

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

- ☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 28, 2024.
or
☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number: 000-06217



INTEL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

2200 Mission College Boulevard, Santa Clara, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

94-1672743

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

95054-1549
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(408) 765-8080**
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class
Common stock, \$0.001 par value

Trading symbol
INTC

Name of each exchange on which registered
Nasdaq Global Select Market

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every interactive data file required to be submitted 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 such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large Accelerated Filer
☒

Accelerated Filer
☐

Non-Accelerated Filer
☐

Smaller Reporting Company
☐

Emerging Growth Company
☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☒

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

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

The aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 28, 2024, based upon the closing price of the common stock as reported by the Nasdaq Global Select Market on such date, was \$132.4 billion. 4,330 million shares of common stock were outstanding as of January 24, 2025.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's proxy statement related to its 2025 Annual Stockholders' Meeting to be filed subsequently are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K. Except as expressly incorporated by reference, the registrant's proxy statement shall not be deemed to be part of this report.

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Organization of Our Form 10-K

The order and presentation of content in our Form 10-K differs from the traditional SEC Form 10-K format. Our format is designed to improve readability and better present how we organize and manage our business. See "Form 10-K Cross-Reference Index" within the Financial Statements and Supplemental Details for a cross-reference index to the traditional SEC Form 10-K format.

We have defined certain terms and abbreviations used throughout our Form 10-K in "Key Terms" within the Financial Statements and Supplemental Details.

The preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements is in conformity with US GAAP. Our Form 10-K includes key metrics that we use to measure our business, some of which are non-GAAP measures. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" within MD&A for an explanation of these measures and why management uses them and believes they provide investors with useful supplemental information.

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Forward-Looking Statements

This Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Words such as "accelerate", "achieve", "aim", "ambitions", "anticipate", "believe", "committed", "continue", "could", "designed", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "future", "goals", "grow", "guidance", "intend", "likely", "may", "might", "milestones", "next generation", "objective", "on track", "opportunity", "outlook", "pending", "plan", "position", "possible", "potential", "predict", "progress", "ramp", "roadmap", "seek", "should", "strive", "targets", "to be", "upcoming", "will", "would", and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements, which may include statements regarding:

- our business plans, strategy and leadership and anticipated benefits therefrom, including with respect to our foundry strategy, Smart Capital strategy, partnerships with Apollo and Brookfield, AI strategy, organizational structure, and management, including our search for a new CEO;
- projections of our future financial performance, including future revenue, gross margins, capital expenditures, profitability, and cash flows;
- future cash requirements, the availability, uses, sufficiency, and cost of capital resources, and sources of funding, including for future capital and R&D investments and for returns to stockholders, and credit ratings expectations;
- future products, services, and technologies, and the expected goals, timeline, ramps, progress, availability, production, regulation, and benefits of such products, services, and technologies, including future process nodes and packaging technology, product roadmaps, schedules, future product architectures, expectations regarding process performance, per-watt parity, and metrics, and expectations regarding product and process competitiveness;
- projected manufacturing capacities, volumes, costs, and yield trends;
- internal and external manufacturing plans, including manufacturing expansion projects and the financing therefor;
- supply expectations, including regarding constraints, limitations, pricing, and industry shortages;
- plans and goals related to Intel's foundry business, including with respect to anticipated governance, customers, future manufacturing capacity, and service, technology, and IP offerings;
- expected timing and impact of acquisitions, divestitures, and other significant transactions, including the sale of our NAND memory business;
- expected timing, completion and impacts of restructuring activities and cost-saving or efficiency initiatives;
- future social and environmental performance goals, measures, strategies, and results;
- our anticipated growth, future market share, and trends in our businesses and operations;
- projected growth and trends in markets relevant to our businesses;
- expectations regarding CHIPS Act funding and other governmental awards or potential future governmental incentives;
- future technology trends and developments, such as AI;
- future macro environmental and economic conditions;
- geopolitical tensions and conflicts and their potential impact on our business;
- tax- and accounting-related expectations;
- expectations regarding our relationships with certain sanctioned parties; and
- other characterizations of future events or circumstances.

Such statements involve many risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied, including those associated with:

- the high level of competition and rapid technological change in our industry;
- the significant long-term and inherently risky investments we are making in R&D and manufacturing facilities that may not realize a favorable return;
- the complexities and uncertainties in developing and implementing new semiconductor products and manufacturing process technologies;
- implementing new business strategies and investing in new businesses and technologies;
- our ability to time and scale our capital investments appropriately and successfully secure favorable alternative financing arrangements and government grants;
- changes in demand for our products and the margins we are able to make on them;
- macroeconomic conditions and geopolitical tensions and conflicts, including geopolitical and trade tensions between the US and China, tensions and conflict affecting Israel and the Middle East, rising tensions between mainland China and Taiwan, and the impacts of Russia's war on Ukraine;
- the evolving market for products with AI capabilities;
- our complex global supply chain, including from disruptions, delays, trade tensions and conflicts, or shortages;
- product defects, errata, and other product issues, particularly as we develop next-generation products and implement next-generation manufacturing process technologies;

- potential security vulnerabilities in our products;
- increasing and evolving cybersecurity threats and privacy risks;
- IP risks, including related litigation and regulatory proceedings;
- the ongoing need to attract, retain, and motivate key talent, including engineering and management talent, as we have undertaken multiple significant headcount reductions and had significant management changes in the last few years, including our CEO;
- strategic transactions and investments;
- sales-related risks, including customer concentration and the use of distributors and other third parties;
- our debt obligations and our ability to access sources of capital;
- our having ceased to return capital to stockholders;
- complex and evolving laws and regulations across many jurisdictions;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- changes in our effective tax rate;
- catastrophic events;
- environmental, health, safety, and product regulations;
- our initiatives and new legal requirements with respect to corporate responsibility matters; and
- other risks and uncertainties described in this Form 10-K and in other documents we file from time to time with the SEC.

Given these risks and uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. Readers are urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made in this Form 10-K and in other documents we file from time to time with the SEC that disclose risks and uncertainties that may affect our business.

Unless specifically indicated otherwise, the forward-looking statements in this Form 10-K do not reflect the potential impact of any divestitures, mergers, acquisitions, or other business combinations that have not been completed as of the date of this filing. In addition, the forward-looking statements in this Form 10-K are based on management's expectations as of the date of this filing, unless an earlier date is specified, including expectations based on third-party information and projections that management believes to be reputable. We do not undertake, and expressly disclaim any duty, to update such statements, whether as a result of new information, new developments, or otherwise, except to the extent that disclosure may be required by law.

Note Regarding Third-Party Information

This Form 10-K includes market data and certain other statistical information and estimates that are based on reports and other publications from industry analysts, market research firms, and other independent sources, as well as management's own good faith estimates and analyses. Intel believes these third-party reports to be reputable, but has not independently verified the underlying data sources, methodologies, or assumptions. The reports and other publications referenced are generally available to the public and were not commissioned by Intel. Information that is based on estimates, forecasts, projections, market research, or similar methodologies is inherently subject to uncertainties, and actual events or circumstances may differ materially from events and circumstances reflected in this information.

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* Other names and brands may be claimed as the property of others.

Availability of Company Information

We use our Investor Relations website, www.intc.com, as a routine channel for distribution of important, and often material, information about us, including our quarterly and annual earnings results and presentations; press releases; announcements; information about upcoming webcasts, analyst presentations, and investor days; archives of these events; financial information; corporate governance practices; and corporate responsibility information. We also post our filings on this website the same day they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC, including our annual and quarterly reports on Forms 10-K and 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, our proxy statements, and any amendments to those reports. All such information is available free of charge. Our Investor Relations website allows interested persons to sign up to automatically receive e-mail alerts when we post financial information and issue press releases, and to receive information about upcoming events. We encourage interested persons to follow our Investor Relations website in addition to our filings with the SEC to timely receive information about the company.

Fundamentals of Our Business

We are a global designer and manufacturer of semiconductor products. The CPUs and other semiconductor solutions that we design, manufacture, market, and sell are incorporated in computing and related end products and services, and utilized globally by consumers, enterprises, governments, and educational organizations. Customers of our semiconductor products primarily include OEMs, ODMs, cloud service providers, and other manufacturers and service providers, such as industrial and communication equipment manufacturers and other cloud service providers who buy our products through distributor, reseller, retail, and OEM channels throughout the world. We market and sell our semiconductor products directly through our global sales and marketing organizations and indirectly through channel partners. We also develop semiconductor fabrication process and packaging technologies and manufacture many of our semiconductor product offerings at our geographically diverse network of fabrication and assembly and test facilities. We are also seeking to expand as a third-party foundry for external customers.

Our Strategy

Technology permeates every aspect of our lives and is increasingly central to every aspect of human existence. As we look ahead to the next decade, we expect to see continued demand for processing power. Semiconductors are the underlying technology powering this digital expansion, and we are strategically positioning ourselves to create a resilient global semiconductor supply chain by investing in geographically balanced manufacturing capacity. The demand for compute is being accelerated by five superpowers: ubiquitous compute, pervasive connectivity, cloud-to-edge infrastructure, AI, and sensing. Together, these superpowers combine to amplify and reinforce each other, and increase the world's need for computing by packing even more processing capability onto ever-smaller microchips. We harness these superpowers for our customers' growth and our own.

We are uniquely positioned with the depth and breadth of our silicon, platforms, software, and packaging and process technology with at-scale manufacturing. With these strengths and the tailwinds of the superpowers driving digital disruption, our strategy to win is focused on four key themes: product competitiveness, open platforms, manufacturing at scale, and our people.

Our Priorities

Product Competitiveness

Lead and democratize compute with Intel x86 and xPU. Our product offerings provide end-to-end solutions, scaling from data center to network, PCs, edge computing, and the emerging fields of AI and autonomous driving, to serve an increasingly smart and connected world.

At our core is the x86 ecosystem, which has served as a foundation of modern computing for over four decades. We continue to advance this ecosystem with x86 microarchitectures focused on performance and efficiency. In 2024, we announced the creation of an advisory group to expand the x86 ecosystem by enabling compatibility across platforms, simplifying software development, and providing developers with a platform to identify architectural needs and features to create innovative and scalable solutions for the future.

Beyond the CPU, we deliver a family of xPU products encompassing client and data center GPUs, IPUs, FPGAs, and other accelerators. The xPU approach recognizes that different workloads benefit from different computing architectures, and our broad portfolio helps meet our customers' increasingly diverse computing needs. As part of our strategy, we seek to develop and offer leading products across each of these architectural categories.

We also seek to address every phase of the AI continuum, from the largest, most challenging GenAI and large language models to emerging usages like AI PCs and AI at the edge. We believe AI represents a generational shift in computing by expanding human abilities and solving the most challenging problems. We are in the early stages of realizing AI's full potential. Our strategy is to bring AI to where the data is being generated and used. We believe we have a full spectrum of hardware and software platforms that offer the open and modular solutions for competitive total cost of ownership and time to value that customers need to win in this era of exponential growth and AI everywhere. We are infusing AI into Intel technologies, supporting today's GenAI workloads, fueling emerging usages like AI PC and AI at the edge, and pioneering innovations that we believe will help advance the future of AI in the next decade.

Our product offerings are predominantly manufactured in our own manufacturing facilities using our proprietary process technologies. In recent years, however, we have strategically utilized third-party foundry manufacturing capacity where advantageous for cost, performance, schedule, or other reasons. This provides increased flexibility and scale, including in recent years the ability to continue to offer various products at the most performant end of the product spectrum where we did not yet have comparable process technologies in-house.

Open Platforms

We aim to deliver open software and hardware platforms with industry-defining standards. Around the globe, companies are building their networks, systems, and solutions on open standards-based platforms. We have helped set the stage for this movement, with our historic contributions in developing standards such as CXL, Thunderbolt™, and PCI Express. We also contributed to the design, build, and validation of open-source products in the industry such as Linux, Android, and others.

We deliver open-source code and optimizations that are designed for projects across numerous platforms and usage models. We are committed to co-engineering and jointly designing, building, and validating new products with software industry leaders to accelerate mutual technology advancements and help software and hardware work better together.

Manufacturing at Scale

We manufacture a majority of our products in our own manufacturing facilities using our proprietary process technologies. This enables us to optimize performance, shorten time-to-market for new product introductions, and more quickly scale products in high volume.

