Quarterly Investor Presentation
First Quarter 2023
Safe Harbor Statement and Non-GAAP and Forecast Information

This document includes “forward-looking statements,” as that term is defined in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included or incorporated in this document could be deemed forward-looking statements, particularly statements about the future financial performance of onsemi, including financial guidance for the second quarter of 2023. Forward-looking statements are often characterized by the use of words such as “believes,” “estimates,” “expects,” “projects,” “may,” “will,” “intends,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “should” or similar expressions or by discussions of strategy, plans or intentions. All forward-looking statements in this document are made based on our current expectations, forecasts, estimates and assumptions and involve risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause results or events to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. Certain factors that could affect our future results or events are described under Part I, Item 1A “Risk Factors” in the 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on February 6, 2023 (the “2022 Form 10-K”) and from time to time in our other SEC reports. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. We assume no obligation to update such information, which speaks only as of the date made, except as may be required by law. Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk and uncertainty, and you should carefully consider the trends, risks and uncertainties described in this document, our 2022 Form 10-K and other reports filed with or furnished to the SEC before making any investment decision with respect to our securities. If any of these trends, risks or uncertainties actually occurs or continues, our business, financial condition or operating results could be materially adversely affected, the trading prices of our securities could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment. All forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement.
Creating Shareholder Value

- Aligned to **fast-growing secular megatrends** in automotive and industrial end-markets
- **Significant gross margin expansion** driven by manufacturing consolidation, portfolio optimization and mix
- **Significant growth in Free Cash Flow** – disciplined and shareholder-friendly investment policy
- New leadership with history of execution and driving **transformation**
- Disciplined execution to drive **sustainable results**
The onsemi Customer Promise

We add intelligence through integration to create value-based solutions
We drive disruptive technologies to empower a strong, sustainable ecosystem

INTELLIGENT POWER SOLUTIONS
enable customers to exceed range targets with lower weight, and reduce system cost through unparalleled efficiency

INTELLIGENT SENSING SOLUTIONS
offer the proprietary features customers require to meet their most demanding use cases

onsemi's Intelligent Power and Sensing solutions give customers the power of the “AND” while delivering the most advanced features to achieve optimal results
Synergistic goals drive investments in industrial automation for all industries, including automotive.

Power and Sensing go hand-in-hand. Together, they are driving massive disruption in industrial and automotive markets.

Intelligent Power and Sensing are a Winning Combination

Customers value innovation and differentiation to develop a sustainable ecosystem.

Trends in adjacent markets present new opportunities to leverage similar technologies, e.g., Cloud Power.
Intelligent Power and Sensing Drive 2X Market Growth

Market growth projected at 3.5-4.0% based on OMDIA and Gartner.
Intelligent Power – includes Power discrete, power modules, Analog Power IC
Intelligent Sensing – includes image sensors, LIDAR, Ultrasonic sensor interface, image processors
Other – includes logic, MCU, Optocouplers, EEPROMs, small signal products, Zener diodes, etc.

Intelligent Power
- 6% TAM CAGR ’21-’25
- Enabling Electric Vehicles
- Driving Power Efficiency in Industrial Systems
- Accelerating the pace of de-carbonization of power grid

Intelligent Sensing
- 10% TAM CAGR ’21-’25
- Enabling automotive safety and autonomous driving
- Enabling intelligent automation to drive productivity improvement and energy efficiency

Other
- Attractive cash flow-focused businesses including EEPROM, etc.

Sources:
OMDIA – Power Discrete & Module Market Tracker – Preliminary – 2020, Jul ’21
OMDIA – Power IC Market Tracker – Preliminary 2020, May ’21
Use 2021-24 CAGR as growth rate for 2025 Power IC in Power
Automotive and Industrial Markets to Fuel Growth

2021E 2025 Target

CAGR 2021-2025
7.9%

Auto
17%

Industrial
7%

Other
-1%

Automotive
- Electrification – SiC and IGBT
- ADAS – Image sensors and LiDAR
- Power – LED and ADAS power

Industrial
- Alternative energy
- Factory automation
- EV fast-charging stations

Other
- Cloud / 5G expected to grow at 11% CAGR
- Includes consumer, computing and communications
- Exit non-core, low margin businesses in highly competitive markets

Auto and Industrial Projected to Grow to 75% of Revenue from 60% in 2021
onsemi’s SiC Leadership

