-owned affiliate will invest in and establish a research and development center to engage in the research and development of the IC design technologies related to "high-speed serial connectivity" and the "XO crystal oscillator" and the manufacture of relevant products. It is expected that the Company's total investment, over a period of two to three years, will be approximately \$30 million U.S. Dollars. As of July 3, 2010, the Company's commitment for capital injections for the Yangzhou project is \$21 million, which is included in the table above.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As of July 3, 2010, the Company did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined in Item 303(a)(4) of SEC Regulation S-K.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In February 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued an Accounting Standards Update ("ASU"), which eliminates the requirement for public companies to disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated. The Company will continue to evaluate subsequent events through the date of the issuance of the financial statements, however, consistent with the guidance, this date will no longer be disclosed. ASU 2010-09 does not have any impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

In January 2010, the FASB issued an ASU which clarifies and provides additional disclosure requirements on the transfers of assets and liabilities between Level 1 (quoted prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities) and Level 2 (significant other observable inputs) of the fair value measurement hierarchy, including the reasons for and the timing of the transfers. Additionally, the guidance requires a roll forward of activities on purchases, sales, issuance, and settlements of the assets and liabilities measured using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 fair value measurements). The guidance is effective for Pericom with the reporting period beginning December 27, 2009, except for the disclosure on the roll forward activities for Level 3 fair value measurements, which will become effective for Pericom with the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2010. Other than requiring additional disclosures, adoption of this new guidance will not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB amended certain guidance for determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity (VIE), requires a qualitative rather than a quantitative analysis to determine the primary beneficiary for a VIE, requires continuous assessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE and requires enhanced disclosures about an enterprise's involvement with a VIE. The guidance is effective for Pericom for the fiscal year beginning July 4, 2010, for interim periods within that fiscal year, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. We are currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) No. 810-10-65, *Transition Related to Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statement* (“ASC 810-10-65”), previously referred to as Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 160. ASC 810-10-65 establishes new accounting and reporting standards for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. Specifically, this statement requires the recognition of a noncontrolling interest as equity in the consolidated financial statements separate from the parent’s equity. The amount of net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest will be included in consolidated net income on the face of the income statement. ASC 810-10-65 clarifies that changes in a parent’s ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in deconsolidation are equity transactions if the parent retains its controlling financial interest. In addition, this statement requires that a parent recognize a gain or loss in net income when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. Such gain or loss will be measured using the fair value of the non-controlling equity investment on the deconsolidation date. ASC 810-10-65 also includes expanded disclosure requirements regarding the interests of the parent and its noncontrolling interest. The provisions of ASC 810-10-65 are effective for the fiscal year beginning June 28, 2009 and the presentation and disclosure requirements must be applied retrospectively for all periods presented at that date. The Company has adopted this standard, and prior periods have been restated to reflect the presentation and disclosure requirements of the new guidance.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE & QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

MARKET RISK DISCLOSURE

At July 3, 2010, the Company’s investment portfolio consisted primarily of fixed income securities, excluding those classified as cash equivalents, with fair value of \$89.4 million (see Note 1 of Notes to Financial Statements). These securities are subject to interest rate risk and will decline in value if market interest rates increase. We could realize a loss on these securities if we were forced to sell them in a period when interest rates are higher than current rates. We do not expect such a scenario to occur. For example, if market interest rates were to increase immediately and uniformly by 10% from levels as of July 3, 2010, such as from 3.0% to 3.3%, the decline in the fair value of the portfolio would be approximately \$8.1 million. On the other hand, if interest rates were to decline the effect on our portfolio would be in the opposite direction.

When the general economy weakens significantly, as it did in 2008 and 2009, the credit profile, financial strength and growth prospects of certain issuers of interest-bearing securities held in our investment portfolios may deteriorate, and our interest-bearing securities may lose value either temporarily or other than temporarily. We may implement investment strategies of different types with varying duration and risk/return trade-offs that do not perform well. At July 3, 2010, we held a significant portion of our corporate cash in diversified portfolios of investment-grade marketable securities, mortgage- and asset-backed securities, and other securities that had net unrealized gains of \$803,000 net of tax. Although we consider unrealized gains and losses on individual securities to be temporary, there is a risk that we may incur other-than-temporary impairment charges if credit and equity markets are unstable and adversely impact securities issuers.

The Company transacts business in various non-U.S. currencies, primarily the New Taiwan Dollar, Hong Kong Dollar, the Chinese Renminbi and the Japanese Yen. The Company is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on accounts receivable and accounts payable from sales and purchases in these foreign currencies and the net monetary assets and liabilities of our foreign subsidiaries. A hypothetical 10% unfavorable change in the foreign currency exchange rate would reduce cash by approximately \$1,000 as those monetary assets are converted to cash. The amount is modest because the receivables and payables are nearly equal.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Page No.

1. INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following Consolidated Financial Statements are filed as part of this report:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	55
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of July 3, 2010 and June 27, 2009	56
Consolidated Statements of Operations for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended July 3, 2010	57
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended July 3, 2010	58
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended July 3, 2010	59
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	60

2. INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE

The following financial statement schedule of Pericom Semiconductor Corporation for the years ended July 3, 2010, June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008 is filed as part of this report and should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements of Pericom Semiconductor Corporation.

Schedule II — Valuation and Qualifying Accounts for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended July 3, 2010	Sii
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Schedules other than those listed above have been omitted since they are either not required, not applicable or the information is otherwise included.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Material Weaknesses Previously Disclosed

As discussed in Item 9A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 27, 2009 and in Part I, Item 4 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly periods ended September 26, 2009, December 26, 2009, and March 27, 2010, we identified two material weaknesses in the design and operation of our internal controls.

The first involved certain controls over period-end inventory accounting that were not effective. As a result, our inventory valuation and inventory reserves were misstated. In addition, our new enterprise resource planning (“ERP”) system, which was implemented in the second quarter of fiscal 2009, contained programming errors that caused certain inventory items to be incorrectly valued.

The second material weakness was that we did not maintain a sufficient complement of personnel with an appropriate level of accounting knowledge, experience and training in the application of generally accepted accounting principles commensurate with the Company’s financial reporting requirements. As a result, we concluded that controls over the financial statement close process related to account reconciliations and analyses, including investment accounts, accounts receivable reserves, inventories, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, were not effective. As a result, a large volume of adjustments identified as part of the audit process were necessary to completely and accurately present the consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

As noted below in Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, these material weaknesses continued to exist as of July 3, 2010.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain “disclosure controls and procedures,” as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (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 Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining our disclosure controls and procedures. Our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of July 3, 2010. In light of the material weaknesses set forth below, our CEO and CFO have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of that date.

Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of July 3, 2010. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”).

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 the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Management's assessment identified the following material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting as of July 3, 2010:

- We did not maintain sufficient controls over the review of period-end inventory accounting. In addition, as a result of the implementation of our new enterprise resource planning ("ERP") system in fiscal 2009, certain cost data was inadvertently misclassified which led to an error in cost of goods sold.
- We did not maintain a sufficient complement of personnel with an appropriate level of accounting knowledge, experience and training in the application of generally accepted accounting principles commensurate with the Company's financial reporting requirements. As a result, the Company concluded that controls over the financial statement close process related to account reconciliations and analyses, including investment accounts, accounts receivable reserves, inventories, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, were not effective.

These control deficiencies required adjustments during the interim and annual close processes to completely and accurately present the consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. These control deficiencies could result in misstatements of the aforementioned accounts and disclosures that would result in a material misstatement of the annual or interim consolidated financial statements that would not be prevented or detected. Accordingly, our management has determined that each of these control deficiencies constitutes a material weakness.

Because of the material weaknesses discussed above, we have concluded that the Company did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of July 3, 2010, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the COSO.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of July 3, 2010 has been audited by Burr Pilger Mayer, Inc., an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

Management's Planned Remediation Initiatives and Interim Measures

We have summarized below the remediation initiatives that we have implemented or plan to implement in response to the material weaknesses discussed above. In addition to the following summary of remediation initiatives, we also describe below the interim measures we undertook in an effort to mitigate the possible risks of these material weaknesses in connection with the preparation of the financial statements included in this Form 10-K.

Remediation Initiatives

The Company is committed to continuing to improve its internal control processes and will continue to diligently and vigorously review its internal control over financial reporting in order to ensure compliance with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. In response to the material weaknesses discussed above, we plan to continue to review and make necessary changes to improve our internal control over financial reporting, including the roles and responsibilities of each functional group within the organization and reporting structure, as well as the appropriate policies and procedures to improve the overall internal control over financial reporting.

During the year ended July 3, 2010, the Company has taken substantial efforts to remediate the material weaknesses described above:

1. During the first quarter of 2010, we hired a new general accounting manager and a cost accounting manager with experience and training in the application of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles to strengthen our period end reporting and inventory accounting processes.
2. During the third quarter of 2010, the Company recruited a new Chief Financial Officer who has since reorganized the Company's period end close reconciliation process. This reorganization is intended to provide a more disciplined structure for finance and accounting processes and controls, enable clear and concise access to

information and promote the consistent application of policies and procedures in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

3. During the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company recruited a new Corporate Controller at the U.S. headquarters location with experience and training in the application of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles commensurate with our accounting and financial reporting requirements. Additionally, the Company enlisted a new Director of Internal Audit to further enhance and implement internal control over financial reporting to ensure the Company has adequate policies and procedures in place to prevent and detect material misstatements.
4. We improved the discipline throughout the organization with respect to achieving greater compliance with policies, procedures, and controls that have been previously implemented.
5. Certain finance personnel involved in the processing, recording and reporting of inventory transactions have been replaced.
6. We implemented new policies and procedures focused on timely and accurate financial reporting and implemented training and programs to focus on continuous improvements regarding the application of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Management plans on taking the following additional remediation actions during fiscal 2011:

7. We have a plan in place to hire a qualified third party consulting firm before the end of the first quarter of fiscal 2011 to assist the Company in enhancing and re-engineering its existing enterprise-wide financial application to support the timeliness and accuracy of its period end reporting process.
8. We plan to further strengthen our controls over the monthly closing processes by recruiting an adequate complement of personnel with accounting knowledge, experience and training in the application of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.
9. We plan to further improve the timeliness and accuracy of our period end account reconciliations by enhancing the policies, procedures and controls used in the monthly closing process.

Interim Measures

Management has not yet implemented all of the measures described above under the heading “*Remediation Initiatives*” and/or tested them. Nevertheless, management believes the measures identified above to the extent they have been implemented, together with other measures undertaken by the Company in connection with the 2010 year end consolidated financial statement reporting process and described below, address the identified control deficiencies under “Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.” These other measures include the following:

1. The Company significantly enhanced its controls over the period end account reconciliation process, including enhancements to improve the rigor of our review process. Additionally, we undertook a variety of manual review procedures, such as a review of transactions and journal entry postings into the ERP system and a review of account reconciliations, to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the underlying financial information used to generate the 2010 consolidated annual financial statements. We plan to further strengthen our controls over the monthly closing processes by recruiting an adequate complement of personnel with accounting knowledge, experience and training in the application of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.
2. Reviews of inventory valuation and reserves, including reviews of the work-in-progress cost accumulation and reconciliation of perpetual inventory records to the general ledger.
3. Undertaking a training program for all finance personnel involved in determining, analyzing, or reviewing inventory valuation and reserves, and their changes from period to period.
4. Reviews and reconciliation of the matching of vendor invoices with purchase orders and receiving documents.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Except as discussed above under “Management’s Planned Remediation Initiatives and Interim Measures” there were no other changes to the Company’s internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of 2010 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
of Pericom Semiconductor Corporation

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Pericom Semiconductor Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of July 3, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, included in Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

A material weakness is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. The following material weaknesses have been identified and included in management's assessment:

- The Company did not maintain sufficient controls over the review of period-end inventory accounting. In addition, as a result of the implementation of the Company's enterprise resource planning ("ERP") system in fiscal 2009, certain cost data was inadvertently misclassified which led to an error in cost of goods sold.
- The Company did not maintain a sufficient complement of personnel with an appropriate level of accounting knowledge, experience and training in the application of generally accepted accounting principles commensurate with the Company's financial reporting requirements. As a result, the Company concluded that controls over the financial statement close process related to account reconciliations and analyses, including investment accounts, accounts receivable reserves, inventories, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, were not effective.

These material weaknesses were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the fiscal 2010 consolidated financial statements, and our opinion regarding the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting does not affect our opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, because of the effect of the material weaknesses described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, Pericom Semiconductor Corporation did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of July 3, 2010, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Pericom Semiconductor Corporation and its subsidiaries as of July 3, 2010 and June 27, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended July 3, 2010, and the related financial statement schedule and our report dated August 31, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and the related financial statement schedule.

/s/ Burr Pilger Mayer, Inc.