Process technology. We continue to develop new generations of manufacturing process technology as we seek to realize the benefits from Moore's Law, a law of economics predicted by Intel's cofounder Gordon Moore more than 50 years ago. Realizing Moore's Law results in economic benefits as we are able to either reduce a chip's cost as we shrink its size or increase functionality and performance of a chip while maintaining the same cost with higher density. This makes possible the innovation of new products with higher performance while balancing power efficiency, cost, and size to meet customers' needs. As of the end of 2024, our core products were manufactured on 300mm wafers, with a significant majority manufactured using our Intel 7 process node while we ramped our Intel 4 and Intel 3 process nodes into high volume.

Factory network. Our global factory network has been foundational to our success, enabling product optimization, improved economics, and supply resilience. We operate wafer manufacturing facilities in the United States (Oregon and Arizona), Ireland, and Israel, assembly and testing facilities in Costa Rica, China, Malaysia, and Vietnam, and packaging facilities in the United States (New Mexico), Costa Rica, Vietnam, and Malaysia. We intend to remain a leading developer of process technology and a major manufacturer of semiconductors and we plan to continue to build the majority of our products in our factories.

Foundry services. The very high capital requirements of modern leading-edge semiconductor process technology development and manufacturing, especially those nodes requiring EUV lithography such as Intel 4, Intel 3, Intel 18A and future nodes, require us to expand the use of our process technologies as they mature and grow the number of wafers produced beyond the expected growth for our own products. To this end, we are seeking to build a world-class foundry business also serving external customers and have made significant investments in ecosystem support to enable the usage of our manufacturing network by external customers. Our foundry offerings include four components: wafer fabrication, packaging, chiplets, and software and services. We intend to build our customers' silicon designs and deliver full end-to-end customizable products built with our advanced packaging technology. We plan to differentiate our foundry offerings from those of others through a combination of leading-edge packaging and process technology, committed capacity in the US and Europe available for customers globally, and a world-class IP portfolio that will include x86 cores, as well as other ecosystem IP.

Our People

Our world-class talent is at the heart of everything we do. Together we strive to have a positive effect on business, society, and the planet. Delivering on our strategy and growth ambitions requires attracting, developing, and retaining top talent from across the world. Our people build our technology, unlock new business opportunities, and work with our partners and customers to create global impact.

Fostering a culture of empowerment, inclusion, and accountability is also core to our strategy. We are committed to creating an inclusive workplace where the world's best engineers and technologists can fulfill their dreams and create technology that improves the life of every person on the planet.

Focus on Innovation and Execution







We are focused on executing our product and process roadmaps and our cadence of innovation. We have set a detailed process and packaging technology roadmap and announced key architectural innovations to further our goal of delivering competitive products in every area in which we compete.

We leverage our Smart Capital approach to help us adjust quickly to opportunities in the market while managing our margin structure and capital spending. The key elements of Smart Capital include:

- **Smart capacity investments.** We are building out future manufacturing shell space, which gives us flexibility in how and when we bring additional capacity online based on milestone triggers such as product readiness, market conditions, and customer commitments.
- **Government incentives.** We work with governments to advance and benefit from incentives for domestic manufacturing capacity for leading-edge semiconductors.
- **SCIP.** We access strategically aligned private capital to increase our flexibility and help efficiently accelerate and scale manufacturing build-outs. Our SCIP program has supported the period of accelerated manufacturing investment that commenced in early 2021. We signed our latest SCIP agreement in the second quarter of 2024 and are not contemplating further transactions in the near term.
- **Customer commitments.** Our foundry business works closely with potential customers to obtain advance payments to secure capacity and participate in manufacturing capacity build-outs. This provides us with the advantage of committed volume, derisking investments while providing capacity corridors for our foundry customers.
- **External foundries.** We intend to continue our use of external foundries where their capabilities or capacities support our Intel Products businesses offerings.

Our Capital

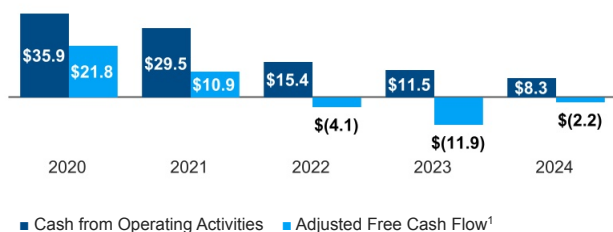
We deploy various forms of capital to execute our strategy in a way that seeks to reflect our corporate values, help our customers succeed, and create value for our stakeholders.

Capital	Strategy	Value
Financial 	Leverage financial capital to invest in ourselves and optimize our portfolio, both to drive our strategy and long-term value creation.	We strategically invest financial capital to continue to build our business and create long-term value for our stockholders.
Intellectual 	Invest significantly in R&D and IP to enable us to deliver on our accelerated process technology roadmap and introduce leading x86 and xPU products.	We develop IP to enable next-generation products, create synergies across our businesses, expand into new markets, and establish and support our brands.
Manufacturing 	Build manufacturing capacity efficiently to meet the growing long-term global demand for semiconductors.	Our geographically balanced manufacturing scope and scale enable us to provide our customers with a broad range of leading-edge products and foundry capabilities.
Human 	Build a diverse, inclusive, and safe work environment to attract, develop, and retain top talent needed to build transformative products.	Our talented employees enable the development of solutions and enhance the intellectual and manufacturing capital critical to helping our customers.
Social and Relationship 	Build trusted relationships for both Intel and our stakeholders, including employees, suppliers, customers, local communities, and governments.	We collaborate to empower communities through education and technology and advance accountability and capabilities across our global supply chain.
Natural 	Strive to reduce our environmental footprint through efficient and responsible use of natural resources and materials used to create our products.	We seek to mitigate climate and water impacts, achieve efficiencies, lower costs, and position ourselves to respond to the expectations of our stakeholders.

Financial Capital

We take a disciplined approach to our financial capital allocation strategy, which continues to focus on building stakeholder value and is driven by our priority to invest in the business. We also seek to optimize our portfolio, look for innovative ways to unlock value across our assets, and, from time-to-time, engage in mergers and acquisitions.

Cash from Operating Activities \$B



Our Financial Capital Allocation Strategy

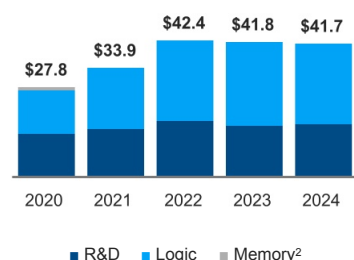
Invest in the Business

Our first allocation priority is to invest in R&D and capital spending to capitalize on the opportunity presented by the world's demand for semiconductors. In 2024, we continued our focus on capital investment and the deployment of our Smart Capital strategy.

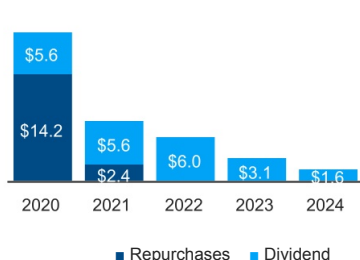
Return Excess Cash to Stockholders

Our capital allocation strategy historically included returning excess cash to stockholders through dividends and stock repurchases. Our most recent stock repurchase was in the first quarter of 2021 and we suspended the declaration of quarterly dividends starting with the fourth quarter of 2024. We agreed under our commercial CHIPS Act agreement to forgo paying dividends for the next two years, and agreed to limitations on the payment of dividends for the three years thereafter. Further, we do not expect to pay dividends or make stock repurchases until our cash flows improve as we focus on the critical investments needed to execute our business strategy and create long-term value.

R&D and Capital Investments \$B



Cash to Stockholders \$B



Optimize our Portfolio and Unlock Value

We seek to drive value creation through transactions such as the 2022 IPO and 2023 secondary offering of Mobileye stock, the 2023 minority stake sales in IMS, and the 2023 announcement of our intent to operate Altera as a standalone business, which we expect to enable potential private and public equity investments. Transactions like these provide additional capital to support the critical investments needed to advance our business strategy.

Our capital allocation strategy also includes opportunistic investment in and acquisition of companies that complement our strategic objectives. We look for acquisitions that supplement and strengthen our capital and R&D investments.

Lastly, we take action when investments do not strategically align to our key priorities or provide adequate returns to our stakeholders. In the last few years, we exited numerous businesses, including our NAND Memory business (first closing in 2021 and second closing expected in March 2025) and our Intel® Optane™ memory business (2022).

¹ See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" within MD&A.

² 2021-2024 capital investments in Memory are not presented due to the divestiture of the NAND memory business which we deconsolidated upon closing the first phase of the transaction on December 29, 2021. 2020 capital investments presented include Memory.



Research and Development

R&D investment is critical to enable us to deliver on our technology roadmap, introduce leading products, and develop new businesses and capabilities in the future. We seek to protect our R&D efforts through our IP rights and may augment R&D initiatives by, from time-to-time, acquiring or investing in companies, entering into R&D agreements, and directly purchasing or licensing technology.

Areas Key to Product Competitiveness

We have intensified our focus and investment on areas key to product competitiveness. Our objective with each new generation of products is to improve user experiences and value through advances in performance, power, cost, connectivity, security, form factor, and other features. We also focus on reducing our design complexity, re-using IP, and increasing ecosystem collaboration to improve our efficiency.

xPU. We believe the future is with xPU across a diverse mix of scalar, vector, matrix, and spatial architectures deployed in CPU, GPU, NPU, IPU, accelerators, and FPGA sockets, enabled by a scalable software stack and integrated into systems by advanced packaging technology. We are building processors that span several major computing architectures, moving toward an era of heterogeneous computing:

- **Client CPUs.** In 2024, we ramped sales of the Intel® Core™ Ultra Series 1, our first product with an integrated neural processing unit for efficient processing of AI workload. The Intel Core Ultra Series 1, manufactured on the Intel 4 process, introduced the first AI PCs to the market. We also launched the Intel Core Ultra 200V Series, showcasing power efficiency and long-lasting battery life. The 200V Series, manufactured by an external foundry, leverages our Xe2 GPU architecture, bringing improved efficiency, second-generation ray tracing units and XMX AI acceleration to thin and light notebooks. During 2024, a significant majority of our client sales consisted of our 13th and 14th Gen Intel Core processors, manufactured on Intel 7, which allow us to serve the breadth of customer and computing needs in the client market.
- **Data center CPUs.** We launched our Intel® Xeon® 6 processors for the data center, utilizing the Intel 3 process, including our first Intel Xeon processor using Efficient cores (E-cores). The Intel Xeon 6 family is designed to address the growing diversity in workloads and deployments in the data center environments. Our 5th Gen Intel Xeon Scalable processors, based on Intel 7, were launched in 2023, and continued to ramp throughout 2024.
- **Discrete client GPUs.** The Intel® Arc™ graphics family offers modern GPU features to power immersive games, creator applications, and AI workloads. In 2024, we launched the Intel Arc B-Series based on the latest Xe2 GPU architecture. The compute engine of the Intel Arc B-Series is our second-generation X^e-core, which delivers 70% more performance per core and is 50% more power efficient than the Intel Arc A750.
- **Edge computing.** We recently launched a suite of processors for edge computing. This includes the Intel Core Ultra 200S Series, bringing the NPU IP to desktops and reducing package power. These hybrid designs utilize our most advanced performance cores and power-efficient cores, as well as the latest packaging technology.
- **Datacenter AI accelerators and GPUs.** In 2024, we launched the Intel® Gaudi® 3 AI accelerators offering significant price-performance advantages for AI inference applications.

Software. Software unleashes the potential of our hardware platforms across all workloads, domains, and architectures.

We aim to optimize AI frameworks and middleware, such as PyTorch, TensorFlow, vLLM, Hugging Face and WebNN to run efficiently on our hardware. Our OpenVINO™ toolkit is an open source toolkit that accelerates deep learning inference on our processors across various use cases, such as generative AI, computer vision, audio, and language with industry standard models. It is used in domains from edge to AI PC to cloud and is the leading inferencing library on our silicon.

In 2024 we launched the Open Platform for Enterprise AI under the Linux Foundation to accelerate deployment of generative AI use cases through industry standard modular microservice architecture. Since launch, the ecosystem has been actively engaged, with an expanding network of partners enhancing features and developing new capabilities.

Most of these frameworks and middleware are built from our oneAPI, which enables developers to create performant cross-architecture applications using a single code base across CPUs, GPUs, and other accelerators. We contributed our oneAPI specifications and implementations to the UXL Foundation under the Linux Foundation. By doing so, oneAPI delivers an open and multi-vendor programming model enabling choice and code re-use across the accelerator hardware ecosystem.

This software stack is designed to preserve the usability of existing tools and software while accommodating future developments, enabling continuity for users and developers.