Fueling high-growth megatrends for a sustainable ecosystem

- **SiC end-to-end capabilities** provide unmatched supply assurance
- **Differentiated technology**
  - **SiC technology** – Highest efficiency and *longer-range* from cell and trench structure
  - **Package technology** – High power density for the most efficient interconnect and *direct cooling*
- **Leading Portfolio**
  - Broad range of Power and Sensing solutions
- **Wins with global leaders** such as VW, Mercedes Benz, Tesla, Jaguar Land Rover, NIO

onsemi is uniquely positioned to win in Silicon Carbide
Shifting to Fab-Liter Manufacturing

- **Legacy IDM Model – fab filler strategy**
  - Flexible manufacturing strategy with low fixed cost footprint

- **Excessive capacity expansion**
  - Invest in internal capacity for differentiated technologies and strategic growth areas (Intelligent Power and Silicon Carbide)
  - Utilize external manufacturing for non-proprietary technologies with flex capacity internally and externally

- **Collection of many sub-scale sites**
  - Exit sub-scale fabs and shift to 300mm capacity
  - Increase back-end flexibility for common packages – external volume to increase to ~45% from 34% in 2021

- **Low return on capital investments**
  - Optimize capex – Rely on external partners for common packages and technologies

**Minimize Gross Margin Volatility**

**Strengthen Competitive Advantage**

**Improve Cost Structure**

**Maximize Returns**

- **Divested four fabs and closed the acquisition of 300mm fab in 2022 to improve long-term cost structure**
Capital Expenditures Drive Differentiation & Leadership

- **Enabling 300mm capabilities at East Fishkill**
  - 300mm will provide significant cost advantage in front-end costs
  - Accelerate fab consolidation process

- **Silicon Carbide**
  - onsemi Hudson expansion
  - Expansion in die capacity
  - Grow competitive advantage in modules

- **Power and Packaging**
  - Expand capacity for power products
  - Invest to expand competitive advantage in packaging
Onsemi committed to NET ZERO by 2040

- Third consecutive year as Most Sustainable Company in the semiconductor industry
- In 2023, onsemi maintained its ESG “A” rating from MSCI
- In 2023, onsemi received a risk rating score of 22.6 from Sustainalytics indicating strong ESG risk management
- Fifth consecutive year in Dow Jones Sustainability Index
- Recognized as “Prime” in 2022 (top 20% of semiconductor companies)
- Top 1% of 1,065 companies in the “Manufacture of electronic components and boards industry”
- In 2022, onsemi was ranked #75 among Barron’s 100 Most Sustainable Companies in the U.S. for 2022
- Onsemi is ranked #52 among 100 Best ESG Companies by Investor’s Business Daily for 2022
- Second consecutive year, ranked #52 among 100 Best ESG Companies by Investor’s Business Daily for 2022
Financial Results

Q1'23
Our earnings release and this presentation include certain non-GAAP financial measures. Reconciliations of these non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable measures under GAAP are included in our earnings release, which is posted separately on our website in the "Investor Relations" section. See Appendix for GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliation.

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**Non-GAAP Financial Highlights**

**Revenue**
- Q2'21: $1,000 millions
- Q3'21: $1,200 millions
- Q4'21: $1,500 millions
- Q1'22: $1,800 millions
- Q2'22: $2,000 millions
- Q3'22: $2,500 millions
- Q4'22: $2,300 millions
- Q1'23: $2,200 millions

**Gross Margin**
- Q2'21: 38.4%
- Q3'21: 41.5%
- Q4'21: 45.2%
- Q1'22: 49.4%
- Q2'22: 49.7%
- Q3'22: 49.3%
- Q4'22: 48.4%
- Q1'23: 46.8%

**Operating Income**
- Q2'21: $0.00 millions
- Q3'21: $0.20 millions
- Q4'21: $0.40 millions
- Q1'22: $0.60 millions
- Q2'22: $0.80 millions
- Q3'22: $1.00 millions
- Q4'22: $1.20 millions
- Q1'23: $1.40 millions

**EPS**
- Q2'21: $0.00
- Q3'21: $0.04
- Q4'21: $0.08
- Q1'22: $0.12
- Q2'22: $0.16
- Q3'22: $0.20
- Q4'22: $0.24
- Q1'23: $0.28
Revenue by End-Market

Q1’23 Revenue

- Automotive 50%
- Industrial 28%
- Other 21%

79% of revenue

YoY Revenue* Growth

- Auto+Industrial: $1,542 (+22.6%)
- Others: $418 (-39.3%)

*Amounts may not total due to rounding of individual amounts.