San Jose, California
August 31, 2010

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the section captioned “Proposal No.1 Election of Directors” and “Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant” to be contained in the Company’s Definitive Proxy Statement related to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held December 9, 2010, to be filed by the Company with the SEC (the “Proxy Statement”).

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the section captioned “Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” “Compensation Committee Report,” and “Executive Compensation” to be contained in the Proxy Statement.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The security ownership information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the section captioned “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” to be contained in the Proxy Statement.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

The following table summarizes share and exercise price information about our equity compensation plans as of July 3, 2010.

<u>Plan Category</u>	<u>Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under plans</u>
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders:			
Option plans	3,444,435	\$11.87	2,724,153
Employee stock purchase plan	—		1,964,173
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders:			
SaRonix Inducement options ⁽¹⁾	<u>32,087</u>	<u>\$10.00</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>3,476,522</u>	<u>\$11.85</u>	<u>4,688,326</u>

(1) Represents options granted to former employees of SaRonix, LLC.

Material Features of Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Shareholders

In connection with Pericom’s October 1, 2003 acquisition of substantially all of the assets of SaRonix, LLC, Pericom granted options to purchase an aggregate of 383,600 shares of Pericom common stock to certain former employees of SaRonix as an inducement for them to join Pericom. Under the agreements pertaining to such options, twenty percent of the options vest on October 1, 2004 and 1/48 of the remaining shares vest monthly for the following four years so that the options are fully vested in five years. The exercise price of the options is \$10.00 per share and the options expire if unexercised on October 1, 2013. In the event of a change in control transaction, the options shall become fully vested and exercisable if they are not assumed or replaced as part of the transaction.

**ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND
DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE**

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the section captioned "Certain Transactions" and "Proposal No. 1 Election of Directors" to be contained in the Proxy Statement.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the sections captioned "Proposal No. 2 Ratification of Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" to be contained in the Proxy Statements.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

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

- (1) Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule — See Index to Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule at Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.
- (2) Exhibits. The following exhibits are filed as part of, or incorporated by reference into, this Report:

Exhibit	Description
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of August 9, 2010, by and among Pericom Semiconductor Corporation, PTI Acquisition Subsidiary Inc., Pericom Technology Inc., and Yuk Kin Wong in his capacity as the representative of the Securityholders, filed as Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed August 12, 2010, and incorporated herein by reference.
3.1	Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company, filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference.
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company (as amended by an amendment adopted on October 31, 2007), filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 29, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference.
3.3	Certificate of Determination of the Series D Junior Participating Preferred Shares, filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2002, and incorporated herein by reference.
4.1	Rights Agreement between Pericom Semiconductor Corporation and Equiserve Trust Company, N.A., dated as of March 6, 2002, including Form of Right Certificate attached thereto as Exhibit B, filed as Exhibit 4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed March 14, 2002, and incorporated herein by reference.
10.1*	Pericom's 1990 Stock Option Plan, including Form of Agreement thereunder, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed September 10, 1997, and incorporated herein by reference.
10.2*	Pericom's 1995 Stock Option Plan, including Form of Agreement thereunder, filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed September 10, 1997, and incorporated herein by reference.
10.3*	Form of Indemnification Agreement, filed as Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed September 10, 1997, and incorporated herein by reference.
10.4	Pericom Technology Agreement, dated March 17, 1995 by and between the Company and Pericom Technology Inc., filed as Exhibit 10.12 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed September 10, 1997, and incorporated herein by reference.
10.5*	Pericom's 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, including Forms of Agreement thereunder, filed as Exhibit 10.13 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 30, 2000, and incorporated herein by reference.
10.6*	Form of Notice of Grant of Stock Option and Option Agreement for Inducement Options, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 27, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
10.7	Lease, dated October 27, 2003 by and between CarrAmerica Realty Corporation as Landlord and the Company as Tenant, as amended, filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 27, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.

Exhibit	Description
10.8*	Amended and Restated 2001 Stock Incentive Plan including Form of Agreement thereunder, filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 8-K filed December 21, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.
10.9**	English translation of Cooperation Agreement between Pericom Semiconductor Corporation and the Jinan Hi-Tech Industries Development Zone Commission, dated as of January 26, 2008, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K/A filed May 5, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference.
10.10*	Forms of Restricted Stock Award Grant Notice and Restricted Stock Award Agreement under each of the Amended and Restated Pericom 2001 Stock Incentive Plan and the Amended and Restated Pericom 2004 Stock Incentive Plan, filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 29, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference.
10.11*	Amended and Restated Change of Control Agreement, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed December 17, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference.
10.12*	Amended and Restated 2004 Stock Incentive Plan, attached as Appendix A to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on October 23, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference.
10.13*	Pericom's 2010 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, attached as Appendix A to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed October 23, 2009, and incorporated herein by reference.
10.14**	English translation of R&D Center Investment Agreement, dated as of December 1, 2009, between Yangzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone and Pericom Asia Limited, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 26, 2009, and incorporated herein by reference.
10.15*	Offer letter, dated March 8, 2010, by and between the Company and Aaron Tachibana, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 27, 2010, and incorporated herein by reference.
14.1	Pericom Semiconductor Corporation Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, filed as Exhibit 14.1 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended June 26, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.
21.1	Subsidiaries of Pericom Semiconductor Corporation
23.1	Consent of Burr Pilger Mayer, Inc. Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
24.1	Power of Attorney (see signature page)
31.1	Certification of Alex C. Hui, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of Aaron Tachibana, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of Alex C. Hui, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of Aaron Tachibana, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

** Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a confidential treatment request that was granted by the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Rule 24b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

(b) Exhibits: See list of exhibits under (a)(2) above.

(c) Financial Statement Schedules: See list of schedules under (a)(1) above

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Pericom Semiconductor Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Pericom Semiconductor Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of July 3, 2010 and June 27, 2009 and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended July 3, 2010. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index to this Annual Report on Form 10-K at Part IV Item 15(a)(1). These consolidated financial statements and the financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and the financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Pericom Semiconductor Corporation and its subsidiaries as of July 3, 2010 and June 27, 2009 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended July 3, 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of July 3, 2010, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated August 31, 2010 expressed an adverse opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Burr Pilger Mayer, Inc.

San Jose, California
August 31, 2010

PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share data)

	<u>July 3, 2010</u>	<u>June 27, 2009</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,495	\$ 37,321
Restricted cash	—	3,200
Short-term investments in marketable securities	76,454	75,471
Accounts receivable:		
Trade (net of allowances of \$2,665 and \$2,163)	25,365	22,875
Other receivables	3,940	1,663
Inventories	23,431	16,340
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,885	2,075
Deferred income taxes	<u>3,119</u>	<u>2,433</u>
Total current assets	164,689	161,378
Property, plant and equipment — net	50,760	47,238
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	13,183	10,826
Deferred income taxes — non current	3,868	4,913
Long-term investments in marketable securities	12,977	11,780
Goodwill	1,681	1,673
Intangible assets (net of accumulated amortization of \$1,257 and \$922)	1,452	1,764
Other assets	<u>7,438</u>	<u>6,742</u>
Total assets	<u>\$256,048</u>	<u>\$246,314</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 15,585	\$ 10,824
Accrued liabilities	10,781	15,118
Current portion of long-term debt	<u>—</u>	<u>60</u>
Total current liabilities	26,366	26,002
Long-term debt	—	1,610
Industrial development subsidy	6,577	3,718
Other long-term liabilities	<u>1,199</u>	<u>1,287</u>
Total liabilities	<u>34,142</u>	<u>32,617</u>
Commitments (Note 12)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock and paid in capital — no par value, 60,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding: at July 3, 2010, 24,898,000; at June 27, 2009, 25,462,000	130,536	133,162
Retained earnings	89,299	78,505
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax	<u>2,071</u>	<u>797</u>
Total Pericom shareholders' equity	221,906	212,464
Noncontrolling interests in consolidated subsidiaries	<u>—</u>	<u>1,233</u>
Total shareholders' equity	<u>221,906</u>	<u>213,697</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$256,048</u>	<u>\$246,314</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended		
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Net revenues	\$146,913	\$128,645	\$163,744
Cost of revenues	96,146	85,514	103,638
Gross profit	<u>50,767</u>	<u>43,131</u>	<u>60,106</u>
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	17,208	16,697	17,159
Selling, general and administrative	26,478	22,833	23,624
Restructuring	—	584	—
Total operating expenses	<u>43,686</u>	<u>40,114</u>	<u>40,783</u>
Income from operations	7,081	3,017	19,323
Interest and other income, net	5,252	5,613	5,513
Interest expense	(30)	(65)	(12)
Other-than-temporary decline in value of investment	—	(506)	(76)
Income before income taxes	12,303	8,059	24,748
Income tax expense	<u>3,911</u>	<u>2,209</u>	<u>8,221</u>
Net income from consolidated companies	8,392	5,850	16,527
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	<u>2,430</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>602</u>
Net income	\$ 10,822	\$ 6,201	\$ 17,129
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	<u>(28)</u>	<u>(114)</u>	<u>(116)</u>
Net income attributable to Pericom shareholders	<u>\$ 10,794</u>	<u>\$ 6,087</u>	<u>\$ 17,013</u>
Basic income per share to Pericom shareholders	<u>\$ 0.42</u>	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.66</u>
Diluted income per share to Pericom shareholders	<u>\$ 0.42</u>	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.64</u>
Shares used in computing basic earnings per share	<u>25,412</u>	<u>25,417</u>	<u>25,737</u>
Shares used in computing diluted earnings per share	<u>25,717</u>	<u>25,626</u>	<u>26,611</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In thousands)

	Common Stock		Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
BALANCES, June 30, 2007	25,838	\$135,887	\$55,149	\$ (558)	\$ 906	\$191,384
Adjustment for subsidiary merger	—	—	256	—	—	256
REVISED BALANCES, June 30, 2007	25,838	135,887	55,405	—558	906	191,640
Net income	—	—	17,013	—	117	17,130
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net	—	—	—	677	—	677
Currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	3,146	—	3,146
Total comprehensive income						20,953
Issuance of common stock under employee stock plans	1,424	10,929	—	—	—	10,929
Stock based compensation expense	—	2,358	—	—	—	2,358
Tax benefit resulting from stock option transactions	—	2,975	—	—	—	2,975
Other	—	—	—	—	96	96
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(1,559)	(20,121)	—	—	—	(20,121)
BALANCES, June 28, 2008	25,703	132,028	72,418	3,265	1,119	208,830
Net income	—	—	6,087	—	114	6,201
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net	—	—	—	545	—	545
Currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	(3,013)	—	(3,013)
Total comprehensive income						3,733
Issuance of common stock under employee stock plans	471	2,723	—	—	—	2,723
Stock based compensation expense	—	3,586	—	—	—	3,586
Tax benefit resulting from stock option transactions	—	277	—	—	—	277
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(712)	(5,452)	—	—	—	(5,452)
BALANCES, June 27, 2009	25,462	133,162	78,505	797	1,233	213,697
Net income	—	—	10,794	—	28	10,822
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net	—	—	—	114	—	114
Currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	1,160	—	1,160
Total comprehensive income						12,096
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest	—	37	—	—	(1,261)	(1,224)
Issuance of common stock under employee stock plans	344	1,978	—	—	—	1,978
Stock based compensation expense	—	4,049	—	—	—	4,049
Tax benefit resulting from stock option transactions	—	(11)	—	—	—	(11)
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(908)	(8,679)	—	—	—	(8,679)
BALANCES, July 3, 2010	24,898	\$130,536	\$89,299	\$ 2,071	\$ —	\$221,906