Areas Key to Process and Packaging Competitiveness

Our leading-edge process and packaging technology continues to be key to the success of our strategy.

- Intel 7 process node continues in production for our 13th and 14th Gen Intel Core processors. Intel 7 was utilized for a significant majority of our processor production and products in 2024, and is expected to continue to be utilized for a significant portion of our processor production and products in 2025.

- Intel 4, our first EUV lithography node, delivers significant density scaling and approximately 20% performance-per-watt improvement over Intel 7. The Intel Core Ultra processor is our first high-volume client product on Intel 4 and began shipping to customers in 2023. Intel 4 moved to high-volume manufacturing in Ireland in 2024, and is expected to represent an increasing portion of our processor production and products in 2025.
- Intel 3, our second EUV lithography node, delivers further logic scaling and up to 18% performance-per-watt improvement over Intel 4. Intel 3 is offered to external foundry customers and is optimized for the needs of data center products. This node, which is produced in the same facilities as Intel 4, was in high-volume manufacturing in Oregon during 2024, with high-volume manufacturing shifted to Ireland for 2025. Intel's Xeon 6 Scalable server processor offerings are built on this technology.
- Intel 18A is our next generation leading-edge process technology and has been designed to incorporate the first high volume commercial implementation of two breakthrough technologies: gate-all-around transistors and backside power. RibbonFET, our implementation of a gate-all-around transistor, is designed to deliver faster transistor switching speeds while achieving the same drive current as multiple fins, but in a smaller footprint. PowerVia is our unique industry-first implementation of backside power delivery that is designed to optimize signal transmission by eliminating the need for power routing on the front side of the wafer. Intel 18A is offered to external foundry customers and is designed to deliver improvements in performance per watt and density scaling over Intel 3. We expect to commence high-volume manufacturing of Panther Lake, our new client family of products and our first processors on Intel 18A, in 2025.
- Intel 14A, our third advanced process technology offering to external customers, is in active development with performance-per-watt and density scaling improvements over Intel 18A.

IP Rights

We own and develop significant IP and related IP rights around the world that support our products, services, R&D, and other activities and assets. Our IP portfolio includes patents, copyrights, trade secrets, trademarks, mask works, and other rights. We actively seek to protect our global IP rights and deter unauthorized use of our IP and other assets.

We have obtained patents in the US and other countries. Because of the fast pace of innovation and product development, our products are often obsolete before the patents related to them expire, and in some cases our products may be obsolete before the patents are granted. As we expand our product offerings, particularly around our foundry business, we also seek to extend our patent development efforts. In addition to developing patents based on our own R&D efforts, we may purchase or license patents from third parties.

The software that we distribute, including software embedded in our products, is entitled to copyright and other IP protection. To distinguish our products from our competitors' products, we have obtained trademarks and trade names for our products, and we maintain cooperative advertising programs with customers to promote our brands and to identify products containing genuine Intel components. We also protect details about our processes, products, and strategies as trade secrets, keeping confidential the information that we believe provides us with a competitive advantage.

Efforts to protect our IP can be difficult, particularly in countries that provide less protection to IP rights and in the absence of harmonized international IP standards. Competitors and others may already have IP rights covering similar products. There is no assurance that we will be able to obtain IP rights covering our own products or that we will be able to obtain IP licenses from other companies on favorable terms or at all. For a discussion of IP-related risks, see "Risk Factors" within Risk Factors and Other Key Information. While our IP rights are important to our success, our business as a whole is not significantly dependent on any single patent, copyright, or other IP right.



Manufacturing Capital

We are one of only a few companies in the world with the process technology and manufacturing facilities to produce leading-edge semiconductor logic chips.

Process Technology

Our technology development group, with its R&D and semiconductor fabrication facilities in Oregon, designs and develops each new process technology node before high-volume production is shifted to one of our high-volume manufacturing sites. With each new node, we seek improvements in performance, power efficiency, cost, and size to meet the needs of our products and of external foundry customers. The continued development of leading-edge nodes that are competitive with the offerings of other foundries requires significant ongoing capital investment as we pursue incremental improvements and refinements of existing transistor and layout designs and manufacturing technologies, such as EUV lithography, while also pursuing new transistor and layout designs, such as gate-all-around and backside power in our upcoming Intel 18A process node, and new manufacturing technologies, such as high-NA EUV lithography for use in our upcoming Intel 14A process node.

As of the end of 2024, a significant majority of our products were manufactured using our Intel 7 process node in Arizona and Israel, we successfully ramped our Intel 4 and Intel 3 process nodes as our first EUV lithography nodes and shifted high-volume production of those nodes to Ireland, and we canceled the productization of our Intel 20A process node to focus efforts on the improved version of the node, Intel 18A, that we expect to put into high-volume production in 2025 with our new client family of products code-named Panther Lake.

Manufacturing Facilities

Our geographically distributed network of semiconductor manufacturing facilities and assembly and test facilities allows us to produce advanced semiconductor logic chips in high volume. After a process technology node is developed by our technology development group, we seek to shift production to one or more high-volume manufacturing facilities. Maintaining reliable production capacity is of critical importance. Wafer and packaging manufacturing facilities take a number of years to build, making it prudent to build space ahead of demand. We refer to this strategy as "shell ahead." As a result of the supply shocks driven by the Covid-19 pandemic and the projected growth of our products businesses, we set out to expand our capacity network beyond our existing wafer production facilities in Oregon (mostly utilized for technology development and early production on new nodes), Arizona, Ireland, and Israel to meet this demand and get to "shell ahead" status. We are in the later stages of an expansion of our wafer fabrication facilities in Ireland for our Intel 4 and Intel 3 process nodes and undertaking a significant expansion of our Arizona facility for our upcoming Intel 18A process node. We are building a new wafer production facility in Ohio and have plans for an additional new wafer production facility in Germany, but have slowed the completion of the Ohio facility and put the plans for the facility in Germany on hold as we have reassessed demand and our "shell ahead" status and sought to limit our capital expenditures given recent financial results. We have assembly and test facilities in Costa Rica, China, Malaysia, New Mexico, and Vietnam. We are expanding our facilities in New Mexico and Malaysia, though we recently reduced the extent of the expansion plans for Malaysia. We have plans for an additional assembly and test facility in Poland, but have put those plans on hold in conjunction with the delay of the facility in Germany.

Semiconductor manufacturing requires extremely sophisticated equipment, and we work closely with the tool vendors to align their roadmaps to our needs. In 2024, we made the transition from non-EUV lithography to EUV lithography with the Intel 4 and Intel 3 process nodes. EUV lithography equipment drives a higher capital investment than the preceding lithography technology.

Semiconductor manufacturing is a capital-intensive industry. Over the past four years, we have made outsized investments across three categories—technology development, manufacturing facility shells, and advanced production tools—as we aim to catch up with our leading third-party manufacturing competitor on process technology, get to "shell ahead" for our and potential future foundry customer needs, and adopt EUV lithography for our leading process nodes. In 2024, our manufacturing capital expenditures, inclusive of technology development, were distributed 55% in manufacturing facility space and 45% in equipment.

To moderate the impact to our balance sheet and cash flows, we've implemented what we call Smart Capital. Smart Capital includes maintaining a "shell ahead" on the longer lead time space and delaying tool purchases as long as possible ahead of high confidence demand signals while leveraging capital offsets from governments, financial partners, and customers.

We work closely with governments in the regions where we operate to obtain government incentives to support leading-edge semiconductor R&D and manufacturing in those regions. Such incentives are often needed to offset the higher costs of operations in such regions, and support a more geographically balanced and risk-tolerant semiconductor supply chain. We worked closely with the US federal government on the implementation of the CHIPS Act in support of the semiconductor industry and American technological leadership and innovation. In 2024, we signed an agreement with the US Federal Department of Commerce for the award of up to \$7.9 billion in direct funding under the commercial CHIPS Act program, which is designed to support leading-edge semiconductor manufacturing in the US, as well as an agreement under which we may receive up to \$3 billion in direct funding under the CHIPS Act's Secure Enclave program, which is designed to expand the trusted manufacturing of leading-edge semiconductors for the US government. We also expect and have begun to benefit significantly from the Advanced Manufacturing Investment Credit, given that the significant portion of our R&D and manufacturing investments are made in the United States.

In 2024, as part of our SCIP program, we entered into an arrangement with Apollo in which we received a one-time capital infusion in exchange for an interest in the rights to operate Fab 34 in Leixlip, Ireland. This follows our first SCIP agreement, with Brookfield, completed in 2022 and relating to our Arizona facility expansion. In total, we expect greater than \$25 billion of capital offsets through these partnerships.

Finally, as we build out our external foundry services, we expect to receive customer pre-payments to secure capacity and other benefits. Customer pre-payments are a standard practice for semiconductor manufacturers.

Supply Chain

Our supply chain is a cornerstone of our success and a critical enabler of our mission to deliver cutting-edge technology solutions to our customers. Our global supply chain supports internal partners across architecture, product design, technology development, manufacturing and operations, and sales and marketing. It encompasses thousands of suppliers worldwide, forming a robust supply ecosystem designed to enable product and process competitiveness, deliver industry-leading total cost of ownership, and enable on-time, uninterrupted supply in a responsible and sustainable manner.

Our global supply chain strategy is focused on driving a resilient, diverse, and responsible supply chain that meets the needs of our customers while upholding the highest standards of safety, quality, technology, availability, and sustainability. We work tirelessly across our supply chain to minimize disruptions, improve productivity, and optimize capacity utilization and output to meet customer expectations.



Our human capital strategy is grounded in our belief that our people are fundamental to our success. Delivering on our strategy and growth ambitions requires attracting, developing, and retaining top talent across the world. We are committed to creating an inclusive workplace where the world's best engineers and technologists can fulfill their dreams and create technology that improves the life of every person on the planet. We invest in our highly skilled workforce, which was comprised of 108,900 people as of December 28, 2024, by creating practices, programs, and benefits that support the evolving world of work and our employees' needs.

Our values—customer first, fearless innovation, results driven, one Intel, inclusion, quality, and integrity—inspire us and are key to delivering on our purpose. All employees are responsible for upholding these values, the Intel Code of Conduct, and Intel's Global Human Rights Principles, which form the foundation of our policies and practices and ethical business culture.

Talent Management

We continue to see significant competition for talent throughout the semiconductor industry. Our hiring was limited in 2024, in line with macroeconomic forecasts, financial performance, and cost-reduction measures, and we took headcount actions in connection with our 2024 Restructuring Plan that are expected to result in an approximate 15% decrease in our core Intel workforce by early 2025. However, the investments we are making to accelerate our process technology require continued and focused efforts to attract and retain talent—especially technical talent. Our undesired turnover rate¹ was 5.9% in 2024 and 5.6% in 2023.

We invest resources to develop the talent needed to remain at the forefront of innovation and make Intel an employer of choice. We offer training programs and provide rotational assignment opportunities and have updated our job architecture to help employees create custom learning curricula for building skills and owning their careers. To further support the growth and development of our people, we offer mentoring in our technical community, drive engagement through employee resource groups, and promote health and wellness resources to all our people. Through our annual employee experience survey, employee inclusion survey, and manager development feedback survey, employees can voice their perceptions of the company, their managers, their work experiences, and their learning and development opportunities. Our employees' voices are important to enable our culture of continuous improvement, and as a result, we link a portion of our executive and employee performance bonus to year-over-year improvements of our employee experience survey results. Our performance management system is designed to support our cultural evolution and to increase our focus on disciplined execution.

Inclusion

Inclusion is a core element of Intel's values and instrumental to driving innovation and positioning us for growth. Over the past decade, we have taken actions to integrate diversity and inclusion expectations into our culture, performance and management systems, leadership expectations, and annual bonus metrics. Through our annual employee inclusion survey, employees can voice their experiences at Intel and provide feedback on how we can continue to improve. To drive accountability, we linked a portion of our executive and employee compensation to diversity and inclusion metrics in 2024.

In 2024, women represented 27.9% of our global employees, 18.3% of our senior leadership positions², and 25.3% of our technical positions. Underrepresented minorities³, including Black/African American employees, Hispanic, and Native American employees, represented 17.8% of our US employees and 8.7% of our US senior leadership positions.

¹ Undesired turnover includes all regular Intel employees who voluntarily left Intel, but does not include Intel contract employees, interns, or employees who separated from Intel due to divestiture, retirement, voluntary separation packages, death, job elimination, or redeployment, or Mobileye and other non-integrated subsidiaries employees.