Automotive ~50% of revenue; Auto and Industrial driving revenue growth

Industrial includes Medical, Military, Aerospace
Other includes Communications, Computing, Consumer
### Non-GAAP Financial Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue ($ millions)</th>
<th>Gross Margin</th>
<th>Operating Expenses ($ millions)</th>
<th>Operating Margin</th>
<th>Capex ($ millions)</th>
<th>LTM Free Cash Flow</th>
<th>Earnings per Share</th>
<th>2025 Target</th>
<th>Guide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019 Actual</td>
<td>5,517.9</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
<td>1,214.6</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>534.6</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>$1.49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020 Actual</td>
<td>5,255.0</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td>1,179.3</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>383.6</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>$0.85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021 Actual</td>
<td>6,739.8</td>
<td>40.4%</td>
<td>1,241.5</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>444.6</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
<td>$2.95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022 Actual</td>
<td>8,326.2</td>
<td>49.2%</td>
<td>1,225.2</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
<td>1,005.0</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>$5.33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1'23</td>
<td>1.959.7</td>
<td>46.8%</td>
<td>286.0</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>321.5</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>$1.19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2'23 Guide</td>
<td>1,975 to 2,075</td>
<td>45.5% to 47.5%</td>
<td>297 to 312</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>420 to 460</td>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Revenue**: 2025 Target is 7.9% CAGR.
- **Gross Margin**: 2023 is expected to be a transition year for gross margin with SiC ramp and EFK headwinds.
- **Operating Expenses**: Tight discretionary spend management in uncertain market environment. Expect Opex to continue to trend below long-term model for 2023.
- **Operating Margin**: Opex management offsets the impact of gross margin transition.
- **Capex**: Enabling 300mm and SiC capabilities. 5x expansion of SiC substrate capacity year-over-year in 2022.
- **LTM Free Cash Flow**: Returned over 100% of FCF to shareholders in the current quarter.
- **Earnings per Share**: Significantly exceeded high end of guidance.

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Our earnings release and this presentation include certain non-GAAP financial measures. Reconciliations of these non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable measures under GAAP are included in our earnings release, which is posted separately on our website in the “Investor Relations” section. See Appendix for GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliation.
# Q2’23 Guidance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GAAP</th>
<th>Special Items **</th>
<th>Non-GAAP***</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue</strong></td>
<td>$1,975 to $2,075 million</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>$1,975 to $2,075 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross Margin</strong></td>
<td>45.4% to 47.4%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>45.5% to 47.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating Expenses</strong></td>
<td>$314 to $329 million</td>
<td>$17 million</td>
<td>$297 to $312 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Income and Expense</strong></td>
<td>$3 to $5 million</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>$3 to $5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(including interest expense),</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diluted Earnings Per Share</strong></td>
<td>$1.08 to $1.22</td>
<td>$0.06</td>
<td>$1.14 to $1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Diluted Share Count *</td>
<td>449 million</td>
<td>9 million</td>
<td>440 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Denotes the number of shares is derived from the current quarter, net of the estimated impact of issuances and buybacks for the quarter.
Notes to Q2’23 Guidance

* Diluted shares outstanding can vary as a result of, among other things, the actual exercise of options or vesting of restricted stock units, the incremental dilutive shares from the Company’s convertible senior subordinated notes, and the repurchase or the issuance of stock or convertible notes or the sale of treasury shares. In periods when the quarterly average stock price per share exceeds $20.72 for the 1.625% Notes, $52.97 for the 0% Notes, and $103.87 for the 0.50% Notes, the non-GAAP diluted share count and non-GAAP net income per share include the anti-dilutive impact of the Company’s hedge transactions issued concurrently with the 1.625% Notes, the 0% Notes, and the 0.50% Notes, respectively. At an average stock price per share between $20.72 and $30.70 for the 1.625% Notes, $52.97 and $74.34 for the 0% Notes, and $103.87 and $156.78 for the 0.50% Notes, hedging activity offsets the potentially dilutive effect of the 1.625% Notes, the 0% Notes, and the 0.50% Notes, respectively. In periods when the quarterly average stock price exceeds $30.70 for the 1.625% Notes, $74.34 for the 0% Notes, and $156.78 for the 0.50% Notes, the dilutive impact of the warrants issued concurrently with such notes are included in the diluted shares outstanding. GAAP and non-GAAP diluted share counts are based on either the previous quarter’s average stock price or the stock price as of the last day of the previous quarter, whichever is higher.