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

	Year Ended		
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 10,822	\$ 6,201	\$ 17,129
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	7,958	7,787	6,533
Stock based compensation	4,049	3,586	2,358
Tax benefit resulting from stock option transactions	291	403	3,409
Excess tax benefit resulting from stock option transactions	(97)	(79)	(2,975)
Other-than-temporary decline in the value of investments	—	506	76
Gain on sale of investments	(2,348)	(1,791)	(644)
Write off of property and equipment	152	3	5
Write off of in process research and development	—	34	—
Loss on impairment of intangible assets	—	—	23
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	(2,430)	(351)	(602)
Deferred taxes	344	(439)	2,059
Non-current income tax	(283)	(151)	—
Changes in assets and liabilities net of effects of entities acquired:			
Accounts receivable	(2,108)	4,934	(10,029)
Inventories	(7,014)	1,054	(2,664)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(2,183)	3,757	(5,244)
Other assets	(744)	225	(1,224)
Accounts payable	4,757	(1,921)	85
Accrued liabilities	(5,731)	7,554	(691)
Other long term liabilities	3,002	455	—
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>8,437</u>	<u>31,767</u>	<u>7,604</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property plant and equipment	(10,353)	(26,938)	(10,027)
Net proceeds from sale of property and equipment	—	—	2
Purchase of available for sale investments	(120,722)	(120,623)	(88,238)
Maturities and sales of available for sale investments	120,353	117,489	109,557
Cash paid for noncontrolling interest acquisition	(1,223)	(1,285)	—
Change in restricted cash balance	3,200	(3,200)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>(8,745)</u>	<u>(34,557)</u>	<u>11,294</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Sale of common stock under stock plans	1,978	2,724	10,929
Excess tax benefit on stock based compensation	97	79	2,975
Proceeds from (paydowns on) mortgage financing	(1,725)	1,669	—
Principal payments on long-term debt and capital leases	—	—	(792)
Repurchase of common stock	(8,679)	(5,451)	(20,121)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(8,329)</u>	<u>(979)</u>	<u>(7,009)</u>
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	811	(556)	584
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(7,826)	(4,325)	12,473
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:			
Beginning of year	37,321	41,646	29,173
End of year	<u>\$ 29,495</u>	<u>\$ 37,321</u>	<u>\$ 41,646</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:			
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	\$ 2,166	\$ 994	\$ 4,875
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 30	\$ 15	\$ 11

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FISCAL YEARS ENDED JULY 3, 2010, JUNE 27, 2009 AND JUNE 28, 2008

1. BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Pericom Semiconductor Corporation (the “Company” or “Pericom”) was incorporated in June 1990 in the state of California. The Company designs, manufactures and markets high performance digital, analog and mixed-signal integrated circuits (“ICs”) and frequency control products (“FCPs”) used for the transfer, routing, and timing of digital and analog signals within and between computer, networking, datacom and telecom systems.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT ESTIMATES — The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION — These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Pericom Semiconductor Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Pericom Semiconductor (HK) Limited (“PSC-HK”), Pericom Asia Limited (“PAL”) and PSE Technology Corporation (“SRe”). In addition PAL has two wholly-owned subsidiaries, PSE Technology (Shandong) Corporation (“PSE-SD”) and Pericom Technology Yangzhou Corporation (“PSC-YZ”) for the Jinan, China and Yangzhou, China operations, respectively. The Company eliminates all significant intercompany balances and transactions in consolidation.

Except for the retrospective adjustments related to the adoption of authoritative accounting guidance for noncontrolling interests and change in reporting entity as discussed below, the amounts as of June 27, 2009, conform to the prior year consolidated financial statements.

On June 28, 2009, the Company adopted authoritative accounting guidance that requires the ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, and income attributable to those parties, be clearly identified and distinguished as equity interests in the parent’s consolidated financial statements. Consequently, noncontrolling interest is now disclosed as a separate component of the Company’s consolidated equity on the balance sheet, rather than as a long-term liability. Further, earnings and other comprehensive income are now separately attributed to both the controlling and noncontrolling interests. The Company continued to calculate earnings per share based on net income attributable to Pericom shareholders. The impact on the Company’s financial position as of June 27, 2009, results of operations for fiscal 2009 and 2008, from the adoption of this authoritative accounting guidance is presented in the tables below (in thousands):

	Year Ended			
	June 27, 2009 Consolidated Statement of Operations		June 28, 2008 Consolidated Statement of Operations	
	As Reported	As Adjusted	As Reported	As Adjusted
	June 27, 2009 Consolidated Balance Sheet			
	As Reported	As Adjusted		
Minority interest	\$1,233	\$ —		
Noncontrolling interest	—	1,233		
	As Reported	As Adjusted	As Reported	As Adjusted
Minority interest	\$ (114)	\$ —	\$ (116)	\$ —
Net income	6,087	6,201	17,013	17,129
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	(114)	—	(116)
Net income attributable to Pericom shareholders	\$ —	\$6,087	\$ —	\$17,013

PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FISCAL YEARS ENDED JULY 3, 2010, JUNE 27, 2009 AND JUNE 28, 2008

1. BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

On March 28, 2010, we completed the merger of our two wholly owned subsidiaries, SRe and Pericom Taiwan Limited Corporation (“PTL”), with SRe as the surviving entity. As a result of the change in legal structure, we determined that we would be able to utilize certain deferred tax assets and our valuation allowance was reduced accordingly. In accordance with the guidance for a change in reporting entity, this change has been retrospectively applied to all prior periods presented. As substantially all of the deferred tax assets arose prior to the periods being presented, the impact of the reduction in valuation allowance was an increase to our deferred tax assets of approximately \$256,000 for all periods presented as well as an increase to our opening retained earnings.

FISCAL PERIOD — For purposes of reporting the financial results, the Company’s fiscal years end on the Saturday closest to the end of June. The year ended July 3, 2010 contains 53 weeks, whereas all prior fiscal years presented herein include 52 weeks.

CASH EQUIVALENTS — The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original or remaining maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. The recorded carrying amounts of the Company’s cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair market value.

SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES — The Company’s policy is to invest in instruments with investment grade credit ratings. The Company classifies its short-term investments as “available-for-sale” or “trading” securities and the Company bases the cost of securities sold using the specific identification method. The Company accounts for unrealized gains and losses on its available-for-sale securities as a separate component of shareholders’ equity in the consolidated balance sheets in the period in which the gain or loss occurs. The Company recognizes unrealized gains and losses in its trading securities in other income in the consolidated statements of operations in the period in which the gain or loss occurs. The Company classifies trading securities as current assets and its available-for-sale securities as current or noncurrent based on each security’s attributes. At July 3, 2010 and June 27, 2009, investments, and any difference between the fair market value and the underlying cost of such investments, consisted of the following:

Available for Sale Securities:

	As of July 3, 2010				
(in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Fair Market Value
US Treasury securities	\$ 204	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 6	\$ 210
National government and agency securities ..	14,832	178	(3)	175	15,007
State and municipal bond obligations	8,029	80	—	80	8,109
Corporate bonds and notes	44,595	1,094	(76)	1,018	45,613
Asset backed securities	11,670	35	(30)	5	11,675
Mortgage backed securities	8,848	62	(93)	(31)	8,818
Total	\$88,178	\$1,455	\$(202)	\$1,253	\$89,431

PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FISCAL YEARS ENDED JULY 3, 2010, JUNE 27, 2009 AND JUNE 28, 2008

1. BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

As of June 27, 2009					
(in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Fair Market Value
US Treasury securities	\$ 3,008	\$ 28	\$ —	\$ 28	\$ 3,036
National government and agency securities ..	4,856	30	(10)	20	4,876
State and municipal bond obligations	21,658	270	(23)	247	21,905
Corporate bonds and notes	45,875	1,107	(14)	1,093	46,968
Asset backed securities	1,954	4	(107)	(103)	1,851
Mortgage backed securities	8,748	94	(300)	(206)	8,542
Total	<u>\$86,099</u>	<u>\$1,533</u>	<u>\$(454)</u>	<u>\$1,079</u>	<u>\$87,178</u>

Trading Securities:

As of June 27, 2009		
(In thousands)	Net Unrealized Gains	Fair Market Value
Repurchase funds	\$—	\$73
Other funds	—	—
Total Trading Securities	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$73</u>

The Company has no trading securities as of July 3, 2010.

The following tables show the gross unrealized losses and fair market values of the Company's investments that have unrealized losses, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of July 3, 2010 and June 27, 2009:

Continuous Unrealized Losses at July 3, 2010						
(In thousands)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Market Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Market Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Market Value	Unrealized Losses
US Treasury securities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
National government and agency securities ...	891	1	—	—	891	1
State and municipal bond obligations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds and notes	9,530	78	—	—	9,530	78
Asset backed securities	5,167	30	472	1	5,639	31
Mortgage backed securities	1,314	1	497	91	1,811	92
	<u>\$16,902</u>	<u>\$110</u>	<u>\$969</u>	<u>\$92</u>	<u>\$17,871</u>	<u>\$202</u>

PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FISCAL YEARS ENDED JULY 3, 2010, JUNE 27, 2009 AND JUNE 28, 2008

1. BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

	Continuous Unrealized Losses at June 27, 2009					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Market Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Market Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Market Value	Unrealized Losses
(In thousands)						
US Treasury securities	\$ —	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
National government and agency securities ...	1,582	10	—	—	1,582	10
State and municipal bond obligations	1,644	23	—	—	1,644	23
Corporate bonds and notes	4,504	12	494	2	4,998	14
Asset backed securities	—	—	434	107	434	107
Mortgage backed securities	<u>2,203</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>1,893</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>4,096</u>	<u>300</u>
	<u>\$9,933</u>	<u>\$74</u>	<u>\$2,821</u>	<u>\$380</u>	<u>\$12,754</u>	<u>\$454</u>

The unrealized losses are of a temporary nature due to the Company's intent and ability to hold the investments until maturity or until the cost is recoverable. The unrealized losses are primarily due to fluctuations in market interest rates. The Company reports unrealized gains and losses on its "available-for-sale" securities in other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity, while it records unrealized gains and losses on trading securities in its consolidated statement of operations.

The Company records gains or losses realized on sales of available-for-sale securities in interest and other income on its condensed consolidated income statement. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification of the security and its amortized cost. In fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008 realized gains on available-for-sale securities were \$2.3 million, \$1.8 million and \$644,000, respectively.

In addition, the Company recognized an other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") credit loss on available-for-sale securities of \$414,000 in the fiscal year ended June 27, 2009 which was reclassified out of other comprehensive income. Activity for the fiscal year ended July 3, 2010 related to the pretax available-for-sale credit loss component reflected within retained earnings for securities still held at July 3, 2010 was unchanged at \$414,000.

The following table lists the fair market value of the Company's short- and long-term investments by length of time to maturity as of July 3, 2010 and June 27, 2009:

(in thousands)	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009
One year or less	\$10,425	\$17,535
Between one and three years	39,627	24,538
Greater than three years	21,632	41,251
Multiple Dates	<u>17,747</u>	<u>3,927</u>
	<u>\$89,431</u>	<u>\$87,251</u>

Securities with maturities over multiple dates are mortgage-backed (MBS) or asset-backed securities (ABS) featuring periodic principle paydowns through 2048.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS — The Company has determined that the amounts reported for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value because of their short maturities and/or variable interest rates. Available-for-sale investments are reported at their fair market value based on quoted market prices. A further discussion of the fair value of financial instruments is detailed in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this report on Form 10-K.

ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS — The Company computes its allowance for doubtful accounts using a combination of factors. In cases where the Company is aware of circumstances that may impair a specific

PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FISCAL YEARS ENDED JULY 3, 2010, JUNE 27, 2009 AND JUNE 28, 2008

1. BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

customer's ability to meet its financial obligations to the Company, the Company records a specific allowance against amounts due to the Company, reducing the net recognized receivable to the amount the Company reasonably believes it will collect. For all other customers, the Company recognizes allowances for doubtful accounts based on the length of time the receivables are past due, the current business environment and its historical experience.

INVENTORIES — For our IC and certain FCP products we record inventories at the lower of standard cost (which generally approximates actual cost on a first-in, first-out basis) or market value. We adjust the carrying value of inventory for excess and obsolete inventory based on inventory age, shipment history and our forecast of demand over a specific future period. The semiconductor markets that we serve are volatile and actual results may vary from our forecast or other assumptions, potentially affecting our assessment of excess and obsolete inventory resulting in material effects on our gross margin.

We record the inventories of the remainder of our FCP products at the lower of weighted-average cost, which approximates actual cost, or market value. Weighted average cost is comprised of average manufacturing costs weighted by the volume produced in each production run. We define market value as the net realizable value for our finished goods and replacement cost for raw materials and work in process.

We consider raw material inventory slow moving and we fully reserve for it if it has not moved in 365 days. For assembled devices, we disaggregate the inventory by part number. We compare the quantities on hand in each part number category to the quantity we shipped in the previous twelve months, the quantity in backlog and to the quantity we expect to ship in the next twelve months. We record a reserve to the extent the value of each quantity on hand is in excess of the lesser of the three comparisons. We also periodically review inventory for obsolescence beyond the established formulaic tests. We believe our method of evaluating our inventory fairly represents market conditions.

We consider the material written-off to be available for sale. We do not revalue the written off inventory should market conditions change or if a market develops for the obsolete inventory. In the past, we have sold obsolete inventory that we have previously written off as worthless.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT — The Company states its property, plant and equipment at cost. Cost includes purchase cost, applicable taxes, freight, installation costs and interest incurred in the acquisition of any asset that requires a period of time to make it ready for use. We compute depreciation and amortization using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of three to eight years except for buildings, which we depreciate using the straight-line method over 35 years. We depreciate leasehold improvements over the shorter of the lease term or the improvement's estimated useful life. In addition, we capitalize the cost of major replacements, improvements and betterments, while we expense normal maintenance and repair.

INVESTMENTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES — The Company holds ownership interests in various investees. Our ownership in these affiliates varies from 20% to approximately 49%. We classify these investments as investments in unconsolidated affiliates in our consolidated balance sheets. The Company accounts for long-term investments in companies in which it has an ownership share larger than 20% and in which it has significant influence over the activities of the investee using the equity method. We recognize our proportionate share of each investee's income or loss in the period in which the investee reports the income or loss. We eliminate all intercompany transactions in accounting for our equity method investments.

OTHER ASSETS — The Company's other assets classification includes investments in privately held companies in which we have less than a 20% interest, assets held for sale and deposits. The Company reports its investments in privately held companies at the lower of cost or market. The Company's management reviews the investment in these companies for losses that may be other than temporary on a quarterly basis. Should management determine that such an impairment exists, the Company will reduce the value of the Company's investment in the period in which management discovers the impairment and charge the impairment to the consolidated statement of operations.

PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FISCAL YEARS ENDED JULY 3, 2010, JUNE 27, 2009 AND JUNE 28, 2008

1. BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Company's management performed such an evaluation as of July 3, 2010 and determined that no impairment existed. The Company carries assets held for sale and deposits at the lower of the assets' carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

LONG-LIVED ASSETS — The Company evaluates long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. When the sum of the undiscounted future net cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition is less than its carrying amount, the Company will recognize an impairment loss as the amount of the difference between carrying value and fair value as determined by discounted cash flows.

INCOME TAXES — The Company accounts for income taxes following the Financial Accounting Standards Board's statements and related interpretations, which require an asset and liability approach to recording deferred taxes. We record a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION — The functional currency of the Company's foreign subsidiaries is the local currency. In consolidation, the Company translates assets and liabilities at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. The Company translates revenue and expense accounts at average exchange rates during the period in which the transaction takes place. Net gains or (losses) from foreign currency translation of assets and liabilities of \$1.2 million and \$(3.0) million in fiscal 2010 and 2009, respectively, are included in the cumulative translation adjustment component of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax, a component of shareholders' equity. Net gains or (losses) arising from transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency were \$(197,000), \$103,000 and \$(309,000) in fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008 respectively, and are included in interest and other income, net.

SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION — The Company recognizes employee share-based compensation through measurement at grant date based on the fair value of the award, and the fair value is recognized as an expense over the employee's requisite service period. See Note 15 for further discussion of share-based compensation.

REVENUE RECOGNITION — The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of its products when:

- Persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists;
- Delivery has occurred;
- The sales price is fixed or determinable; and
- Collectibility is reasonably assured.

Generally, the Company meets these conditions upon shipment because, in most cases, title and risk of loss passes to the customer at that time. In addition, the Company estimates and records provisions for future returns and other charges against revenue at the time of shipment consistent with the terms of sale.

The Company sells products to large, domestic distributors at the price listed in its price book for that distributor. At the time of sale the Company records a sales reserve for ship from stock and debits ("SSD"s), stock rotations, return material authorizations ("RMA"s), authorized price protection programs, and any special programs approved by management. The Company offsets the sales reserve against revenues producing the net revenue amount reported in the consolidated statements of operations.

The market price for the Company's products can be significantly different from the book price at which the Company sold the product to the distributor. When the market price, as compared to the Company's original sales price, of a particular distributor's sales opportunity to their own customer would result in low or negative margins for our distributor, the Company negotiates a ship from stock and debit with the distributor. Management analyzes the Company's SSD history to develop current SSD rates that form the basis of the SSD sales reserve recorded each period. The Company obtains the historical SSD rates from its internal records.

PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FISCAL YEARS ENDED JULY 3, 2010, JUNE 27, 2009 AND JUNE 28, 2008

1. BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Company's distribution agreements provide for semi-annual stock rotation privileges of typically 10% of net sales for the previous six-month period. The contractual stock rotation applies only to shipments at the Company's listed book price. Asian distributors typically buy the Company's product at less than standard price and therefore are not entitled to the 10% stock rotation privilege. In order to provide for routine inventory refreshing, for the Company's benefit as well as theirs, the Company grants Asian distributors stock rotation privileges between 1% and 5% even though the Company is not contractually obligated to do so. Each month the Company adjusts the sales reserve for the estimated stock rotation privilege anticipated to be utilized by the distributors.

From time to time, customers may request to return parts for various reasons including the customers' belief that the parts are not performing to specification. Many such return requests are the result of customers incorrectly using the parts, not because the parts are defective. Management reviews these requests and, if approved, the Company prepares a RMA. The Company is only obligated to accept defective parts returns. To accommodate the Company's customers, the Company may approve particular return requests, even though it is not obligated to do so. Each month the Company records a sales reserve for approved RMAs covering products that have not yet been returned. The Company does not maintain a general warranty reserve because, historically, valid warranty returns, which are the result of a part not meeting specifications or being non-functional, have been immaterial and the Company can frequently resell returned parts to other customers for use in other applications.

The Company grants price protection solely at the discretion of Pericom management. The purpose of price protection is to reduce the distributor's cost of inventory as market prices fall thus reducing SSD rates. Pericom sales management prepares price protection proposals for individual products located at individual distributors. Pericom general management reviews and approves or disapproves these proposals. If a particular price protection arrangement is approved, the Company estimates the dollar impact based on the sales price reduction per unit for the products approved and the number of units of those products in that distributor's inventory. The Company records a sales reserve in that period for the estimated amount.

At the discretion of Pericom management, the Company may offer rebates on specific products sold to specific end customers. The purpose of the rebates is to allow for pricing adjustments for large programs without affecting the pricing the Company charges its distributor customers. The Company records the rebate at the time of shipment.

Pericom typically grants payment terms of between 30 and 60 days to its customers. The Company's customers generally pay within those terms. The Company grants relatively few customers sales terms that include cash discounts. When customers pay the Company's invoices, they may claim debits for SSDs, stock rotations, cash discounts, RMAs and price protection when appropriate. Once claimed, the Company processes the requests against the prior approvals, as described in the paragraphs above.

The revenue the Company records for sales to its distributors is net of estimated provisions for these programs. When determining this net revenue, the Company must make significant judgments and estimates. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience rates, inventory levels in the distribution channel, current trends and other related factors. However, because of the inherent nature of estimates, there is a risk that there could be significant differences between actual amounts and the Company's estimates. The Company's financial condition and operating results depend on its ability to make reliable estimates and Pericom believes that such estimates are reasonable.

PRODUCT WARRANTY — The Company offers a standard one-year product replacement warranty. In the past, the Company has not had to accrue for a general warranty reserve, but assesses the level and materiality of RMAs and determines whether it is appropriate to accrue for estimated returns of defective products at the time revenue is recognized. On occasion, management may determine to accept product returns beyond the standard one-year warranty period. In those instances, the Company accrues for the estimated cost at the time management decides to accept the return. Because of the Company's standardized manufacturing processes and product testing

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1. BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

procedures, returns of defective product are infrequent and the quantities have not been significant. Accordingly, historical warranty costs have not been material.

SHIPPING COSTS — We charge shipping costs to cost of revenues as incurred.

CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK — The Company primarily sells its products to a relatively small number of companies and generally does not require its customers to provide collateral or other security to support accounts receivable. The Company maintains allowances for estimated bad debt losses. The Company also purchases substantially all of its wafers from three suppliers and purchases other manufacturing services from a relatively small number of suppliers.

The following table indicates the percentage of our net revenues and accounts receivable in excess of 10% with any single customer:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended:</u>		<u>Percentage of</u>	
		<u>Net Revenues</u>	<u>Trade Accounts Receivable</u>
July 3, 2010	Customer A	22%	26%
	Customer B	14	9
	All others	<u>64</u>	<u>65</u>
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
June 27, 2009	Customer A	18%	21%
	Customer B	14	9
	All others	<u>68</u>	<u>70</u>
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
June 28, 2008	Customer A	14%	16%
	All others	<u>86</u>	<u>84</u>
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The Company maintains cash, cash equivalents and short- and long-term investments with various high credit quality financial institutions. The Company has designed its investment policy to limit exposure to any one institution. The Company performs periodic evaluations of the relative credit standing of those financial institutions that manage its investments. The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of default by the financial institutions or issuers of securities to the extent of the amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets. In fiscal 2009, the Company incurred a \$414,000 impairment loss on an investment, but otherwise has not incurred material losses related to these investments.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS — In February 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) which eliminates the requirement for public companies to disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated. The Company will continue to evaluate subsequent events through the date of the issuance of the financial statements, however, consistent with the guidance, this date will no longer be disclosed. ASU 2010-09 does not have any impact on the Company’s results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

In January 2010, the FASB issued an ASU which clarifies and provides additional disclosure requirements on the transfers of assets and liabilities between Level 1 (quoted prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities) and Level 2 (significant other observable inputs) of the fair value measurement hierarchy, including the reasons for and the timing of the transfers. Additionally, the guidance requires a roll forward of activities on purchases, sales, issuance, and settlements of the assets and liabilities measured using significant unobservable inputs (Level

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1. BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3 fair value measurements). The guidance is effective for Pericom with the reporting period beginning December 27, 2009, except for the disclosure on the roll forward activities for Level 3 fair value measurements, which will become effective for Pericom with the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2010. Other than requiring additional disclosures, adoption of this new guidance will not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB amended certain guidance for determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity (VIE), requires a qualitative rather than a quantitative analysis to determine the primary beneficiary for a VIE, requires continuous assessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE and requires enhanced disclosures about an enterprise's involvement with a VIE. The guidance is effective for Pericom for the fiscal year beginning July 4, 2010, for interim periods within that fiscal year, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. We are currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") No. 810-10-65, *Transition Related to Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statement* ("ASC 810-10-65"), previously referred to as Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 160. ASC 810-10-65 establishes new accounting and reporting standards for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. Specifically, this statement requires the recognition of a noncontrolling interest as equity in the consolidated financial statements separate from the parent's equity. The amount of net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest will be included in consolidated net income on the face of the income statement. ASC 810-10-65 clarifies that changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in deconsolidation are equity transactions if the parent retains its controlling financial interest. In addition, this statement requires that a parent recognize a gain or loss in net income when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. Such gain or loss will be measured using the fair value of the non-controlling equity investment on the deconsolidation date. ASC 810-10-65 also includes expanded disclosure requirements regarding the interests of the parent and its noncontrolling interest. The provisions of ASC 810-10-65 are effective for the fiscal year beginning June 28, 2009 and the presentation and disclosure requirements must be applied retrospectively for all periods presented at that date. The Company has adopted this standard, and prior periods have been restated to reflect the presentation and disclosure requirements of the new guidance.

EARNINGS PER SHARE — The Company bases its basic earnings per share upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock.

Basic and diluted earnings per share for each of the three years in the period ended July 3, 2010 is as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>		
	<u>July 3, 2010</u>	<u>June 27, 2009</u>	<u>June 28, 2008</u>
(In thousands, except for per share data)			
Net income attributable to Pericom shareholders	<u>\$10,794</u>	<u>\$ 6,087</u>	<u>\$17,013</u>
Computation of common shares outstanding — basic earnings per share:			
Weighted average shares of common stock	<u>25,412</u>	<u>25,417</u>	<u>25,737</u>
Basic earnings per share attributable to Pericom shareholders	<u>\$ 0.42</u>	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.66</u>
Computation of common shares outstanding — diluted earnings per share:			
Weighted average shares of common stock	25,412	25,417	25,737
Dilutive shares using the treasury stock method	<u>305</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>874</u>
Shares used in computing diluted earnings per share	<u>25,717</u>	<u>25,626</u>	<u>26,611</u>
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Pericom shareholders	<u>\$ 0.42</u>	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.64</u>

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1. BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Options to purchase 2.8 million shares of common stock, and restricted stock units of 76,000 shares were outstanding during the year ended July 3, 2010 and were excluded from the computation of diluted net earnings per share because such options and units were anti-dilutive. Options to purchase 3.1 million shares of common stock, and restricted stock units of 104,000 shares were outstanding during the year ended June 27, 2009 and were excluded from the computation of diluted net earnings per share because such options and units were anti-dilutive. Options to purchase 1.6 million shares of common stock were outstanding as of June 28, 2008 and were excluded from the computation of diluted net earnings per share because such options were anti-dilutive.

2. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivables consist of:

(in thousands)	As of the year ended	
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009
Interest receivable	\$ 769	\$ 859
Government subsidy	2,035	—
Other accounts receivable	1,136	804
	<u>\$3,940</u>	<u>\$1,663</u>

3. INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of:

(in thousands)	As of the year ended	
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009
Finished goods	\$ 7,601	\$ 5,442
Work-in-process	6,793	5,369
Raw materials	9,037	5,529
	<u>\$23,431</u>	<u>\$16,340</u>

The Company considers raw material inventory obsolete and it writes it off if the raw material has not moved in 365 days. The Company considers assembled devices excessive and writes them off if the quantity of assembled devices in inventory is in excess of the greater of the quantity shipped in the previous twelve months, the quantity in backlog or the quantity forecasted to be shipped in the following twelve months. In certain circumstances, management will determine, based on expected usage or other factors, that inventory considered excess by these guidelines should not be written off. The Company does occasionally determine that last twelve months' sales levels will not continue and reserves inventory in line with the quantity forecasted. As of July 3, 2010, the Company had reserved for \$3.4 million of inventory as compared to \$4.1 million at June 27, 2009. The Company attributes this overall reduction of approximately \$1.4 million in obsolete inventory between the fiscal year ended July 3, 2010 and the fiscal year ended June 27, 2009 to physically scrapping products as well as sales of products that were previously written-off, partially offset by additional write-offs.

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4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT — NET

(in thousands)	As of the year ended	
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009
Machinery and equipment	\$ 43,291	\$ 36,003
Computer equipment and software	13,412	16,878
Building	19,010	4,805
Land	3,406	3,335
Furniture and fixtures	1,165	991
Leasehold improvements	683	775
Vehicles	108	89
Total	81,075	62,876
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(37,764)	(37,811)
Construction-in-progress	7,449	22,173
Property, plant and equipment — net	\$ 50,760	\$ 47,238

Depreciation expense for the years ended July 3, 2010, June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008 was \$6.7 million, \$7.2 million and \$6.3 million, respectively.

5. OTHER ASSETS

(in thousands)	As of the year ended	
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009
Land use rights	\$4,789	\$4,746
Investments in privately held companies	1,501	1,501
Deposits	183	204
Other	965	291
Total	\$7,438	\$6,742

The Company purchased land use rights from the People's Republic of China ("China") in January 2008. These rights enabled the Company to construct its Jinan facility and operate there for a period of 50 years. The Company has investments in certain privately held companies which it accounts for under the cost method. The Company reviews these investments for impairment on a periodic basis. The Company did not write off any material cost method investments during fiscal 2010, 2009 or 2008.

6. INVESTMENTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES

Our investment in unconsolidated affiliates is comprised of the following:

(in thousands)	As of the year ended	
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009
Pericom Technology, Inc.	\$10,876	\$ 8,806
Jiyuan Crystal Photoelectric Frequency Technology Ltd.	2,307	2,020
Total	\$13,183	\$10,826

The Company has a 42.4% ownership interest in Pericom Technology, Inc. ("PTI") as of July 3, 2010. Our ownership position declined slightly from 43.06% at June 27, 2009 as a result of additional shares issued by PTI. Pericom accounts for its investment in PTI using the equity method due to the Company's significant influence over its operations. In addition, certain of the directors of the Company are directors of PTI, and certain shareholders of

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6. INVESTMENTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES (Continued)

the Company are shareholders of PTI. At July 3, 2010 and June 27, 2009, the Company's carrying value of the investment in PTI exceeded the Company's underlying equity in the net assets of PTI by \$551,000 and \$486,000, respectively. PTI was incorporated in 1994, and in 1995 established a design center and sales office to pursue opportunities and participate in joint ventures in China. The Company purchased \$71,000, \$67,000 and \$150,000 in goods and services from PTI during the years ended July 3, 2010, June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008, respectively. PTI owed the Company \$65,000, \$83,000 and \$123,000 at July 3, 2010, June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008, respectively for reimbursement of certain administrative expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of PTI and for advances made to PTI by the Company. Condensed financial information of PTI at July 3, 2010 and June 27, 2009 is as follows:

(in thousands)	(Unaudited)	
	As of and for the year ended	
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009
Total assets	\$26,875	\$20,721
Total liabilities	\$ 2,546	\$ 1,401
Total equity	\$24,329	\$19,320
Revenue	\$17,869	\$12,009
Cost of revenues	8,798	5,965
Gross profit	9,071	6,044
Operating expenses	4,427	4,611
Income from operations	4,644	1,433
Interest and other income	440	(216)
Income tax expense	230	102
Net income	\$ 4,854	\$ 1,115

The Company recouped PTI's net income at 25% in 2008. The percentage at which the Company recognized its proportionate share of the income of PTI was equal to the percentage of ownership held in successive rounds of financing of PTI in which the Company participated. The Company continued to use the 25% allocation percentage in 2009 until all the losses recognized in prior years were recouped. This was completed in 2009, and the Company subsequently reverted to recognizing its share of PTI's net income at its percentage ownership level, currently 42.4%.

SRe has a 49% equity interest in Jiyuan Crystal Photoelectric Frequency Technology Ltd. ("JCP"), an FCP manufacturing company located in Science Park of Jiyuan City, Henan Province, China. JCP is a key manufacturing partner of SRe.

The Company holds ownership interests in various other privately held companies. The ownership in these affiliates varies from 20% to approximately 49%. For those companies in which the ownership interest is more than 20% and in which the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence on the affiliate's operations, the investment is valued using the equity method of accounting. As of July 3, 2010, the amount of consolidated retained earnings of the Company represented by undistributed earnings of 50% or less entities accounted for by the equity method was approximately \$2.8 million.

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7. ACQUISITION OF NONCONTROLLING INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES

Acquisition of remaining minority interest in SRe

Prior to fiscal 2010, Pericom owned approximately 97.3% of SRe with the remaining interest owned by other parties. In fiscal 2010, the Company purchased the remaining 2.71% of the outstanding shares of SRe for approximately \$1.2 million. As Pericom retained its controlling interest in SRe, this was treated as an equity transaction in accordance with the provisions of ASC 810, Consolidation.

Acquisition of remaining minority interest in PTL

Pericom owned approximately 87.9% of PTL with the remaining interest owned by PTL employees. In fiscal 2009, the Company purchased the remaining 3.7 million shares held by employees for a total price of \$1.3 million. The Company recorded the assets acquired at estimated fair values as determined by management, prorated for the stake acquired. The Company based the fair values on the appropriate application of generally accepted income based approaches. The Company allocated the purchase price of PTL's minority stake as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Goodwill	\$ 347
Core developed technology	904
In-process research and development	<u>34</u>
Total purchase price	<u>\$1,285</u>

The in-process research and development was expensed in fiscal 2009. The core developed technology is included in intangible assets and is being amortized over a period of 5 years.

8. PURCHASED INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Company's purchased intangible assets associated with completed acquisitions for each of the following fiscal years are composed of:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	As of the year ended					
	July 3, 2010			June 27, 2009		
	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net
eCERA trade name	\$ 40	\$ (28)	\$ 12	\$ 40	\$ (22)	\$ 18
Core developed technology	1,856	(1,021)	835	1,833	(757)	1,076
SaRonix supplier relationship	<u>398</u>	<u>(208)</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>(143)</u>	<u>255</u>
Total amortizable purchased intangible assets	2,294	(1,257)	1,037	2,271	(922)	1,349
SaRonix trade name	<u>415</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>415</u>
Total purchased intangible assets ..	<u>\$2,709</u>	<u>\$(1,257)</u>	<u>\$1,452</u>	<u>\$2,686</u>	<u>\$(922)</u>	<u>\$1,764</u>

Amortization expense related to finite-lived purchased intangible assets was approximately \$331,000 in fiscal 2010, \$271,000 in fiscal 2009 and \$186,000 in fiscal 2008.

The Company performs an annual impairment review of its long-lived assets, including its intangible assets. Based on the results of its most recent annual impairment tests, the Company determined that no impairment of the intangible assets existed as of July 3, 2010 or June 27, 2009. However, future impairment tests could result in a charge to earnings.

The finite-lived purchased intangible assets consist of supplier relationships, trade name, and core developed technology, which have remaining weighted average useful lives of approximately three years. We expect our future amortization expense over the next five years associated with these assets to be:

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8. PURCHASED INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

(in thousands)	As of the year ended				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 and beyond
Expected amortization — eCERA	\$214	\$214	\$190	\$62	\$—
Expected amortization — SaRonix	117	117	111	12	—
	<u>\$331</u>	<u>\$331</u>	<u>\$301</u>	<u>\$74</u>	<u>\$—</u>

9. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities consist of:

(in thousands)	As of the year ended	
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009
Accrued compensation	\$ 5,632	\$ 3,815
Accrued construction liabilities	1,960	8,958
Accrued income tax	1,357	971
External sales representative commissions	639	470
Other accrued expenses	1,193	904
	<u>\$10,781</u>	<u>\$15,118</u>

10. DEBT

PTL took out a 15-year mortgage on its building in December 2008 in the amount of \$1.7 million that carried an annual interest rate of 1.8%. The debt was paid off during fiscal 2010.

11. RESTRICTED ASSETS

As of July 3, 2010, the Company had pledged and restricted assets of \$4.1 million. These consist of land and buildings SRe has pledged for loan and credit facilities. The SRe loan and credit facility is for equipment purchases or inventory financing and has an October 20, 2010 maturity with the right to extend upon SRe request. No amounts are currently outstanding under this facility.

As of June 27, 2009, the Company had pledged and restricted assets of \$9.2 million. These consisted of \$4.0 million of land and buildings SRe has pledged for loan and credit facilities, \$2.0 million of land and buildings PTL has pledged for loan and credit facilities, and a \$3.2 million time deposit at PAL to back a letter of credit for equipment purchases. The SRe loan and credit facility is for equipment purchases or inventory financing and has an October 31, 2009 maturity with the right to extend upon SRe request.

12. COMMITMENTS

The future minimum commitments at July 3, 2010 are as follows:

(in thousands)	Fiscal Year Ending					Thereafter	Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Operating lease payments	\$1,301	\$1,246	\$1,269	\$706	\$—	\$—	\$ 4,522
Capital equipment purchase commitments	1,473	985	—	—	—	—	2,458
Yangzhou capital injection	6,000	7,000	8,000	—	—	—	21,000
Total	<u>\$8,774</u>	<u>\$9,231</u>	<u>\$9,269</u>	<u>\$706</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$27,980</u>

The operating lease commitments are primarily the lease on the Company's corporate headquarters, which expires in 2013 but with two consecutive options to extend for an additional five years each.

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12. COMMITMENTS (Continued)

We have no purchase obligations other than routine purchase orders and the capital equipment purchase commitments shown in the table as of July 3, 2010.

On December 1, 2009, the Company entered into an R&D Center Investment Agreement (the "R&D Agreement") with the Administrative Committee of the Yangzhou Economic and Technology Development Zone (the "Zone") for the Company's investment in the Zone, located in Jiangsu Province, People's Republic of China. Under the R&D Agreement, the Company or its majority-owned affiliate will invest in and establish a research and development center to engage in the research and development of the IC design technologies related to "high-speed serial connectivity" and the "XO crystal oscillator" and the manufacture of relevant products. It is expected that the Company's total investment, over a period of two to three years, will be approximately \$30 million U.S. Dollars. As of July 3, 2010, the Company's commitment for capital injections for the Yangzhou project is \$21 million, which is included in the table above.

Rent expense during the fiscal years ended July 3, 2010, June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008 was \$1.7 million, \$1.7 million and \$1.8 million, respectively.

13. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDY

As of July 3, 2010, industrial development subsidies in the amount of \$7.3 million have been earned and applied for by PSE-SD from the Jinan Hi-Tech Industries Development Zone Commission based on meeting certain pre-defined criteria. The subsidies may be used for the acquisition of assets or to cover business expenses. When a subsidy is used to acquire assets, the subsidy will be amortized over the useful life of the asset. When a subsidy is used for expenses incurred, the subsidy is regarded as earned upon the incurrence of the expenditure. The remaining balance of the subsidies at July 3, 2010 was \$6.6 million, which amount is expected to be recognized over the next ten years.

We recognized \$0.7 million of industrial development subsidy as a reduction of cost of goods sold in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended July 3, 2010.

14. EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Effective June 28, 2009, the Company adopted the FASB's new guidance regarding the accounting for noncontrolling interests. The new rules require the recognition of a noncontrolling interest as equity in the consolidated financial statements and separate from the parent's equity. The amount of net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest is shown on the face of the condensed consolidated statement of operations.

The Company's subsidiary SRe had noncontrolling interests for the first four months of fiscal 2010. Parties other than the Company owned approximately 2.71% of the outstanding shares of SRe, and these shares were acquired by the Company in November 2009 for approximately \$1.2 million.

Comprehensive income consists of net income, changes in net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale investments and changes in cumulative currency translation adjustments at consolidated subsidiaries.

As of July 3, 2010, accumulated other comprehensive income consists of \$803,000 of unrealized gains net of tax and \$1,268,000 of accumulated currency translation gains.

15. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

PREFERRED STOCK

The Company's shareholders have authorized the Board of Directors to issue 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock from time to time in one or more series and to fix the rights, privileges and restrictions of each series. As of July 3, 2010, the Company has issued no shares of preferred stock.