² Senior leadership is defined as salary grades 10+ or equivalent grades. Population includes all regular Intel employees but does not include Mobileye and other non-integrated subsidiaries employees.

³ Underrepresented minority population includes all regular Intel employees but does not include Mobileye and other non-integrated subsidiaries employees.

Compensation and Benefits

We structure pay, benefits, and services to meet the varying needs of our employees, helping support employee financial well-being with competitive compensation, investment opportunities, and financial resources. Our total rewards package includes market-competitive pay, broad-based stock grants and bonuses, an employee stock purchase plan, healthcare and retirement benefits, paid time off and family leave, parent reintegration, family expansion assistance, flexible work schedules, sabbaticals, and on-site services. Since 2019, we have achieved gender pay equity globally and we continue to maintain race/ethnicity pay equity in the US. We achieve pay equity by closing the gap in average pay between employees of different genders or race/ethnicity in the same or similar roles after accounting for legitimate business factors that can explain differences, such as location, time at grade level, and tenure. We have also advanced transparency in our pay and representation data by publicly releasing our EEO-1 survey pay data since 2019. We believe that our holistic approach toward pay equity, representation, and creating an inclusive culture enables us to cultivate a workplace that helps employees develop and progress in their careers at all levels. Our "hybrid-first" approach to working was informed by employees surveyed around the globe and involves the majority of our employees splitting their time between working remotely and in the office. Hybrid-first and remote work options cast a wider recruitment net and support our ambition to hire the best global talent. Currently, there is no company-wide mandate on the number of days per week employees should be on site or how they should collaborate. Our goal is to enable remote and on-site work where it drives the best output, while providing our employees with equitable access to systems, resources, and opportunities that allow them to succeed.

Health, Safety, and Wellness

We are committed to providing a safe and injury-free workplace. We regularly invest in programs designed to improve physical, mental, and social well-being. We provide access to a variety of innovative, flexible, and convenient health and wellness programs, including on-site health centers, and we aim to increase awareness of and support for mental and behavioral health. We intend to continue our efforts to build our strong safety culture and drive the global expansion of our corporate wellness program through employee education and engagement activities.



Social and Relationship Capital

We are committed to engaging in initiatives that support our communities and help us develop trusted relationships with our stakeholders. Proactive engagement with our stakeholders and investments in social impact initiatives, including those aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, advance our position as a leading corporate citizen and create shared value for Intel, our global supply chain, and our communities.

Economic and social. The health of our business and local economies depends in part on continued investments in innovation. We provide high-skill, high-paying jobs around the world, many of which are manufacturing and R&D jobs located in our factories. As we expand operations in both existing and new locations, we are building a pipeline of qualified workers through our talent strategy and the many investments we are making in education. We also benefit economies through our R&D ecosystem spending, sourcing activities, employee spending, and tax payments.

Human rights commitment. We are committed to maintaining and improving systems and processes to avoid causing or contributing to adverse impacts on human rights in our operations, products, and supply chain. We have established an integrated approach to managing human rights across our business, including senior-level management involvement and board-level oversight. We also meet throughout the year with external stakeholders and experts on human rights to continue to inform and evolve our human rights policies and oversight processes. While we do not always know nor can we control what products our customers create or the applications end users may develop, we do not support or tolerate our products being used to adversely impact human rights. Where we become aware of a concern that Intel products are being used by a business partner in connection with abuses of human rights, we intend to evaluate and restrict or cease business with the third party unless and until we have high confidence that Intel's products are not being used to adversely impact human rights.

Supply Chain Responsibility

We actively manage our supply chain to help reduce risk, improve product quality, achieve environmental and social goals, and improve overall performance and value creation for Intel, our customers, and our suppliers. To drive responsible and sustainable practices throughout our supply chain, we have robust programs to educate and engage suppliers that support our global manufacturing operations. We actively collaborate with other companies and lead industry initiatives on key issues such as improving transparency around climate and water impacts in the global electronics supply chain, and we are advancing collaboration across our industry on responsible minerals sourcing. Through these efforts, we help set electronics industry-wide standards, develop audit processes, and conduct training.

Over the past decade, we have directly engaged with suppliers to verify compliance and build operational capacity to address risks of forced and bonded labor and other human rights issues. We perform periodic audits and identify critical direct suppliers to engage through capability-building programs, which help suppliers build sustainability acumen and verify compliance with the Responsible Business Alliance and the Intel Code of Conduct. We also engage with indirect suppliers through our programs on forced and bonded labor, responsible minerals, and supplier diversity.



Reducing our environmental footprint as we grow helps us create efficiencies, support our communities, and respond to the needs of our stakeholders. We invest in environmental projects and set company-wide environmental goals to drive reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, energy and water use, and waste to landfills. We build energy efficiency into our products to help our customers lower their own emissions, energy usage, and costs, and we collaborate with policymakers and other stakeholders to use technology to address environmental challenges.

We continue to take action on emissions reduction strategies focused on emissions abatement, and to make additional investments in renewable electricity, process and equipment optimization, and energy conservation. In 2024, we linked a portion of the executive and employee performance bonus to our goal to reduce our 2024 Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, compared to 2023. We also focus on addressing climate change impacts upstream and downstream in the value chain. This includes improving product energy efficiency and increasing the positive impact of our products by leveraging opportunities for Intel technologies to enable other sectors of the economy to reduce their climate and energy footprints.

Energy

We focus on reducing our own climate change impact, and over the past two decades have reduced our direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions associated with energy consumption and invested in renewable electricity and on-site alternative energy projects. In 2024, continuing our practice of linking a portion of our executive and employee performance bonus to our corporate sustainability metrics, we linked a portion of the performance bonus to our 2024 target to reach 95% renewable electricity use globally.

Water Stewardship

Water is essential to the semiconductor manufacturing process. We use ultrapure water to remove impurities from our silicon wafers, and we use fresh and reclaimed water to run our manufacturing facility systems. Our water strategy illustrates our commitment to manage water resources efficiently. In 2024, we linked a portion of our executive and employee performance bonus to our target to conserve and restore 13.5 billion gallons of water during the year.

Circular Economy and Waste Management

We have long been committed to waste management, recycling, and circular economy strategies that enable the recovery and productive re-use of waste streams. We continue to focus on opportunities to upcycle waste by improving waste segregation practices and collaborating with our suppliers to evaluate new technologies for waste recovery. In 2024, we linked a portion of our executive and employee performance bonus to our interim target to achieve a greater than 90% recycling rate of construction waste.

Governance and Disclosure

We are committed to transparency around our carbon footprint and climate risk, and use the framework developed by the TCFD to inform our disclosure on climate governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. For governance and strategy, we follow an integrated approach to address climate change, with multiple teams responsible for managing climate-related activities, initiatives, and policies, with senior-level management involvement and board-level oversight, including the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. We describe our overall risk management processes in our proxy statement, and describe climate-related risks and opportunities in our annual Corporate Responsibility Report, the Intel Climate Change Policy, the Intel Climate Transition Action Plan, and "Risk Factors" within this Form 10-K. In addition, our Corporate Responsibility Report includes a mapping of our disclosure to the TCFD, GRI, and SASB frameworks. The Corporate Responsibility Report and our CDP Climate Change and Water Surveys are available on our website and are published annually.¹

¹ The contents of our website and our Corporate Responsibility Report, Climate Change Policy, Climate Transition Action Plan, and CDP Climate Change and Water Surveys are referenced for general information only and are not incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Overview

We are a global designer and manufacturer of semiconductor products, including CPUs and other solutions, primarily marketed and sold through our Intel Products business and manufactured via our Intel Foundry operations and other suppliers. Our customers primarily include OEMs, ODMs, cloud service providers, and other manufacturers and service providers, such as industrial and communication equipment manufacturers and other cloud service providers who buy our products through distributor, reseller, retail, and OEM channels throughout the world. We market and sell these products directly through our global sales and marketing organizations and indirectly through channel partners. We manufacture our products at our fabrication and assembly and test facilities located throughout the world. We seek to expand our Intel Foundry business as a third-party foundry for external customers.

A Year in Review

2024 revenue was \$53.1 billion, down \$1.1 billion, or 2%, from 2023 due to lower all other revenue and lower Intel Foundry revenue, partially offset by higher Intel Products revenue. All other revenue decreased 32% from 2023, driven by lower Altera revenue due to customers tempering purchases to reduce existing inventories across all product lines and lower Mobileye revenue as customers tempered purchases to reduce existing inventories of EyeQ products. Intel Foundry external revenue decreased 60% from 2023 due to lower traditional packaging services and lower equipment sales. Intel Products revenue increased 3% from 2023 due primarily to higher CCG and DCAI revenue. CCG revenue increased 4% from 2023 primarily due to higher notebook volume compared to 2023 and was partially offset by lower other CCG revenue, which decreased from 2023 due to the exit of legacy businesses, and lower desktop revenue, which decreased on lower demand compared to 2023. DCAI revenue increased 1% from 2023 driven by higher server revenue primarily from high core count products, which increased ASPs and lowered volume compared to 2023.

Our consolidated results of operations in 2024 were meaningfully impacted by non-cash impairments and the acceleration of depreciation for certain manufacturing assets, restructuring charges resulting from our 2024 Restructuring Plan, non-cash impairments of goodwill and certain other assets, as well as non-cash charges related to a valuation allowance recognized against our US deferred tax assets. In 2024, we invested \$16.5 billion in R&D, made gross capital investments of \$25.1 billion, and had \$8.3 billion in cash from operations and negative \$2.2 billion of adjusted free cash flow¹.

Our 2024 results reflect the continued advancement of our transformational journey. In 2024, our previously announced internal foundry operating model took effect, creating a foundry relationship between our Intel Products business (collectively CCG, DCAI, and NEX) and the Intel Foundry business (including Foundry Technology Development, Foundry Manufacturing and Supply Chain, and Foundry Services, formerly IFS). The foundry operating model is designed to reshape operational dynamics and drive greater transparency, accountability, and focus on costs and efficiency. In furtherance of our internal foundry operating model, we began separately reporting the financials for our Intel Products and Intel Foundry businesses in Q1 2024 and, in Q3 2024, we announced our intent to establish Intel Foundry as an independent subsidiary. We also made meaningful progress on our previously announced plan to operate Altera® as a standalone business beginning in Q1 2024, readying the business and paving the way for value capture opportunities in early 2025.

Restructuring

In 2024, we announced our intention to implement a series of cost and capital reduction initiatives designed to adjust our spending to current business trends while enabling our new operating model and continuing to fund investments in our core strategy—returning to product and process competitiveness. These initiatives, which we refer to as our 2024 Restructuring Plan, include reducing headcount, consolidating and reducing our global real estate footprint, conducting portfolio reviews of our businesses under a "clean sheet" view, rationalizing capital investments and deployments based upon demand signals and capacity requirements, and reducing our overall operating expenses. The headcount actions in connection with the 2024 Restructuring Plan are expected to result in an approximate 15% decrease in our core Intel workforce by early 2025. As a result of initiating and deploying our 2024 Restructuring Plan, we recognized restructuring charges of \$2.8 billion in 2024.

Our 2024 consolidated results of operations were also materially impacted by the following:

- \$3.3 billion of charges, substantially all of which were recorded to cost of sales, related to non-cash impairments and the acceleration of depreciation for certain manufacturing assets, a substantial majority of which related to our Intel 7 process node;
- \$3.1 billion of non-cash charges associated with the impairment of goodwill for certain of our reporting units as well as certain acquired intangible assets (see "Note 7: Restructuring and Other Charges" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements); and
- \$9.9 billion of non-cash charges recorded to provision for income taxes that substantially related to valuation allowances recorded to our net deferred tax assets (see "Note 8: Income Taxes" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

Segments and Prior Year Results

During 2024, we managed our business through the operating segments that are presented below and have included the 2024, 2023, and 2022 segment financial results and related discussions of our segments' results of operations. Our segments' results of operations presented below exclude the \$7.0 billion of restructuring and other charges and \$9.9 billion of charges resulting from valuation allowances recorded against our net deferred tax assets, in addition to certain other items, as our CODMs receive, view, and use information for decision-making purposes based upon segment results that exclude such items.

We have also included the 2024, 2023, and 2022 consolidated financial results and related discussions of our consolidated results of operations for 2024 relative to 2023 subsequent to the operating segment discussion below. A discussion regarding our consolidated results of operations for 2023 relative to 2022 is included in our 2023 Form 10-K. "Note 3: Operating Segments" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of this Form 10-K reconciles our segment and consolidated results for each of the periods presented.

¹ See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" within MD&A.