** Special items may include: amortization of acquisition-related intangibles; expensing of appraised inventory fair market value step-up; non-recurring facility costs; in-process research and development expenses; restructuring, asset impairments and other, net; goodwill impairment charges; gains and losses on debt prepayment; non-cash interest expense; actuarial (gains) losses on pension plans and other pension benefits; and certain other special items, as necessary. These special items are out of our control and could change significantly from period to period. As a result, we are not able to reasonably estimate and separately present the individual impact or probable significance of these special items, and we are similarly unable to provide a reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures. The reconciliation that is unavailable would include a forward-looking income statement, balance sheet and statement of cash flows in accordance with GAAP. For this reason, we use a projected range of the aggregate amount of special items in order to calculate our projected non-GAAP operating expense outlook.

*** We believe these non-GAAP measures provide important supplemental information to investors. We use these measures, together with GAAP measures, for internal managerial purposes and as a means to evaluate period-to-period comparisons. However, we do not, and you should not, rely on non-GAAP financial measures alone as measures of our performance. We believe that non-GAAP financial measures reflect an additional way of viewing aspects of our operations that, when taken together with GAAP results and the reconciliations to corresponding GAAP financial measures that we also provide in our releases, provide a more complete understanding of factors and trends affecting our business. Because non-GAAP financial measures are not standardized, it may not be possible to compare these financial measures with other companies’ non-GAAP financial measures, even if they have similar names.
## Appendix: GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliation

### Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Gross Margin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>GAAP Gross Margin</th>
<th>Non-GAAP Gross Margin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2019</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2020</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2021</td>
<td>40.3%</td>
<td>40.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2022</td>
<td>49.0%</td>
<td>49.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1'23</td>
<td>46.8%</td>
<td>46.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Details:

- **a)** Impact of business wind down: 0.0% - 0.2% (FY 2022: -0.1%)
- **b)** Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets: 0.0% - 0.1%
- **c)** Non-recurring facility costs: 0.0% - 0.1%
- **d)** Amortization of fair market value step-up of inventory: 0.4%

### Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Operating Expenses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>GAAP Operating Expenses</th>
<th>Non-GAAP Operating Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2019</td>
<td>$1,540.9</td>
<td>$1,214.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2020</td>
<td>$1,367.1</td>
<td>$1,179.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2021</td>
<td>$1,426.7</td>
<td>$1,241.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2022</td>
<td>$1,717.2</td>
<td>$1,225.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1'23</td>
<td>$352.6</td>
<td>$286.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Details:

- **a)** Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets: (115.2) - (120.3) (FY 2022: -15.0)
- **b)** Restructuring, asset impairments and other, net: (28.7) - (71.4) (FY 2022: 17.9)
- **c)** Goodwill and intangible asset impairment: (1.6) - (2.9) (FY 2022: 12.9)
- **d)** Third party acquisition and divestiture-related costs: (11.3) - (2.9) (FY 2022: 12.9)
- **e)** Impact of business wind down: - (12.7) (FY 2022: -2.1)
- **f)** Litigation settlement: (169.5) - -

### Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Operating Income:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>GAAP Operating Income</th>
<th>Non-GAAP Operating Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2019</td>
<td>$432.7</td>
<td>$778.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2020</td>
<td>$348.7</td>
<td>$536.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2021</td>
<td>$1,287.6</td>
<td>$1,478.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2022</td>
<td>$2,360.0</td>
<td>$2,873.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1'23</td>
<td>$564.9</td>
<td>$630.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Details:

- **a)** Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets: 115.2 - 120.3 (FY 2022: 16.4)
- **b)** Restructuring, asset impairments and other, net: 28.7 - 71.4 (FY 2022: 17.9)
- **c)** Goodwill and intangible asset impairment: 1.6 - 2.9 (FY 2022: 12.9)
- **d)** Third party acquisition and divestiture-related costs: 11.3 - 2.9 (FY 2022: 12.9)
- **e)** Impact of business wind down: - 12.7 (FY 2022: -2.1)
- **f)** Litigation settlement: 169.5 - -

### Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Operating Margin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>GAAP Operating Margin</th>
<th>Non-GAAP Operating Margin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2019</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2020</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2021</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2022</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1'23</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Details:

- **a)** Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets: 2.1% - 2.3% (FY 2022: 2.6%)
- **b)** Restructuring, asset impairments and other, net: 0.5% - 1.2% (FY 2022: 2.6%)
- **c)** Goodwill and intangible asset impairment: 0.0% - 0.0% (FY 2022: 0.0%)
- **d)** Third party acquisition and divestiture-related costs: 0.2% - 0.0% (FY 2022: 0.0%)
- **e)** Non-recurring facility costs: 0.0% - 0.1% (FY 2022: 0.0%)
- **f)** Impact of business wind down: 0.0% - 0.1% (FY 2022: -0.1%)
- **g)** Amortization of fair market value step-up of inventory: 0.4% - 0.0% (FY 2022: 0.0%)
- **h)** Litigation settlement: 3.1% - 0.0% (FY 2022: 0.0%)

### LTM Free Cash Flow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>LTM Free Cash Flow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$160.1</td>
<td>$150.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500.7</td>
<td>$1,337.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,628.1</td>
<td>$1,410.7</td>
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### LTM Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>LTM Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,517.9</td>
<td>5,255.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,739.9</td>
<td>8,326.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,340.9</td>
<td>8,340.9</td>
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</table>

### LTM Cash Flow Margin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>LTM Cash Flow Margin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.8%</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix: GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliation

### $ in Millions, except share count and EPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY2019</th>
<th>FY2020</th>
<th>FY2021</th>
<th>FY2022</th>
<th>Q1’23</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GAAP net income (loss)</td>
<td>$211.7</td>
<td>$234.2</td>
<td>$1,009.6</td>
<td>$1,902.2</td>
<td>$461.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attributable to ON Semiconductor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets</td>
<td>115.2</td>
<td>120.3</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>82.8</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Restructuring, asset impairments and other, net</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Goodwill and intangible asset impairment</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>386.8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Third party acquisition and divestiture-related costs</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Non-recurring facility costs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Loss on debt refinancing and prepayment</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) Actuarial gains (losses) on pension plans and other pension benefits</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>(16.7)</td>
<td>(22.0)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h) Non-cash interest on convertible notes</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Gain on divestiture of a business</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(10.2)</td>
<td>(67.0)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j) Adjustment of income taxes</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>(112.3)</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>(18.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k) Impact of business wind down</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>(2.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l) Litigation settlement</td>
<td>169.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m) Amortization of fair market value step-up of inventory</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n) Indemnification gain</td>
<td>(7.8)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o) Loss on debt repurchase or exchange</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-GAAP Net Income Attributable to ON Semiconductor</strong></td>
<td>$613.1</td>
<td>$351.9</td>
<td>$1,285.5</td>
<td>$2,347.7</td>
<td>$523.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Diluted Shares Outstanding:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY2019</th>
<th>FY2020</th>
<th>FY2021</th>
<th>FY2022</th>
<th>Q1’23</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GAAP diluted shares outstanding</td>
<td>$416.0</td>
<td>$418.8</td>
<td>$443.8</td>
<td>$448.2</td>
<td>$448.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: dilutive shares attributable to convertible notes</td>
<td>(3.2)</td>
<td>(5.5)</td>
<td>(8.6)</td>
<td>(7.0)</td>
<td>(9.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-GAAP Diluted Shares Outstanding</strong></td>
<td>$412.8</td>
<td>$413.3</td>
<td>$435.2</td>
<td>$441.2</td>
<td>$439.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Non-GAAP Diluted Earnings Per Share:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY2019</th>
<th>FY2020</th>
<th>FY2021</th>
<th>FY2022</th>
<th>Q1’23</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-GAAP net income for diluted earnings per share</td>
<td>$613.1</td>
<td>$351.9</td>
<td>$1,285.5</td>
<td>$2,349.6</td>
<td>$524.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-GAAP diluted shares outstanding</td>
<td>412.8</td>
<td>413.3</td>
<td>435.2</td>
<td>441.2</td>
<td>439.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-GAAP Diluted Earnings Per Share</strong></td>
<td>$1.49</td>
<td>$0.85</td>
<td>$2.95</td>
<td>$5.33</td>
<td>$1.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>