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15. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

STOCK OPTION PLANS

At July 3, 2010 the Company had four stock option plans and one employee stock purchase plan, including the 1995 Stock Option Plan, 2001 Stock Option Plan, SaRonix Acquisition Stock Option Plan, 2004 Stock Incentive Plan and the 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP"). The Company's aggregate compensation cost due to option and restricted stock unit grants, and the ESPP for the twelve months ended July 3, 2010 totaled \$4.0 million, as compared with \$3.6 million and \$2.4 million for fiscal 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company recognized \$1,159,000, \$949,000 and \$684,000 in income tax benefit in the consolidated statements of operations for fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, related to the Company's share-based compensation arrangements. The net impact of share-based compensation for the fiscal years ended July 3, 2010, June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008 was a reduction in net income of \$2.9 million, \$2.6 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, or a reduction of \$0.11, \$0.10 and \$0.06 per diluted share, respectively.

Under the Company's 2004, 2001, and 1995 stock option plans and the SaRonix Acquisition Stock Option plan, the Company has reserved 7.0 million shares of common stock as of July 3, 2010 for issuance to employees, officers, directors, independent contractors and consultants of the Company in the form of incentive and nonqualified stock options and restricted stock units.

The Company may grant options at the fair value on grant date for incentive stock options and nonqualified stock options. Options vest over periods of generally 48 months as determined by the Board of Directors. Options granted under the Plans expire 10 years from the grant date.

The Company estimates the fair value of each employee option on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model and expenses that value as compensation using a straight-line method over the option's vesting period, which corresponds to the requisite employee service period. The Company estimates expected stock price volatility based on actual historical volatility for periods that the Company believes represent predictors of future volatility. The Company uses historical data to estimate option exercises, expected option holding periods and option forfeitures. The Company bases the risk-free interest rate on the U.S. Treasury note yield for periods equal to the expected term of the option.

The following table lists the assumptions the Company used to value stock options:

	<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>		
	<u>July 3, 2010</u>	<u>June 27, 2009</u>	<u>June 28, 2008</u>
Expected life	5.4–5.5 years	5.2–5.3 years	5.0–5.2 years
Risk-free interest rate	2.45–2.60%	1.70–3.29%	2.92–4.70%
Volatility range	53%–54%	46%–52%	44%–47%
Dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

The following table summarizes the Company's stock option plans as of June 30, 2007 and changes during the three fiscal periods ended July 3, 2010:

<u>Options</u>	<u>Outstanding Options</u>		
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value</u>
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)
Options outstanding at June 30, 2007	4,818	\$11.84	\$10,167
Options granted (weighted average grant date fair value of \$6.01)	664	13.54	
Options exercised	(1,304)	7.59	
Options forfeited or expired	(304)	13.68	
Options outstanding at June 28, 2008	3,874	13.42	\$16,677

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15. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

Options	Outstanding Options		
	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Options granted (weighted average grant date fair value of \$5.75)	374	12.98	
Options exercised.....	(291)	5.56	
Options forfeited or expired	<u>(202)</u>	<u>13.14</u>	
Options outstanding at June 27, 2009.....	3,755	14.00	\$427
Options granted (weighted average grant date fair value of \$5.11)	470	10.24	
Options exercised.....	(105)	8.72	
Options forfeited or expired	<u>(643)</u>	<u>23.71</u>	
Options outstanding at July 3, 2010	<u>3,477</u>	<u>\$11.85</u>	\$872

At July 3, 2010, 2,724,000 shares were available for future grants under the option plans. The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised during the year ended July 3, 2010 was \$226,000. The status of options vested and expected to vest and options that are currently exercisable as of July 3, 2010 is as follows:

	Options Vested and Expected to Vest	Options Currently Exercisable
Shares (millions)	3.4	2.7
Aggregate intrinsic value (thousand \$)	\$ 858	\$ 760
Weighted average contractual term (years)	5.0	4.1
Weighted average exercise price	\$11.88	\$11.94

The Company has unamortized share-based compensation expense related to options of \$3.5 million, which will be amortized to expense over a weighted average period of 2.6 years.

Additional information regarding options outstanding as of July 3, 2010 is as follows:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding as of July 3, 2010	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable as of July 3, 2010	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 4.89 \$ 8.60.....	717,775	5.50	\$ 8.01	659,704	\$ 8.08
\$ 8.65 \$10.25.....	731,782	6.99	\$ 9.63	401,514	\$ 9.40
\$10.49 \$11.50.....	784,412	5.15	\$11.08	606,430	\$11.09
\$11.63 \$15.45.....	710,403	3.84	\$14.28	567,981	\$14.11
\$15.60 \$37.22.....	<u>532,150</u>	3.85	\$17.99	<u>447,860</u>	\$18.33
\$ 4.89 \$37.22.....	<u>3,476,522</u>	5.15	\$11.85	<u>2,683,489</u>	\$11.94

Restricted Stock Units

Restricted stock units ("RSUs") are converted into shares of the Company's common stock upon vesting on a one-for-one basis. Typically, vesting of RSUs is subject to the employee's continuing service to the Company. RSUs generally vest over a period of 4 years and are expensed ratably on a straight-line basis over their respective vesting period net of estimated forfeitures. The fair value of RSUs granted pursuant to the Company's 2004 Stock Incentive

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15. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

Plan is the product of the number of shares granted and the grant date fair value of our common stock. The following table summarizes the activity of the Company's RSUs as of the fiscal years ended June 28, 2009 and July 3, 2010:

	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted Average Remaining Vesting Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
RSUs outstanding at June 28, 2008	—	\$ —	—	\$ —
Awarded	364	10.39		
Released	—	—		
Forfeited	<u>(15)</u>	<u>15.01</u>		
RSUs outstanding at June 27, 2009	349	\$10.18	2.08	\$2,980
Awarded	303	10.52		
Released	(39)	12.76		
Forfeited	<u>(22)</u>	<u>10.41</u>		
RSUs outstanding at July 3, 2010	<u>591</u>	<u>\$10.18</u>	<u>1.66</u>	<u>\$5,403</u>
RSUs vested and expected to vest after July 3, 2010	<u>499</u>	<u>\$10.17</u>	<u>1.55</u>	<u>\$4,563</u>

The Company has unamortized share-based compensation expense related to RSUs of \$3.7 million, which will be amortized to expense over a weighted average period of 3.0 years.

2000 EMPLOYEE STOCK PURCHASE PLAN

The Company's 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Stock Purchase Plan") allows eligible employees of the Company to purchase shares of Common Stock through payroll deductions. The Company reserved 3.3 million shares of the Company's Common Stock for issuance under the Stock Purchase Plan, of which 2.0 million remain available at July 3, 2010. The Stock Purchase Plan permits eligible employees to purchase Common Stock at a discount through payroll deductions, during 24-month purchase periods. The Company divides each purchase period into eight consecutive three-month accrual periods. Participants in the Stock Purchase Plan may purchase stock at 85% of the lower of the stock's fair market value on the first day of the purchase period or the last day of the accrual period. The maximum number of shares of Common Stock that any employee may purchase under the Stock Purchase Plan during any accrual period is 1,000 shares. During fiscal year 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Company issued 200,000, 180,000 and 120,000 shares of common stock under the Stock Purchase Plan at weighted average prices of \$5.33, \$6.17 and \$8.55, respectively. The weighted average grant date fair value of the fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008 awards were \$3.39, \$2.83 and \$3.15 per share, respectively.

The Company estimates the fair value of stock purchase rights granted under the Company's Stock Purchase Plan on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. ASC Topic 718, Stock Based Compensation, states that a "lookback" pricing provision with a share limit should be considered a combination of stock and a call option. The valuation results for these elements have been combined to value the specific features of the stock purchase rights. The Company bases volatility on the expected volatility of the Company's stock during the accrual period. The expected term is determined by the time from enrollment until purchase. The Company uses historical data to determine expected forfeitures and the U.S. Treasury yield for the risk-free interest rate for the expected term.

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15. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

The following table lists the values of the assumptions the Company used to value stock compensation in the Stock Purchase Plan:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Expected life	4.5–13.5 months	13.5 months	13.5 months
Risk-free interest rate	0.17–0.63%	0.55–2.19%	1.97–4.95%
Volatility range	50%–70%	61%–70%	40%–60%
Dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

The following table summarizes activity in the Company's employee stock purchase plan during the fiscal year ended July 3, 2010:

	Shares	Weighted Average Purchase Price
	Beginning available	363,906
Shares added	1,800,000	
Purchases	<u>(199,733)</u>	\$5.33
Ending Available	<u>1,964,173</u>	

At July 3, 2010, the Company has \$203,000 in unamortized share-based compensation related to its employee stock purchase plan. We estimate this expense will be amortized and recognized in the consolidated statements of operations over the next 4 months.

2010 EMPLOYEE STOCK PURCHASE PLAN

The Company's 2010 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "2010 Plan") was approved at the annual meeting of shareholders in December 2009 as replacement for the 2000 Stock Purchase Plan, which is scheduled to expire in October 2010. The 2010 Plan becomes effective on the day preceding the last exercise date of the 2000 Stock Purchase Plan. The Company reserved 2.0 million shares of the Company's Common Stock for issuance under this plan. The 2010 Plan permits eligible employees to purchase Common Stock at a discount through payroll deductions during 6-month purchase periods. Participants in the 2010 Plan may purchase stock at 85% of the lower of the stock's fair market value on the first day and last day of the offering period. The maximum number of shares of Common Stock that any employee may purchase during any offering period under the plan is 1,000 shares, and an employee may not accrue more than \$10,000 for share purchases in any offering period.

REPORTING SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The following table shows total share-based compensation expense classified by consolidated statement of operations reporting caption generated from the plans mentioned above:

(in thousands)	Fiscal Year Ended		
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Cost of revenues	\$ 286	\$ 244	\$ 155
Research and development	1,506	1,407	811
Selling, general and administrative	<u>2,257</u>	<u>1,935</u>	<u>1,392</u>
Pre-tax stock-based compensation expense	4,049	3,586	2,358
Income tax effect	<u>1,159</u>	<u>949</u>	<u>684</u>
Net stock-based compensation expense	<u>\$2,890</u>	<u>\$2,637</u>	<u>\$1,674</u>

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FISCAL YEARS ENDED JULY 3, 2010, JUNE 27, 2009 AND JUNE 28, 2008

15. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

The amount of share-based compensation expense in inventory at July 3, 2010 and June 27, 2009 is immaterial.

Share-based compensation expense categorized by the type of award from which it arose is as follows for fiscal years ended July 3, 2010, June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008:

(in thousands)	Fiscal Year Ended		
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Stock option plans	\$3,376	\$2,770	\$2,054
Less income tax effect	1,159	949	684
Net stock option plan expense	2,217	1,821	1,370
Employee stock purchase plan	673	816	304
Less income tax effect	—	—	—
Net employee stock purchase plan expense	673	816	304
	\$2,890	\$2,637	\$1,674

STOCK REPURCHASE PLAN

On April 26, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of 2.0 million shares of our common stock and on April 29, 2008, the Board authorized the repurchase of an additional \$30 million worth of common stock. The Company was authorized to repurchase the shares from time to time in the open market or private transactions, at the discretion of the Company's management. During the year ended July 3, 2010, the Company repurchased approximately 908,000 shares for an aggregate cost of \$8.7 million. During the year ended June 27, 2009, the repurchases totaled approximately 712,000 shares at an aggregate cost of \$5.5 million. During the year ended June 28, 2008, the Company repurchased approximately 1,559,000 shares for an aggregate cost of \$20.1 million.

Current cash balances and the proceeds from stock option exercises and purchases in the stock purchase plan have funded stock repurchases in the past, and the Company expects to fund future stock repurchases from these same sources.

16. SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN

The Company has adopted a Shareholder Rights Plan ("the Plan") and declared a dividend distribution of one right for each outstanding share of the Company's common stock. The record date for the distribution was March 21, 2002. The Company designed the plan to protect the long-term value of the Company for its shareholders during any future unsolicited acquisition attempt. The Company did not adopt the Plan in response to any specific attempt to acquire the Company or its shares and the Company is not aware of any current efforts to do so. These rights will become exercisable only upon the occurrence of certain events specified in the plan, including the acquisition of 15% of the Company's outstanding common stock by a person or group. Should a person or group acquire 15% or more of the outstanding common stock or announce an unsolicited tender offer, the consummation of which would result in a person or group acquiring 15% or more of the outstanding common stock, shareholders other than the acquiring person may exercise the rights, unless the Board of Directors has approved the transaction in advance. Each right entitles the holder, other than an acquiring person, to purchase shares of the Company's common stock (or, in the event that there are insufficient authorized common stock shares, substitute consideration such as cash, property, or other securities of the Company, such as Preferred Stock) at a 50% discount to the then prevailing market price. Prior to the acquisition by a person or group of 15% or more of the outstanding common stock, the Company may redeem the rights for \$0.001 per right at the option of the Board of Directors. All shares issued since March 21,

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16. SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN (Continued)

2002 contain one right. The rights will expire on March 21, 2012. As of July 3, 2010, there were 24,898,000 rights outstanding.

17. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is based on three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value, of which the first two are considered observable and the last is considered unobservable:

- Level 1 — Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The following table represents our fair value hierarchy for financial assets (cash equivalents and investments) measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Level 1 available-for-sale investments are primarily comprised of investments in U.S. Treasury securities, valued using market prices in active markets. Level 2 investment valuations are obtained from readily-available pricing sources for comparable instruments. A majority of our investments are priced by pricing vendors and are classified as Level 2 investments, as these vendors either provide a quoted market price in an active market or use observable inputs.

Assets measured at fair value as of July 3, 2010 are summarized as follows:

(in thousands)	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Investments⁽¹⁾				
US Treasury securities	\$ 210	\$210	\$ —	\$—
Government and agency securities	15,007	—	15,007	—
State and municipal bond obligations	8,109	—	8,109	—
Corporate bonds and notes	45,613	—	45,613	—
Asset backed securities	11,675	—	11,675	—
Mortgage backed securities	<u>8,818</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>8,818</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>\$89,431</u>	<u>\$210</u>	<u>\$89,221</u>	<u>\$—</u>

(1) Included in short-term and long-term investments in marketable securities on our consolidated balance sheet

The Company had no transfers in between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended July 3, 2010.

The Company's investment in debt securities includes government securities, commercial paper, corporate debt securities and mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. Government securities include US treasury securities, US federal agency securities, foreign government and agency securities, and US state and municipal bond obligations. Many of the municipal bonds are insured; those that are not are nearly all AAA/Aaa rated. The corporate debt securities are all investment grade and nearly all are single A-rated or better. The asset-backed securities are AAA/Aaa rated and are backed by auto loans, student loans, credit card balances and residential or commercial

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17. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

mortgages. When assessing marketable securities for other-than-temporary declines in value, we consider a number of factors. Our analyses of the severity and duration of price declines, portfolio manager reports, economic forecasts and the specific circumstances of issuers indicate that it is reasonable to expect marketable securities with unrealized losses at July 3, 2010 to recover in fair value up to our cost bases within a reasonable period of time. We do not intend to sell investments with unrealized losses before maturity, when the obligors are required to redeem them at full face value or par, and we believe the obligors have the financial resources to redeem the debt securities. Accordingly, we do not consider our investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at July 3, 2010.

The Company has determined that the amounts reported for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, deposits, accounts payable, accrued liabilities and debt approximate fair value because of their short maturities and/or variable interest rates.

18. RESTRUCTURING CHARGE

There were no restructuring charges for the fiscal year ended July 3, 2010.

In fiscal 2009, the Company instituted a restructuring plan to align its costs with prevailing market conditions, incurring \$584,000 of restructuring charges during the year that were primarily related to workforce reductions, of which \$547,000 was paid in fiscal 2009 and the remainder paid in fiscal 2010.

19. INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense consists of Federal, state and foreign current and deferred income taxes as follows:

(\$ thousands)	Fiscal Year Ended		
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Income before income taxes			
U.S.	\$10,024	\$4,848	\$19,608
Foreign	<u>2,279</u>	<u>3,211</u>	<u>5,140</u>
	12,303	8,059	24,748
Federal:			
Current	3,502	1,302	2,279
Deferred	<u>(179)</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>4,454</u>
	3,323	1,723	6,733
State:			
Current	7	56	4
Deferred	<u>(315)</u>	<u>(277)</u>	<u>445</u>
	(308)	(221)	449
Foreign:			
Current	855	(474)	963
Deferred	<u>41</u>	<u>1,181</u>	<u>76</u>
	896	707	1,039
Total current	4,364	884	3,246
Total deferred	<u>(453)</u>	<u>1,325</u>	<u>4,975</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>\$ 3,911</u>	<u>\$2,209</u>	<u>\$ 8,221</u>

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19. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

The reconciliation between the Company's effective tax rate and the U.S. statutory rate is as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>		
	<u>July 3, 2010</u>	<u>June 27, 2009</u>	<u>June 28, 2008</u>
Tax provision at federal statutory rate	34.0%	34.0%	34.0%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	(0.9)	(1.5)	0.8
Foreign income and withholding taxes	1.3	(4.3)	(2.9)
Benefits from resolution of certain tax audits and expiration of statute of limitations	(2.7)	(3.3)	(0.6)
Stock compensation	1.6	4.2	0.6
Research and development tax credits	(0.4)	(1.2)	0.1
Change in valuation allowance	(1.1)	2.3	(0.4)
Other	—	(2.8)	1.6
Income tax expense	<u>31.8%</u>	<u>27.4%</u>	<u>33.2%</u>

The components of the net deferred tax assets were as follows (in thousands):

	<u>As of the year ended</u>	
	<u>July 3, 2010</u>	<u>June 27, 2009</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Credit carryforwards	\$ 3,162	\$ 4,131
Inventory reserves	1,049	1,329
Cumulative gain (loss) on investment in unconsolidated affiliates ..	(112)	(58)
Unrealized loss on investments	218	313
Accrued compensation and other benefits	879	371
Capitalized research and development	59	95
State taxes	64	—
Land use right	—	557
Basis difference in fixed assets	(1,383)	(1,323)
NOL carryforward	542	256
Other prepaid accruals	(89)	(78)
Accounts receivable reserve	775	727
Deferred rent	164	185
Inventory UNICAP	131	89
Stock compensation	2,382	1,551
Others	111	20
Total deferred tax asset	7,952	8,165
Valuation allowance	(965)	(819)
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 6,987</u>	<u>\$ 7,346</u>

As of July 3, 2010, the Company has tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$182,000 and \$3.8 million available to offset future state taxable income and federal taxable income, respectively. The state tax credit carryforwards do not have an expiration date and may be carried forward indefinitely. The federal tax credit carryforward expires in twenty years; any remainder will then be deductible in the twenty-first year.

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19. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

The Company provides a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not, based upon currently available evidence and other factors, that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Consolidated income before income taxes includes non-U.S. income of approximately \$2.3 million, \$3.2 million and \$5.0 million for the fiscal years ended July 3, 2010, June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008, respectively. Pericom has not provided U.S. income taxes on a cumulative total of approximately \$17.3 million of undistributed earnings reported by certain foreign subsidiaries. The Company intends to reinvest these earnings indefinitely in its foreign subsidiaries. If these earnings were distributed to the United States in the form of dividends or otherwise, or if the shares of the relevant foreign subsidiaries were sold or otherwise transferred, the Company would be subject to additional U.S. income taxes (subject to an adjustment for foreign tax credits) and foreign withholding taxes.

The Company recognized \$545,000 for unrecognized tax benefits as of July 3, 2010. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefit from the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2007 through July 3, 2010 is as follows:

Balance as of July 1, 2007	\$(974,000)
Gross increases — current-period tax positions	(72,000)
Reductions as a result of a lapse of statute of limitations	<u>148,000</u>
Balance as of June 28, 2008	(898,000)
Gross increases — prior period tax positions	(24,000)
Gross increases — current-period tax positions	(101,000)
Reductions as a result of a lapse of statute of limitations	<u>267,000</u>
Balance as of June 27, 2009	\$(756,000)
Gross decreases — prior period tax positions	3,000
Gross increases — prior period tax positions	(27,000)
Gross increases — current-period tax positions	(91,000)
Reductions as a result of a lapse of statute of limitations	<u>326,000</u>
Balance as of July 3, 2010	<u><u>\$(545,000)</u></u>

All of this amount would affect the corporation's tax rate if recognized. The Company is subject to examination by Federal, foreign, and various state jurisdictions for the years 2004 through 2009. To the Company's knowledge, there are currently no examinations underway.

As of July 3, 2010, the Company has accrued \$38,000 for interest and penalties related to the unrecognized tax benefits. The balance of unrecognized tax benefits and the related interest and penalties is recorded as a noncurrent liability on our consolidated balance sheet.

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN

The Company has a 401(k) tax-deferred savings plan under which eligible employees may elect to have a portion of their salary deferred and contributed to the plan. The Board of Directors determines the employer matching contributions at their discretion. There were no employer-matching contributions in fiscal 2010, 2009 or 2008.

21. INDUSTRY AND GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates in one segment, the interconnectivity device supply market. The Company offers two broad and complementary product families within this segment: high performance integrated circuits and frequency control sub-systems.

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), is the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO). Because the Company's products are complementary and share common customers and suppliers, the CODM

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21. INDUSTRY AND GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

reviews and assesses financial information, operating results and performance of the Company's business in the aggregate and allocates resources to develop new products and drive sales using information about the market in which the Company operates, as a whole.

The Company has research and development and selling, general and administrative groups. The Company does not allocate expenses of these groups. The CODM has determined that an attempt to allocate the expenses of these groups to product families would not be informative or cost effective.

The Company does not identify or allocate assets by product family, nor does the CODM evaluate the Company's operations using discrete asset information.

Operating net revenues for each of the three years in the period ended July 3, 2010 is shown below:

(in thousands)	Years Ended		
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Net revenues			
IC product family	\$ 92,290	\$ 76,072	\$ 96,612
FCP product family	54,623	52,573	67,132
Total	\$146,913	\$128,645	\$163,744

For geographical reporting, the Company attributes net sales to the country where customers are located (the "bill to" location). The Company neither conducts business in nor sells to persons in Iran, Syria, Sudan, or North Korea, countries located in the referenced regions that are identified as state sponsors of terrorism by the U.S. Department of State, and are subject to U.S. economic sanctions and export controls. Long-lived assets consist of all non-monetary assets, excluding non-current deferred tax assets, goodwill and intangible assets. The Company attributes long-lived assets to the country where they are located. The following presents net sales for each of the three years in the period ended July 3, 2010; and the net book value of long-lived assets as of July 3, 2010, June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008 by geographical segment,

(in thousands)	Fiscal year ended		
	July 3, 2010	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Net sales to countries:			
Taiwan	\$ 74,905	\$ 55,819	\$ 52,103
China (including Hong Kong)	40,120	43,160	63,071
United States	11,981	9,842	14,466
Singapore	2,613	3,856	8,073
Others (less than 10% each)	17,294	16,723	26,031
Total net sales	\$146,913	\$128,645	\$163,744
Long-lived assets:			
China (including Hong Kong)	\$ 27,883	\$ 21,806	\$ 345
Taiwan	17,519	19,424	23,402
United States	3,751	4,445	6,622
Korea	1,161	1,199	856
Singapore	407	300	353
Others (less than 10% each)	39	64	60
Total long-lived assets	\$ 50,760	\$ 47,238	\$ 31,638

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22. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (Unaudited)

Following is a summary of quarterly operating results and share data for the years ended July 3, 2010 and June 27, 2009.

PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA
(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	For the Quarter Ended			
	July 3, 2010	Mar 27, 2010	Dec 26, 2009	Sep 26, 2009
Net revenues	\$41,495	\$36,661	\$35,805	\$32,952
Cost of revenues	<u>26,246</u>	<u>23,723</u>	<u>23,762</u>	<u>22,416</u>
Gross profit	<u>15,249</u>	<u>12,938</u>	<u>12,043</u>	<u>10,536</u>
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	4,575	4,251	4,336	4,046
Selling, general and administrative	<u>7,413</u>	<u>6,201</u>	<u>6,035</u>	<u>6,828</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>11,988</u>	<u>10,452</u>	<u>10,371</u>	<u>10,874</u>
Income (loss) from operations	3,261	2,486	1,672	(338)
Interest and other income, net	<u>1,072</u>	<u>1,219</u>	<u>1,288</u>	<u>1,643</u>
Income before income tax expense	4,333	3,705	2,960	1,305
Income tax expense	<u>1,174</u>	<u>1,260</u>	<u>1,002</u>	<u>475</u>
Net income from consolidated companies	3,159	2,445	1,958	830
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	<u>759</u>	<u>608</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>527</u>
Net income	3,918	3,053	2,494	1,357
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(6)</u>	<u>(22)</u>
Net income attributable to Pericom shareholders	<u>\$ 3,918</u>	<u>\$ 3,053</u>	<u>\$ 2,488</u>	<u>\$ 1,335</u>
Basic income per share to Pericom shareholders	<u>\$ 0.16</u>	<u>\$ 0.12</u>	<u>\$ 0.10</u>	<u>\$ 0.05</u>
Diluted income per share to Pericom shareholders	<u>\$ 0.15</u>	<u>\$ 0.12</u>	<u>\$ 0.10</u>	<u>\$ 0.05</u>
Shares used in computing basic income per share	<u>25,210</u>	<u>25,386</u>	<u>25,543</u>	<u>25,509</u>
Shares used in computing diluted income per share	<u>25,582</u>	<u>25,697</u>	<u>25,911</u>	<u>25,678</u>
	For the Quarter Ended			
	June 27, 2009	Mar 28, 2009	Dec 27, 2008	Sep 27, 2008
Net revenues	\$29,721	\$24,394	\$30,732	\$43,798
Cost of revenues	<u>21,193</u>	<u>15,731</u>	<u>20,785</u>	<u>27,805</u>
Gross profit	<u>8,528</u>	<u>8,663</u>	<u>9,947</u>	<u>15,993</u>
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	4,117	3,996	4,363	4,221
Selling, general and administrative	5,343	5,136	5,453	6,901
Restructuring charge	<u>74</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>—</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>9,534</u>	<u>9,425</u>	<u>10,033</u>	<u>11,122</u>
Income (loss) from operations	(1,006)	(762)	(86)	4,871

PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FISCAL YEARS ENDED JULY 3, 2010, JUNE 27, 2009 AND JUNE 28, 2008

22. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (Unaudited) (Continued)

	For the Quarter Ended			
	June 27, 2009	Mar 28, 2009	Dec 27, 2008	Sep 27, 2008
Interest and other income, net	\$ 1,677	\$ 1,501	\$ 1,264	\$ 1,106
Other than temporary decline in the value of investments	—	(48)	—	(458)
Income before income tax expense	671	691	1,178	5,519
Income tax expense	(135)	460	(46)	1,930
Net income from consolidated companies	806	231	1,224	3,589
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	256	49	(71)	117
Net income	1,062	280	1,153	3,706
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(22)	(24)	(23)	(45)
Net income attributable to Pericom shareholders	<u>\$ 1,040</u>	<u>\$ 256</u>	<u>\$ 1,130</u>	<u>\$ 3,661</u>
Basic income per share to Pericom shareholders	<u>\$ 0.04</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>	<u>\$ 0.04</u>	<u>\$ 0.14</u>
Diluted income per share to Pericom shareholders	<u>\$ 0.04</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>	<u>\$ 0.04</u>	<u>\$ 0.14</u>
Shares used in computing basic earnings per share	<u>25,354</u>	<u>25,218</u>	<u>25,418</u>	<u>25,679</u>
Shares used in computing diluted earnings per share	<u>25,485</u>	<u>25,282</u>	<u>25,496</u>	<u>26,239</u>

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On August 9, 2010, the Company entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”) to acquire all remaining outstanding shares of PTI capital stock not previously owned by Pericom for up to approximately \$35 million in cash. Pericom currently has an approximately 42.4% ownership interest in PTI (40.3% on a fully diluted basis reflecting outstanding capital stock and PTI employee stock options), and has accounted for its investment in PTI using the equity method due to Pericom’s significant influence over PTI’s operations. Under the Merger Agreement, the Company has agreed to pay approximately \$29 million in cash upon the closing of the merger for the remaining 59.7% of fully diluted ownership (to be allocated among holders of PTI capital stock and eligible vested PTI employee stock options), increased or decreased under a potential working capital adjustment described in the Merger Agreement. Up to an additional approximately \$6 million in earn-out consideration and bonus payments is also payable by the Company upon achievement of gross profit milestones during a one year earn-out period. Portions of the merger consideration are to be held in an escrow fund in respect of the PTI shareholders’ indemnity obligations owed to Pericom and in a fund relating to the potential working capital adjustment. The Company expects that the merger will be completed during the latter part of the Company’s first quarter of its fiscal year 2011. The completion of the merger is subject to closing conditions, which include, among other things, approval by the holders of PTI’s outstanding common and preferred stock, and compliance with certain covenants.

Alex Hui, Chairman of the Pericom Board of Directors and Pericom’s Chief Executive Officer and President, and John Hui, a director of Pericom and Pericom’s Senior Vice President, Research and Development, respectively own 6.6% and 4.2% of the outstanding capital stock of PTI on a fully diluted basis (in the case of John Hui, this percentage includes shares issuable in connection with his vested options) and are entitled to an equivalent percentage of the consideration payable in respect of the Merger to holders of PTI capital stock and options. Each of these individuals also serves as a director of PTI, and Alex Hui serves as the Chief Executive Officer and President of PTI.

Schedule II

PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
(In Thousands)

	<u>Balance at Beginning of Period</u>	<u>Charged to Revenues</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance at End of Period</u>
Reserves for returns and pricing adjustments				
Fiscal year ending July 3, 2010	\$1,895	\$5,416	\$4,945	\$2,366
Fiscal year ending June 27, 2009	1,695	4,152	3,952	1,895
Fiscal year ending June 28, 2008	2,185	3,460	3,950	1,695
	<u>Balance at Beginning of Period</u>	<u>Charged to Costs and Expenses</u>	<u>Deductions/ Write-offs</u>	<u>Balance at End of Period</u>
Allowance for doubtful accounts				
Fiscal year ending July 3, 2010	\$268	\$ 64	\$ 33	\$299
Fiscal year ending June 27, 2009	255	225	212	268
Fiscal year ending June 28, 2008	103	165	13	255

EXHIBIT 21.1

LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Jurisdiction of Incorporation</u>
PSE Technology Corporation	Taiwan
Pericom Semiconductor (HK) Limited	Hong Kong
Pericom Asia Limited	Hong Kong
PSE Technology (Shandong) Corporation ..	Shandong, China
Pericom Technology (Yangzhou) Corporation	Yangzhou, China

EXHIBIT 23.1

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (Nos. 333-39055, 333-43934, 333-51229, 333-58522, 333-122387, 333-156807 and 333-166927) of Pericom Semiconductor Corporation of our reports dated August 31, 2010 relating to the consolidated financial statements, financial statement schedule and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting (which expresses an adverse opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting because of material weaknesses), which appear in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

/s/ Burr Pilger Mayer, Inc.

San Jose, California

August 31, 2010

EXHIBIT 31.1

**PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Alex C. Hui, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Pericom Semiconductor Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)), and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally acceptable accounting principles.
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 31, 2010

/s/ Alex C. Hui

Alex C. Hui

Chief Executive Officer

Pericom Semiconductor Corporation

EXHIBIT 31.2

**PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Aaron Tachibana, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Pericom Semiconductor Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)), and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally acceptable accounting principles.
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 31, 2010

/s/ Aaron Tachibana
Aaron Tachibana
Chief Financial Officer
Pericom Semiconductor Corporation

EXHIBIT 32.1

PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION

**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**

In connection with this annual report of Pericom Semiconductor Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the twelve months ended July 3, 2010 (the "Report"), I, Alex C. Hui, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certify as of the date hereof, solely for purposes of Title 18, Chapter 63, Section 1350 of the United States Code, that to the best of my knowledge:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company at the dates and for the periods indicated.

August 31, 2010

By: /s/ Alex C. Hui
Alex C. Hui
Chief Executive Officer
Pericom Semiconductor Corporation

EXHIBIT 32.2

PERICOM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION

**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**

In connection with this annual report of Pericom Semiconductor Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the twelve months ended July 3, 2010 (the "Report"), I, Aaron Tachibana, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certify as of the date hereof, solely for purposes of Title 18, Chapter 63, Section 1350 of the United States Code, that to the best of my knowledge:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company at the dates and for the periods indicated.

August 31, 2010

By: /s/ Aaron Tachibana
Aaron Tachibana
Chief Financial Officer
Pericom Semiconductor Corporation

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of shareholders for Pericom Semiconductor will be on Thursday, December 9, 2010, at 3:00 p.m., Pacific Standard Time, on the company premises, 3545 North First Street, San Jose, California 95134.

COMMON STOCK

Pericom Semiconductor Corporation's Common Stock is traded on the NASDAQ National Market under the symbol "PSEM".

FORM 10-K

A copy of the Pericom Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission will be made available without charge to all shareholders upon written request to the company. Requests should be directed to the attention of the Chief Financial Officer, Aaron Tachibana, at the corporate office on 3545 North First Street, San Jose, California 95134.

LEGAL MATTERS

Questions regarding legal matters should be directed to the Chief Financial Officer, Aaron Tachibana.

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements as defined under The Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements in this report include the statements in the Letter to Shareholders. These state that we are focused on products and markets with significant opportunity, that targeted consumer markets such as GPS devices, smart-phones and digital-media equipment, as well as other product sectors, will generate additional momentum to our future growth, that we will be successful in continued growth. The company's actual results could differ materially from what is set forth in such forward-looking statements due to a variety of risk factors, including softness in demand for our products, price erosion for certain products, customer decisions to reduce inventory, economic or financial difficulties experienced by our customers or technological and market changes. All forward-looking statements included in this document are made as of the date hereof, based on information available to the company as of the date hereof and Pericom assumes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements. Parties receiving this report are encouraged to review our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended July 3, 2010 included herein and, in particular, the risk factors sections of this filing.



EXECUTIVE STAFF

Chi-ming (Alex) Hui

President, CEO, Chairman of the Board of Directors

Chi-Hung (John) Hui, Ph.D.

Sr. Vice President, Technology/R&D; Director

Aaron Tachibana

Sr. Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

Angela Chen

Sr. Vice President, Finance Asia

Gerry Liu, Ph.D.

Sr. Vice President, Marketing

Kwok Leung (Wilfred) Ling

Vice President, Sales (Asia)

Tat C. Choi, Ph.D.

Vice President, Design Engineering

Shau-Min (Michael) Chen

Vice President, ASIC Engineering;
General Manager of Pericom Taiwan, LTD

Hong-Leong (HL) Hong

Vice President, Product & Applications Engineering

George Kao

Vice President, Operations

Nial Van Wagner

Vice President, North America & Europe Sales

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chi-Ming (Alex) Hui

President, CEO, Chairman of the Board of Directors

Chi-Hung (John) Hui, Ph.D.

Vice President, Technology/R&D; Director

Hau L. Lee, Ph.D.: Director

Siu-Weng Simon Wong, Ph.D.: Director

Michael J. Sophie: Director

Dennis McKenna: Director

Edward Yang: Director

LEGAL COUNSEL

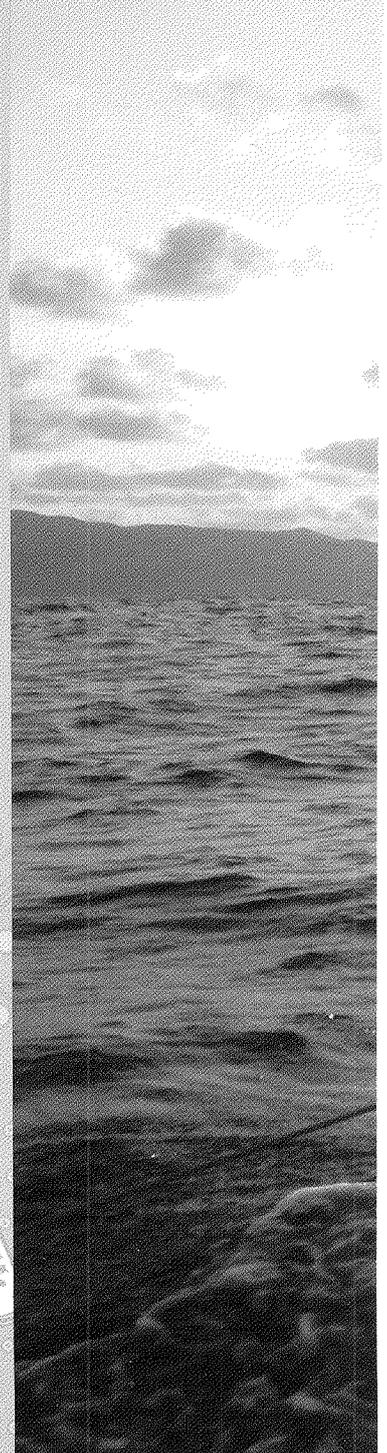
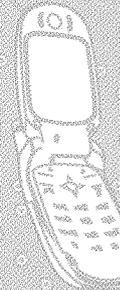
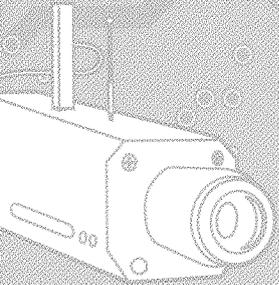
Baker & McKenzie LLP
Two Embarcadero Center, 24th floor
San Francisco, CA 94111-3909

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Burr Pilger Mayer, Inc.
333 W. Santa Clara Street, Suite 920
San Jose, CA 95113

REGISTRAR & TRANSFER AGENT

Computershare Investor Services
250 Royall Street
Canton, MA 02021



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