Operating Segment Trends and Results

Intel Products

Intel Products consists substantially of the design, development, marketing, sale, support, and servicing of CPUs and related solutions for external customers. Intel Products is composed of three operating segments: CCG, DCAI, and NEX.

Client Computing Group

Market and Business Overview

Overview

We are committed to advancing PC experiences by delivering competitive products and deepening our relationships with industry partners to co-engineer and deliver leading platform innovation. We bring together the operating system, system architecture, hardware, and software application integration to enable industry-leading PC experiences. We embrace these opportunities by focusing on our roadmap, delivering innovative PC capabilities, and designing advanced PC experiences. By doing this, we believe we help fuel innovation across the industry, providing a solid source of IP, scale, and cash flow for Intel.

Market Trends and Strategy

In 2024, the PC market started to stabilize from a soft macroeconomic environment and inflationary pressures, with PC supply and demand levels beginning to normalize. We remain positive on the long-term outlook for PCs, as household density is stable to increasing, educational device penetration rates remain low outside of the US, and PC usage remains elevated compared to pre-pandemic rates¹. Commercial growth opportunities also remain as corporations expand the size of their PC fleets, while also replacing older devices. Currently, more than 200 million commercial devices are more than four years old².

We recently introduced our Intel Core Ultra processor family that serves as the CPU for the AI PC, which enables AI capabilities at the client level. We believe the AI PC is a significant potential driver of PC demand over the coming years, and believe we are well-positioned to capitalize on this trend that we expect will support a long-term PC TAM of 300 million units³.

We deliver value to our customers by leveraging our engineering capabilities and working with our partners across an open, innovative ecosystem to deliver technology that drives every major aspect of the computing experience, including performance, power efficiency, battery life, connectivity, graphics, and form factors, to create the most advanced PC platforms. We design our products with a philosophy of openness and choice, and seek to continually provide more competitive products with more capabilities for customers.

Products and Competition

In 2023, we introduced a significant update to our client compute brands to make it easier for customers to identify the right client solutions for their compute needs. Those brands include Intel, Intel Core and Intel Core Ultra. The Intel and Intel Core brands have been staples of the PC industry for nearly two decades and represented our highest volume products by unit sales in 2024. These products are designed to serve a broad cross-section of the customer and computing needs in the client market.

The Intel Core Ultra processor family, which we launched at the end of 2023, delivers significant advancements in graphics, AI, and multi-threaded CPU performance and introduced the AI PC to the market. In the second half of 2024, the next-generation Intel Core Ultra 200V Series became our highest performance client processors, with increased battery life for mobile PCs. We also introduced the Intel Core Ultra 200S Series processors, catering to the desktop enthusiast market. We remain committed to delivering the most advanced processing power to support the growing demands of AI, graphics, and multi-threaded workloads.

We operate in a particularly competitive market. In processors, we compete with Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (AMD) and vendors who design applications processors based on ARM architecture, such as Apple Inc. (Apple) with its M series products and Qualcomm Inc. (Qualcomm) with its Snapdragon product. We expect this competitive environment to continue to intensify in 2025.

We remain committed to creating an open ecosystem to foster growth and technology innovations. We embrace and collaborate with a global ecosystem of industry partners to deliver competitive technologies together.

¹ Source: Intel calculated PC density from industry analyst reports.

² Source: Intel calculated volume of devices over four years old from industry analyst reports and internal data.

³ Source: Intel calculated multi-year TAM forecast derived from industry analyst reports.

Data Center and AI

Market and Business Overview

Overview

DCAI delivers innovative workload-optimized solutions to cloud service providers and enterprises, along with silicon devices for communications service providers, network and edge, and HPC customers. Our unique capabilities enable us to help solve our customers' most complex challenges with the depth and breadth of our hardware and software portfolio. Our global customers and partners encompass cloud hyperscalers, multinational corporations, small-and medium-sized enterprises, independent hardware and software vendors, systems integrators, communications service providers, and governments.

Market Trends and Strategy

Data is a significant force in society and is generated daily at an unprecedented pace. The desire to harness insights from data to drive better outcomes for businesses and society is ever expanding. AI is becoming pervasive in nearly all applications, creating the potential for intelligence everywhere, and enabling powerful new uses of compute resources across all market segments. We believe we benefit from the significant installed base of Intel Xeon processors, and we are seeking to expand our portfolio of heterogeneous compute solutions (IPUs, AI accelerators, and future GPUs) to more fully participate in this high-growth area. DCAI is focused on the AI ecosystem, developer tools, frameworks, networking and memory, technologies, and open standards to drive a scalable path forward. We take a system-level approach that supplies the necessary hardware and software optimized for power and performance. Our technology is differentiated at the system level and in high-growth workloads based on our integrated hardware acceleration engines and software. For example, architected into our Intel Xeon processors are Intel® Advanced Matrix Extensions (Intel® AMX) for AI acceleration; Intel® Software Guard Extensions (Intel® SGX), providing enclaves of protected memory designed to deliver enhanced security for sensitive data; and Intel® Crypto Acceleration, which is designed to deliver breakthrough performance across cryptographic algorithms. We believe this acceleration and performance will continue to drive our differentiated value and growth across our customer base.

Products and Competition

Our products and services include:

- a portfolio of hardware, including Intel Xeon processors, Intel Gaudi processors, and a software suite to enable the ecosystem and deliver solutions, including enterprise retrieval-augmented generation;
- platform enabling and validation in partnership with OEMs, CSPs, and independent hardware and software vendors; and
- optimized solutions for leading workloads such as AI, cryptography, security, storage, and networking, leveraging differentiated features supporting diverse compute environments.

We provide our customers with an extensive portfolio of silicon and software products, engineered to deliver workload-optimized performance. Our hardware portfolio primarily comprises CPUs and also includes accelerators, all designed to support the performance, agility, and security that our customers demand. Deployment of our silicon platforms is accelerated by a software development environment that enables workload mobility across our heterogeneous architectures and enables developers to execute their workloads on the hardware that best meets application requirements.

Our competitors include hardware vendors such as AMD that compete with us across the full spectrum of CPUs, GPUs, accelerators, and other products; providers of GPU systems such as NVIDIA; companies developing their own custom silicon; and new entrants and incumbents developing ARM- and RISC-V-based products customized for specific data center workloads. We expect this competitive landscape to continue to evolve.

The Intel Xeon Scalable processor family delivers advanced CPUs for the data center, the network, and the edge, driving performance, manageability, and security with differentiated features and capabilities. In 2024, we launched the Intel Xeon 6 processors with Efficient-cores (or E-Cores) and Performance-cores (or P-cores). Our E-core processors feature single-threaded cores for scale-out, parallel workloads, while our P-core processors feature hyperthreaded cores and built-in matrix engines that are designed for more compute-intensive workloads such as AI.

Our AI processor offerings consist of our Gaudi AI accelerators. In 2024, we launched the Intel Gaudi 3 AI accelerators with enhanced memory bandwidth, flexibility, and AI compute capabilities. We were developing Falcon Shores as our next-generation AI accelerator to succeed the Gaudi product line; however, based on customer feedback we will utilize it as an internal test chip rather than bring it to market. We are focusing our efforts on the development of our Jaguar Shores AI accelerator, previously targeted to succeed Falcon Shores, as our first generally programmable GPU AI accelerator offering to customers.

The ubiquity of Intel Xeon processors in the installed base, along with our heterogeneous compute solutions combined with software that unlocks the value of our hardware, enable our customers to develop highly differentiated solutions. Our integrated approach has created significant value for Intel, our customers, and our partners by helping us mitigate risks, reduce costs, build brand value, and identify new market opportunities to apply our technology to address our customers' and society's most complex issues.

Network and Edge

Market and Business Overview

Overview

NEX aims to transform the world's networks and edge compute systems from fixed-function hardware to general-purpose compute, acceleration, and networking devices running cloud native software on programmable hardware. We work with partners and customers to deliver and deploy intelligent edge platforms that allow developers to achieve agility and drive automation using AI for efficient operations while securing the integrity of their data at the edge. We have a broad portfolio of hardware and software platforms, tools, and ecosystem partnerships for the rapid digital transformation happening from the cloud to the edge. We are leveraging our core strengths in compute, connectivity, software, and manufacturing at scale to grow traditional markets and to accelerate entry into emerging ones.

Market Trends and Strategy

The Internet is undergoing a shift toward a cloud-to-edge infrastructure, combining unrivaled scale and capacity in the cloud with faster response times at nearby edges. As AI is transforming and automating every industry—from factories to smart cities to hospitals—the demand for high-performance computing at the edge has expanded exponentially. Networks are moving toward software, becoming more programmable and flexible.

Our network and edge solutions aim to unleash the power of intelligent edge solutions for our customers and move the world's networks to a software infrastructure that runs on Intel technologies by providing edge-optimized, AI-enabled compute and connectivity solutions to run every workload at the edge, between the cloud and the end user, and deploying software platforms that enable developers to build, deploy, run, manage, connect, and secure distributed edge infrastructure, applications, and edge AI across several verticals, such as industrials, federal, aerospace, retail, healthcare, education, and smart cities.

Products

With a greater emphasis on systems and solutions designed to harness the growth of data processed at the edge to yield insights, our competitive landscape has shifted beyond application-specific standard product vendors to include cloud, network, and AI computing platform providers.

Today, we speed the deployment of network and edge computing solutions based on our open software frameworks, AI-enabled platform solutions, and edge and network-optimized broad silicon portfolio to address a wide range of applications across several markets.

On-Premises Edge: More than just providing silicon, we partner with companies to design and deliver solutions to help a wide range of customers transform their businesses and take advantage of the rapidly increasing number of connected and intelligent devices. We develop high-performance, AI-enabled compute platforms that solve for technology and business use cases that scale across several industries, such as retail, education, manufacturing, energy, healthcare, and medical.

We deliver edge-optimized AI-enabled platforms for edge applications based on our Intel Xeon, Intel Core, and Intel Atom® processor portfolio, which reduces operational complexity for our customers and helps our customers create, store, and process data at the edge so they can analyze it faster and act on it sooner. We also build differentiated networking offerings that keep pace with industry speeds and deliver unique features needed for the intelligent edge, such as networking offloads, time-sensitive networking, and scalable reliable transport.

Enterprise Networking: Enterprises are evolving their networks to connect new and varying environments, host services from anywhere between cloud and edge, deliver heightened service levels, and handle growing volumes of devices and data. We are leading the world's shift to run networking workloads in software and create network function virtualization to provide our customers with more efficient, cost-effective, and programmable platforms that enable secure, agile, and reliable networking solutions from edge to cloud. We work with our ecosystem partners of over 500 network builders to help enterprises optimize their networks with right-sized compute and connectivity requirements for current and future needs.

Telecommunication Networks: We lead 5G core network deployments, demonstrating that 5G base stations can be almost entirely built from software running on Intel Xeon processors with Intel® vRAN Boost. We continue to drive the transformation from fixed-function networks onto Intel Xeon Scalable processors and Intel Xeon D processors coupled with our FlexCore and FlexRAN™ software. Our customers are tier-one global communication service providers and their equipment suppliers. Our software-based cloud RAN platform is designed to allow operators to deploy the fastest cloud-native 5G infrastructure quickly and efficiently at scale to meet the needs of their end customers.

Cloud Networking: Our cloud customers require uncompromised data center network performance and reliability driven by increased networking investments to support AI cluster deployments. We address these requirements by providing our open-standards-based NICs and IPU. The IPU, a new class of product, is an open and programmable compute platform that frees up more compute cycles for customers by running infrastructure workloads in a separate, secure, and isolated set of CPU cores.

Intel Products Financial Performance¹

Dec 28, 2024				
(In Millions)	CCG	DCAI	NEX	Total
Revenue	\$ 30,290	\$ 12,817	\$ 5,842	\$ 48,949
Cost of sales	14,569	6,792	2,457	23,818
Gross margin	15,721	6,025	3,385	25,131
Operating expenses	4,801	4,687	2,454	11,942
Operating income	\$ 10,920	\$ 1,338	\$ 931	\$ 13,189
Gross margin %	52%	47%	58%	51%
Operating margin %	36%	10%	16%	27%

Dec 30, 2023				
(In Millions)	CCG	DCAI	NEX	Total
Revenue	\$ 29,258	\$ 12,635	\$ 5,774	\$ 47,667
Cost of sales	14,606	6,420	3,095	24,121
Gross margin	14,652	6,215	2,679	23,546
Operating expenses	5,139	4,595	2,475	12,209
Operating income	\$ 9,513	\$ 1,620	\$ 204	\$ 11,337
Gross margin %	50 %	49 %	46 %	49 %
Operating margin %	33 %	13 %	4 %	24 %

Dec 31, 2022				
(In Millions)	CCG	DCAI	NEX	Total
Revenue	\$ 31,773	\$ 16,856	\$ 8,409	\$ 57,038
Cost of sales	16,826	7,081	3,856	27,763
Gross margin	14,947	9,775	4,553	29,275
Operating expenses	6,740	5,577	3,021	15,338
Operating income	\$ 8,207	\$ 4,198	\$ 1,532	\$ 13,937
Gross margin %	47 %	58 %	54 %	51 %
Operating margin %	26 %	25 %	18 %	24 %

¹ Operating segment results include intersegment financial activity; refer to "Note 3: Operating Segments" for a reconciliation between our operating segment and consolidated financial results for the periods presented.

Operating Segment Revenue Summary

2024 vs. 2023

Total Intel Products revenue was \$48.9 billion in 2024, up \$1.3 billion from 2023.

- CCG revenue increased \$1.0 billion from 2023. Notebook revenue was \$19.1 billion in 2024, up \$2.1 billion from 2023. Notebook volume increased 12% from 2023, as customer inventory levels improved compared to higher levels in 2023. Notebook ASPs were roughly flat with 2023. Desktop revenue was \$9.7 billion, down \$516 million from 2023. Desktop volume decreased 5% from 2023, primarily due to lower demand compared to 2023. Desktop ASPs were roughly flat with 2023. Other CCG revenue was \$1.6 billion, down \$530 million from 2023, primarily driven by the exit of legacy businesses.
- DCAI revenue increased \$182 million from 2023, primarily driven by an increase in server revenue. Server ASPs increased 12% from 2023, primarily due to a higher mix of high core count products. Server volume decreased 10% from 2023, due to lower demand in a competitive environment and a higher mix of high core count products.
- NEX revenue increased \$68 million from 2023, primarily driven by higher Network and Edge revenue, partially offset by 5G customers tempering purchases to reduce existing inventories.

2023 vs. 2022

Total Intel Products revenue was \$47.7 billion in 2023, down \$9.4 billion from 2022.

- CCG revenue decreased \$2.5 billion from 2022. Notebook revenue was \$17.0 billion, down \$1.8 billion from 2022. Notebook volume decreased 5% from 2022, driven by lower demand across market segments, partially offset by increased volume in the second half of 2023 as customer inventory levels normalized compared to higher levels in the first half of 2023. Notebook ASPs decreased 5% from 2022 due to relative strength in the education market segment resulting in a higher mix of small core products combined with a higher mix of older generation products. Desktop revenue was \$10.2 billion, down \$495 million from 2022. Desktop volume decreased 9% from 2022, driven by lower demand across market segments, partially offset by increased volume in the second half of 2023 as customer inventory levels normalized compared to higher levels in the first half of 2023. Desktop ASPs increased 5% from 2022, due to an increased mix of product sales to the commercial and gaming market segments. Other CCG revenue was \$2.1 billion, down \$229 million from 2022, primarily driven by the continued ramp down of our legacy smartphone modem business and lower demand for our wireless and connectivity products as a result of lower notebook volumes.
- DCAI revenue decreased \$4.2 billion from 2022, driven by a decrease in server revenue. Server volume decreased 37% from 2022, due to lower demand in a softening CPU data center market. Server ASPs increased 20% from 2022, primarily due to a lower mix of hyperscale customer-related revenue and a higher mix of high core count products.
- NEX revenue decreased \$2.6 billion from 2022, as customers tempered purchases to reduce inventories and adjust to a lower demand environment across product lines.

Operating Segment Cost of Sales and Operating Expenses Summary

2024 vs. 2023

Cost of Sales

Total Intel Products cost of sales was \$23.8 billion in 2024, down \$303 million from 2023.

- CCG cost of sales decreased \$37 million from 2023, primarily driven by lower samples and lower cost of sales due to the exit of legacy businesses. These decreases were substantially offset by higher cost of sales due to higher unit cost from an increased mix of Intel 4 and Intel 7 products and higher notebook volume sold in 2024.
- DCAI cost of sales increased \$372 million from 2023, primarily driven by higher period charges due to \$922 million in Gaudi AI accelerator inventory-related charges recognized in 2024, and higher server unit cost primarily driven by an increased mix of Intel 7 products sold in 2024. These cost of sales increases were partially offset by lower period charges driven by the sell-through of previously reserved inventory and lower non-accelerator inventory reserves taken in 2024.
- NEX cost of sales decreased \$638 million from 2023, primarily driven by lower period charges from the sell-through of previously reserved inventory and lower reserves taken in 2024.

Operating Expenses

Total Intel Products operating expenses were \$11.9 billion, down \$267 million from 2023.

- CCG operating expenses decreased \$338 million from 2023, primarily driven by intersegment credits and various cost-reduction measures taken in 2024.
- DCAI operating expenses increased \$92 million from 2023, primarily driven by increased product development costs in 2024, partially offset by various cost-reduction measures taken in 2024.
- NEX operating expenses were roughly flat with 2023.

2023 vs. 2022

Cost of Sales

Total Intel Products cost of sales was \$24.1 billion in 2023, down \$3.6 billion from 2022.

- CCG cost of sales decreased \$2.2 billion from 2022, primarily driven by lower period charges from the sell-through of previously reserved inventory and lower reserves taken in 2023, and lower notebook and desktop sales volume. These decreases in cost of sales were partially offset by higher unit costs primarily from an increased mix of Intel 7 products sold in 2023.
- DCAI cost of sales decreased \$661 million from 2022, primarily driven by lower server sales volume, lower sample costs, and lower period charges from the sell-through of previously reserved inventory and lower reserves taken in 2023. These cost of sales decreases were partially offset by higher unit cost primarily from an increased mix of Intel 7 products sold in 2023.
- NEX cost of sales decreased \$761 million from 2022, driven by lower sales volume across product lines, partially offset by higher period charges driven by inventory reserves taken in 2023.

Operating Expenses

Total Intel Products operating expenses were \$12.2 billion in 2023, down \$3.1 billion from 2022, primarily driven by various cost-reduction measures across all of our Intel Products operating segments.

- CCG operating expenses decreased \$1.6 billion from 2022.
- DCAI operating expenses decreased \$982 million from 2022.
- NEX operating expenses decreased \$546 million from 2022.

Intel Foundry

Market and Business Overview

Overview

Intel Foundry, comprising technology development, manufacturing and foundry services, seeks to deliver the best systems foundry capabilities to support Intel Products and external customers. As the stewards of Moore's Law, we aim to continue to innovate and advance world-class silicon process and advanced packaging technologies. Our foundry offerings benefit from several key advantages: our robust design ecosystem with key industry partners; our systems of chips capabilities; and our secure, resilient, and sustainable supply chain. Our foundry is built on the foundation of our silicon process and advanced packaging technology offerings and enables co-optimized solutions for the AI era. We are strengthening the resilience of the global semiconductor supply chain for leading-edge and mature node semiconductor products by investing in geographically balanced and more sustainable manufacturing capacity. As a foundry for the AI era, Intel Foundry brings together these critical components to help drive the next phase of technology innovation.

Market Trends and Strategy

AI is driving transformational changes in the global market for semiconductors. AI demands an ever-increasing amount of computation performance and an ever-increasing need for power efficiency. To deliver the step function changes in performant yet efficient and cost-effective systems required to enable AI, a generational shift in computer architectures is underway, built on smaller, more efficient and performant transistors. Architectures are shifting from general monolithic silicon chips to systems of interconnected chiplets optimized for specific workloads and market segments, requiring more advanced packaging technologies to stitch together these increasingly complex designs. The global semiconductor industry and our customers are changing the way they build chips and systems while simultaneously redesigning their supply chains to be more resilient and sustainable.

Over time, the capital intensity of leading-edge semiconductor manufacturing has grown meaningfully and forced most manufacturers to give up the pursuit of Moore's Law as they lacked sufficient scale to drive a positive return on investments in the next-generation process technology. Currently, we believe we are only one of three manufacturers pursuing 2nm lithography. Leading-edge foundries seek to amortize their leading-edge investments over many years. In early years, they seek to maximize volume and pricing on leading-edge designs that benefit from the most performant transistors. In later years, when the once advanced process technology becomes a mature technology, ease of design and manufacturing cost become more paramount.

Our strategy builds on our history of developing leading-edge semiconductor technologies for our products. While we expect our manufacturing facilities to continue to mostly produce our own products for many years to come, we are aiming to become a major provider of semiconductor manufacturing solutions for third parties as well. As we pursue that strategy, the volume from our own products helps provide the significant scale required for leading-edge foundry operations and helps derisk our foundry offerings for our third-party customers. The addition of third-party customers would, on the leading edge, help provide further scale to support our foundry operations and, for process nodes that are mature, enable better monetization of our technology and manufacturing facility investments. We plan to create greater independence for our foundry operations by establishing Intel Foundry as an independent subsidiary. We expect this to provide Intel Foundry with clearer separation and independence for foundry customers and suppliers and increase our flexibility to evaluate separate sources of funding and capital structures for our foundry and product businesses.

Products, Services, and Competition

Intel Foundry combines technology, manufacturing, supply chain, and systems capabilities to enable systems to be optimized for their workloads while providing resilience and sustainability in the supply chain. Intel Foundry aims to deliver leading-edge process technology and to build out offerings of mature process nodes for third parties. Our factory network provides geographically balanced manufacturing capacity. Intel Foundry enables Intel Products and external customers to benefit from our advanced technologies, systems capabilities, and manufacturing network, and we expect to achieve volume production of products on our 2nm node, Intel 18A, in 2025.

We seek to address the transformational shift in the semiconductor industry being driven by AI and the demand for ever-increasing computation power by providing leading foundry capabilities to support Intel Products and external customers, delivered from a resilient, secure, and more sustainable supply chain. Intel Foundry's offerings are foundational and consist of advanced process technologies enabled by an ecosystem of electronic design automation tools, intellectual property, and design services from vendors used by our external customers. This ecosystem enables external customers to design with Intel technologies as they would with other foundries. The systems of chips capabilities include architecture, advanced packaging technologies, software, and services to accelerate time to market, and driving standards to improve system performance and power consumption.

Intel Foundry's process technologies available to external customers are expected to include our upcoming Intel 18A process featuring RibbonFET (gate-all-around) and PowerVia (back-side power delivery) as expected industry firsts; our new Intel 3 process using EUV lithography; our established Intel 7 and Intel 16 process technologies; and a new 12nm foundry process technology we are developing in collaboration with United Microelectronics Corporation (UMC). We announced an extension to our leading-edge roadmap beyond Intel 18A with the introduction of Intel 14A. Intel Foundry's advanced semiconductor assembly and test offerings include families of advanced technologies for packaging single chips or combining multiple chips together in a package, adjacent to each other, stacked on top of each other, or through a combination thereof. In addition to our core packaging technologies, we have differentiated capabilities to design and produce complex packaged parts with optimal performance, power, and cost at high yield. We continue to drive the technologies, capabilities, and standards needed to optimize systems of chips, including the Universal Chiplet Interconnect Express* standard for communication between chips in a system, which we demonstrated in silicon in 2023. We aim to accelerate our customers' designs by providing advanced technologies, services, and systems software that leverage Intel's deep knowledge as a systems company.

The competitors to Intel Foundry are primarily semiconductor foundries that focus on delivering wafers and packaging technologies from fabrication plants based primarily in Asia, and include TSMC, Samsung, Global Foundries, UMC, and Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation (SMIC). We compete with TSMC and Samsung in the advanced process technology marketplace.

Intel Foundry Financial Performance¹

Years Ended (\$ In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Revenue	\$ 17,543	\$ 18,910	\$ 27,491
Cost of sales	25,596	21,471	28,052
Gross loss	(8,053)	(2,561)	(561)
Operating expenses	5,355	4,394	4,608
Operating loss	\$ (13,408)	\$ (6,955)	\$ (5,169)
Gross loss %	(46)%	(14)%	(2)%
Operating loss %	(76)%	(37)%	(19)%

¹ Operating segment results include intersegment financial activity; refer to "Note 3: Operating Segments" for a reconciliation between our operating segment and consolidated financial results for the periods presented.

Operating Segment Revenue Summary

2024 vs. 2023

Revenue was \$17.5 billion, down \$1.4 billion from 2023. Intersegment revenue was \$17.2 billion, down \$799 million from 2023, driven primarily by lower intersegment ASPs, lower back-end services revenue, and higher intersegment credits. These intersegment decreases were partially offset by higher wafer volume primarily from Intel 3, Intel 4, and Intel 7 products. External revenue was \$385 million, down \$568 million from 2023, driven primarily by lower traditional packaging services and lower equipment sales.

2023 vs. 2022

Revenue was \$18.9 billion, down \$8.6 billion from 2022. Intersegment revenue was \$18.0 billion, down \$9.1 billion from 2022, driven primarily by lower intersegment volume. External revenue was \$953 million, up \$479 million from 2022, driven primarily by higher traditional packaging services revenue.

Operating Segment Cost of Sales and Operating Expenses Summary

2024 vs. 2023

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales was \$25.6 billion in 2024, up \$4.1 billion from 2023, primarily driven by higher period charges related to non-cash impairments and accelerated depreciation of \$3.3 billion for certain manufacturing assets, a substantial majority of which related to our Intel 7 process node; higher intersegment cost of goods sold of \$1.3 billion primarily driven by higher sales volume and higher costs from the ramp of advanced technologies; and higher period charges primarily related to factory start-up costs. These cost of sales increases in 2024 were partially offset by certain other lower period expenses, primarily related to reduced excess capacity charges in 2024, lower intersegment inventory reserves taken in 2024, and a 2024 benefit recognized under the CHIPS Act.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were \$5.4 billion, up \$961 million from 2023, primarily driven by increased investments in process technology.

2023 vs. 2022

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales was \$21.5 billion in 2023, down \$6.6 billion from 2022, substantially driven by lower intersegment cost of goods sold of \$6.7 billion from lower sales volume and a decrease in factory start-up costs. These cost of sales decreases were partially offset by \$695 million of higher period charges in 2023, primarily related to excess capacity charges and higher intersegment inventory reserves taken in 2023.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were \$4.4 billion, down \$214 million from 2022, driven by various cost-reduction measures.

All Other

Our "all other" category includes the results of operations from other non-reportable segments not otherwise presented, including our Altera and Mobileye businesses, start-up businesses that support our initiatives, and historical results of operations from divested businesses. Altera offers programmable semiconductors, primarily FPGAs, and related products, for a broad range of applications across our embedded, communications, and cloud and enterprise market segments. We previously announced the organization of Altera as a standalone business. We are pursuing monetization opportunities with Altera and remain focused on selling a stake in the business on its path to a potential IPO in the coming years. Mobileye is a global leader in driving assistance and self-driving solutions, with a product portfolio designed to encompass the entire stack required for assisted and autonomous driving, including compute platforms, computer vision, and machine learning-based perception, mapping and localization, driving policy, and active sensors in development.

All Other Financial Performance¹

Years Ended (\$ In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Revenue	\$ 3,824	\$ 5,608	\$ 5,530
Cost of sales	1,831	2,475	2,425
Gross margin	1,993	3,133	3,105
Operating expenses	2,077	2,054	1,931
Operating income (loss)	\$ (84)	\$ 1,079	\$ 1,174
Gross margin %	52 %	56 %	56 %
Operating margin (loss) %	(2)%	19 %	21 %

¹ Operating segment results include intersegment financial activity; refer to "Note 3: Operating Segments" for a reconciliation between our operating segment and consolidated financial results for the periods presented.

Operating Segments Revenue Summary

2024 vs. 2023

All other revenue was \$3.8 billion, down \$1.8 billion from 2023. Altera revenue was \$1.5 billion, down \$1.3 billion from 2023 as customers tempered purchases to reduce existing inventories across all product lines. Mobileye revenue was \$1.7 billion, down \$425 million from 2023 as customers tempered purchases to reduce existing inventories of EyeQ products.

2023 vs. 2022

All other revenue was \$5.6 billion, up \$78 million from 2022. Altera revenue was \$2.9 billion, up \$314 million from 2022, driven by improved external supply, which enabled the fulfillment of customer backlog. Mobileye revenue was \$2.1 billion, up \$210 million from 2022, due to higher demand for EyeQ products. These 2023 increases were partially offset by a decrease in revenue from our remaining non-reportable segments and start-up businesses.

Operating Segments Cost of Sales and Operating Expenses Summary

2024 vs. 2023

Cost of Sales

Total all other cost of sales was \$1.8 billion, down \$644 million from 2023 primarily driven by lower 2024 revenue from Altera and Mobileye.

Operating Expenses

All other operating expenses were \$2.1 billion, roughly flat with 2023.

2023 vs. 2022

Cost of Sales

All other cost of sales was \$2.5 billion, up \$50 million from 2022 primarily driven by higher 2023 revenue from Altera and Mobileye.

Operating Expenses

All other operating expenses were \$2.1 billion, up \$123 million from 2022 primarily driven by higher Mobileye research and development expenditures and operating costs from our remaining non-reportable segments and start-up businesses.

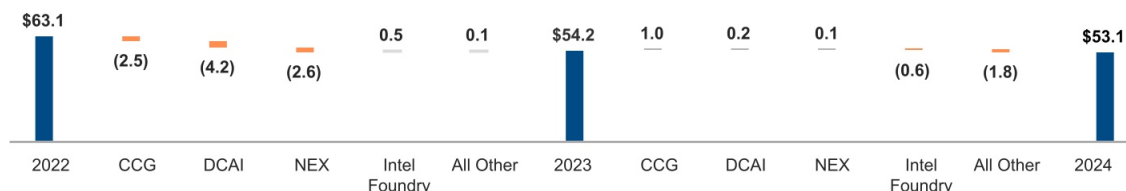
Consolidated Results of Operations

Years Ended (In Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)	December 28, 2024		December 30, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue
Net revenue	\$ 53,101	100.0 %	\$ 54,228	100.0 %	\$ 63,054	100.0 %
Cost of sales	35,756	67.3 %	32,517	60.0 %	36,188	57.4 %
Gross margin	17,345	32.7 %	21,711	40.0 %	26,866	42.6 %
Research and development	16,546	31.2 %	16,046	29.6 %	17,528	27.8 %
Marketing, general, and administrative	5,507	10.4 %	5,634	10.4 %	7,002	11.1 %
Restructuring and other charges	6,970	13.1 %	(62)	(0.1)%	2	— %
Operating income (loss)	(11,678)	(22.0)%	93	0.2 %	2,334	3.7 %
Gains (losses) on equity investments, net	242	0.5 %	40	0.1 %	4,268	6.8 %
Interest and other, net	226	0.4 %	629	1.2 %	1,166	1.8 %
Income (loss) before taxes	(11,210)	(21.1)%	762	1.4 %	7,768	12.3 %
Provision for (benefit from) taxes	8,023	15.1 %	(913)	(1.7)%	(249)	(0.4)%
Net income (loss)	(19,233)	(36.2)%	1,675	3.1 %	8,017	12.7 %
Less: net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(477)	(0.9)%	(14)	— %	3	— %
Net income (loss) attributable to Intel	\$ (18,756)	(35.3)%	\$ 1,689	3.1 %	\$ 8,014	12.7 %
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to Intel—diluted	\$ (4.38)		\$ 0.40		\$ 1.94	

The following discussion includes the 2024, 2023, and 2022 consolidated financial results and related discussion of our consolidated results of operations for 2024 relative to 2023. A discussion regarding our consolidated results of operations for 2023 relative to 2022 is included in our 2023 Form 10-K. Our consolidated results exclude all intersegment transactions.

Consolidated Revenue

Consolidated Revenue Walk \$B¹



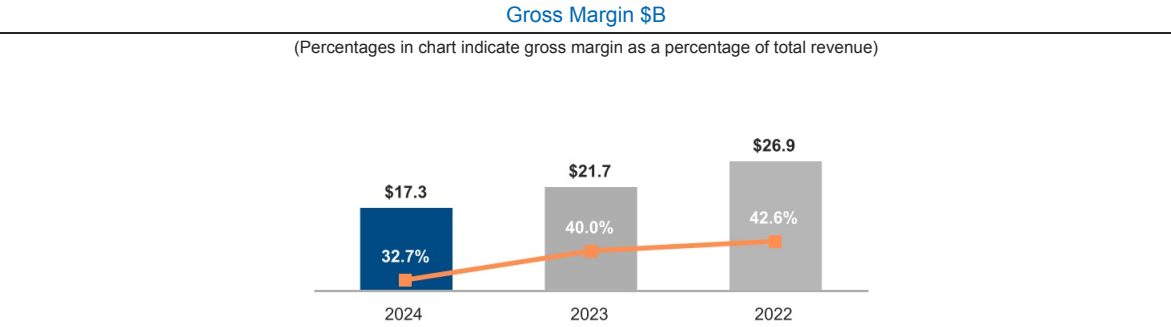
2024 vs. 2023

2024 revenue was \$53.1 billion, down \$1.1 billion, or 2%, from 2023 due to lower all other revenue and lower Intel Foundry revenue, partially offset by higher Intel Products revenue. All other revenue decreased 32% from 2023, driven by lower Altera revenue due to customers tempering purchases to reduce existing inventories across all product lines and lower Mobileye revenue as customers tempered purchases to reduce existing inventories of EyeQ products. Intel Foundry external revenue decreased 60% from 2023 due to lower traditional packaging services and lower equipment sales. Intel Products revenue increased 3% from 2023 due primarily to higher CCG and DCAI revenue. CCG revenue increased 4% from 2023 primarily due to higher notebook volume compared to 2023 and was partially offset by lower other CCG revenue, which decreased from 2023 due to the exit of legacy businesses, and lower desktop revenue, which decreased on lower demand compared to 2023. DCAI revenue increased 1% from 2023 driven by higher server revenue primarily from high core count products, which increased ASPs and lowered volume compared to 2023.

¹ Excludes intersegment revenue; totals may not sum due to rounding

Consolidated Gross Margin

We derived a majority of our consolidated gross margin in 2024, and 2023 from our Intel Products business sales through our CCG, DCAI, and NEX operating segments.



2024 vs. 2023

Our consolidated gross margin in 2024 decreased by \$4.4 billion, or 20%, compared to 2023 due primarily to higher 2024 impairment charges and accelerated depreciation. During Q3 2024, we concluded that our manufacturing asset portfolio, primarily for our Intel 7 process node, exceeded manufacturing capacity requirements. Upon completing an asset re-use assessment, we impaired certain construction-in-progress assets and accelerated depreciation for certain in-use manufacturing assets that resulted in \$3.3 billion of charges in 2024. Our 2024 gross margin also decreased due to lower revenue, higher unit cost primarily from an increased mix of Intel 4 and Intel 7 products, higher period charges due to \$922 million in Gaudi AI accelerator inventory-related charges recognized in 2024, and higher factory start-up costs. These 2024 unfavorable gross margin impacts were partially offset by certain favorable gross margin movements in 2024, including lower period charges driven by the sell-through of previously reserved inventory and lower non-accelerator reserves taken, lower period charges related to excess capacity charges, and a benefit recognized for government incentives received under the CHIPS Act.

We are making capital investments in furtherance of our strategy. As of December 28, 2024, our capital investments classified as construction in progress totaled \$50.4 billion (\$43.4 billion as of December 30, 2023). These assets have not yet been placed into service and have not yet begun depreciating. As these construction-in-progress assets are placed into service, we expect to incur depreciation expense that impacts future production costs and, ultimately, cost of sales. To the extent we are unable to grow our revenues to offset these production costs, our gross margin and operating income will be unfavorably affected. Additionally, we could incur asset impairments on property, plant, and equipment assets if our strategy is not successful.

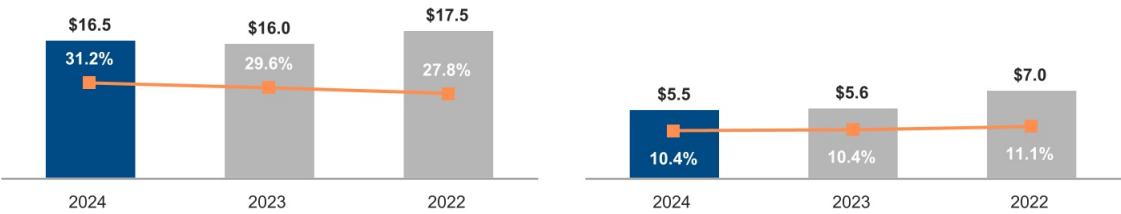
Operating Expenses

Total R&D and MG&A expenses for 2024 were \$22.1 billion, up 2% compared to 2023. These expenses represent 41.5% of revenue for 2024 and 40.0% of revenue for 2023. In support of our strategy, we continue to make significant investments to accelerate our process technology roadmap. As a result of our 2024 Restructuring Plan and related cost-reduction measures, we expect a decrease in total R&D and MG&A expenses in future periods as we focus investments in R&D and create capacity for sustained investment in technology and manufacturing.

Research and Development \$B

Marketing, General, and Administrative \$B

(Percentages indicate expenses as a percentage of total revenue)



Research and Development

2024 vs. 2023

R&D increased by \$500 million, or 3%, primarily driven by investments in our process technology and products, and higher share-based compensation, partially offset by lower incentive-based compensation and the effects of various cost-reduction measures.

Marketing, General, and Administrative

2024 vs. 2023

MG&A decreased by \$127 million, or 2%, primarily driven by lower incentive-based compensation, share-based compensation, and the effects of various cost-reduction measures, partially offset by higher corporate spending to drive business transformation.

Restructuring and Other Charges

Years Ended (In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Employee severance and benefit arrangements	\$ 2,481	\$ 222	\$ 1,038
Litigation charges and other	858	(329)	(1,187)
Asset impairment charges	3,631	45	151
Total restructuring and other charges	\$ 6,970	\$ (62)	\$ 2

In Q3 2024, the 2024 Restructuring Plan was announced, subsequently approved and committed to by our management team, and initiated to implement cost-reduction measures, including reductions in employee headcount, other operating expenditures, and capital expenditures (see "Note 7: Restructuring and Other Charges" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). We expect that our 2024 Restructuring Plan, in conjunction with other initiatives, will reduce our cost structure while we continue our investments to develop, manufacture, market, sell, and deliver product and process initiatives in furtherance of our strategy. We expect actions pursuant to the 2024 Restructuring Plan to be substantially completed by the fourth quarter of 2025, which is subject to change. Any changes to the estimates or timing will be reflected in our results of operations.

Employee severance and benefit arrangements includes net charges relating to the 2024 Restructuring Plan of \$2.2 billion in 2024. Charges relating to other actions taken to streamline operations and to reduce costs were \$294 million in 2024. The charges in 2023 and 2022 primarily related to the 2022 Restructuring Program, which was approved to rebalance our workforce and operations in alignment with our strategy and was completed in Q1 2024. The 2022 Restructuring Program, in conjunction with other initiatives, reduced our cost structure and allowed us to reinvest certain of these cost savings in resources and capacity to develop, manufacture, market, sell, and deliver our products in furtherance of our strategy.

Litigation charges and other includes a charge of \$780 million that we recorded in 2024 arising out of the R2 litigation. In 2023, a \$1.2 billion benefit was recorded due to the reduction in the previously accrued charge as a result of developments in the VLSI litigation. 2023 charges also included a \$401 million charge for an EC-imposed fine and a \$353 million termination fee in connection with our inability to timely obtain required regulatory approvals needed to acquire Tower Semiconductor Ltd. Refer to "Note 19: Commitments and Contingencies" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information about litigation related items.

Asset impairment charges in 2024 includes non-cash charges associated with the 2024 Restructuring Plan, including \$442 million of non-cash impairments of construction-in-progress assets associated with our decision to exit and outsource manufacturing capabilities for certain internal test hardware; and \$103 million of non-cash impairments of operating leased assets and related leasehold improvements resulting from real estate consolidations and exits. Real estate consolidations and exits did not significantly change our operating lease liabilities and may result in future cash outlays for facility restoration or the relocation of operations. In addition, we incurred non-cash impairments relating to goodwill and acquired intangible assets of \$3.1 billion in 2024. Refer to "Note 11: Goodwill" and "Note 7: Restructuring and Other Charges" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information about these items.

Gains (Losses) on Equity Investments and Interest and Other, Net

Years Ended (In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Unrealized gains (losses) on marketable equity investments	\$ (218)	\$ (99)	\$ (829)
Unrealized gains (losses) on non-marketable equity investments ¹	92	17	299
Impairment charges	(347)	(214)	(190)
Unrealized gains (losses) on equity investments, net	(473)	(296)	(720)
Realized gains (losses) on sales of equity investments, net	715	336	4,988
Gains (losses) on equity investments, net	242	40	4,268
Interest and other, net	\$ 226	\$ 629	\$ 1,166

¹ Unrealized gains (losses) on non-marketable investments includes observable price adjustments and our share of equity method investee gains (losses) and certain distributions.

Gains (Losses) on Equity Investments, Net

In 2024, we recognized net gains on equity investments of \$242 million primarily due to \$460 million of net gains related to our marketable equity investment portfolio, the majority of which related to the sale of our interest in Astera Labs and is within *realized gains (losses) on sales of equity investments, net*.

In 2023, we recognized net gains on equity investments of \$40 million primarily due to \$213 million of net gains related to our marketable equity investment portfolio, substantially all of which is within *realized gains (losses) on sales of equity investments, net*.

Interest and Other, Net

In 2024, *interest and other, net* decreased primarily due to higher interest expense due to higher 2024 average borrowings and lower *other, net*. Included in *other, net* in 2024 is a loss of \$755 million from the change in fair value of a non-designated derivative related to our assessed probability of paying construction-related liquidated damages to Apollo, our Ireland SCIP partner. In 2024, we also received and recognized \$560 million as a benefit to *other, net* for interest in relation to the European Commission competition matter for which we recorded and paid a ruling amount to the European Commission in 2009 and that we were successful at challenging and overturning with the ruling amount refunded to us in 2022.

Provision for (Benefit from) Taxes

Years Ended (\$ In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Income (loss) before taxes	\$ (11,210)	\$ 762	\$ 7,768
Provision for (benefit from) taxes	\$ 8,023	\$ (913)	\$ (249)
Effective tax rate	71.6 %	(119.8)%	(3.2)%

Our effective tax rate increased in 2024 compared to 2023, primarily driven by the effects associated with the establishment of a valuation allowance against our US federal deferred tax assets in 2024. We assess the recoverability of our deferred tax assets quarterly, weighing available positive and negative evidence. As a result of our assessment in the third quarter of 2024, we determined it was more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be recoverable based upon our three-year cumulative historical loss position as of the third quarter of 2024, largely resulting from the asset impairment and restructuring and other charges incurred during the third quarter of 2024. Additionally, our 2024 provision for taxes and 2023 benefit from taxes included R&D tax credits, which provide a tax benefit based on our eligible R&D spending and are not dependent on lower income before taxes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We believe we have sufficient sources of funding to meet our business requirements for the next 12 months and in the longer term. Cash generated by operations, and *total cash and short-term investments* as shown in the table below, are our primary sources of liquidity for funding our strategic business requirements. These sources are further supplemented by our committed credit facilities and other borrowing capacity and certain other Smart Capital initiatives that we have undertaken, including our Ireland SCIP transaction that closed in the second quarter of 2024 that resulted in \$11.0 billion of net cash inflows to us (see "Note 4: Non-Controlling Interests" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). Our short-term funding requirements include capital expenditures for worldwide manufacturing and assembly and test, including investments in our process technology roadmap; investments in our product roadmap; working capital requirements, including cash outlays associated with the 2024 Restructuring Plan; partner distributions to our non-controlling interest holders; and strategic investments. We expect reductions in operating expenditures, capital expenditures, and cost of sales after implementing our 2024 Restructuring Plan and related cost-reduction measures, including reductions in headcount, which are designed to enable further operational efficiency and agility and create capacity for sustained investment in technology and manufacturing competitiveness. Our long-term funding requirements incrementally contemplate investments in significant manufacturing expansion plans and investments to accelerate our process technology. These plans include expanding existing operations in Arizona, New Mexico, and Oregon, and investing in a new leading-edge manufacturing facility in Ohio. They may also include longer-term projects, certain of which we have currently put on hold or slowed the completion of, including a new leading-edge manufacturing facility, a new assembly and test facility, and a new advanced packaging facility, among others.

We entered into government incentive arrangements with the US federal government pursuant to the CHIPS Act. In September 2024, we were awarded up to \$3.0 billion in direct funding for the Secure Enclave program to expand the trusted manufacturing of leading-edge semiconductors for the US government. In November 2024, we signed a Direct Funding Agreement with the US Department of Commerce for the award of \$7.9 billion in government incentives pursuant to the CHIPS Act, and we received \$1.1 billion of cash in 2024 and have received an additional \$1.1 billion of cash in 2025. We expect to continue to benefit from government incentives, though recent US government actions create uncertainty as to the receipt of awards under our existing CHIPS Act agreements and the potential for future awards in the US. These incentives typically require that we make significant capital investments in new facilities or expand existing facilities and our related workforce. To the extent we delay or cancel any such projects or otherwise are unable or fail to comply with the terms of the agreements, there may be a delay in our receipt of, or we may forfeit or be required to repay, the associated government incentives.

We expect to adjust the cadence of our investments based on the execution of our roadmap and changing business conditions. As of December 28, 2024, we had commitments for capital expenditures of \$14.0 billion for 2025 and had \$6.0 billion in capital expenditures committed in the long term. As of December 28, 2024, other purchase obligations and commitments in 2025 under our binding commitments for purchases of goods and services were \$2.1 billion, with an additional \$4.9 billion committed in the long term.

We have additional obligations as part of our ordinary course of business, beyond those committed for capital expenditures and other purchase obligations and commitments for purchases of goods and services. For example, see: "Note 4: Non-Controlling Interests" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information about our SCIP arrangements and variable distribution payments that we expect to make to our co-investment partners, including liquidated damage provisions should we fail to meet certain construction milestones or operational metrics; "Note 19: Commitments and Contingencies" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information about our lease obligations, which include supply agreements structured as leases; "Note 8: Income Taxes" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information about our tax obligations, including impacts from Tax Reform enacted in 2017 for the one-time transition tax on previously untaxed foreign earnings; and "Note 13: Borrowings" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information about our debt obligations. The expected timing of payments of our obligations is estimated based on current information. Timing of payments and actual amounts paid may be different, depending on the timing of receipt of goods or services, or changes to agreed-upon amounts for some obligations. In addition, some of our purchasing requirements are not current obligations and are therefore not included in the amounts above. For example, some of these requirements are not handled through binding contracts or are fulfilled by vendors on a purchase order basis within short time horizons.

When assessing our current sources of liquidity, we include our total cash and short-term investments as follows:

(In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,249	\$ 7,079
Short-term investments	13,813	17,955
Total cash and short-term investments	\$ 22,062	\$ 25,034
Total debt	\$ 50,011	\$ 49,266

We suspended the declaration of quarterly dividends starting with Q4 2024. We are prohibited under our commercial CHIPS Act agreement from paying dividends for the next two years and are subject to limitations on the payment of dividends for the three years thereafter. Further, we do not expect to pay dividends until our cash flows improve as we focus on the critical investments needed to execute our business strategy and create long-term value.

During 2024, we issued a total of \$2.6 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes and remarketed \$438 million aggregate principal amount of other bonds for general corporate purposes, including, but not limited to, refinancing of outstanding debt and funding for working capital and capital expenditures. During 2024, we also expanded both our 5-year \$5.0 billion revolving credit facility agreement and our 364-day \$5.0 billion credit facility agreement, to \$7.0 billion and \$8.0 billion, respectively, and the maturity dates were extended to February 2029 and January 2025, respectively. In January 2025, we amended our 364-day \$8.0 billion credit facility agreement to \$5.0 billion, and the maturity date was extended by one year to January 2026. We have other potential sources of liquidity, including our commercial paper program and our automatic shelf registration statement on file with the SEC, pursuant to which we may offer an unspecified amount of debt, equity, and other securities. Under our commercial paper program, we have an ongoing authorization from our Board of Directors to borrow up to \$10.0 billion. As of December 28, 2024, we had no commercial paper obligations outstanding and no outstanding borrowings on the revolving credit facilities. See "Note 13: Borrowings" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Our total cash and investments and related cash flows may be affected by certain discretionary actions we may take with customers and suppliers to accelerate or delay certain cash receipts or payments to manage liquidity, among other factors, for our strategic business requirements. In 2024, these actions included, among others, negotiating with suppliers to optimize our payment terms and conditions, adjusting the amounts and timing of cash flows associated with customer sales programs and collections, managing inventory levels and purchasing practices, and selling certain of our accounts receivable on a non-recourse basis to third-party financial institutions. While such actions have benefited, and may further benefit, cash flow in the near term, we may experience a corresponding detriment to cash flow in future periods as these actions cease or as the impacts of these actions reverse or normalize.

We maintain a diverse investment portfolio that we continually analyze based on issuer, industry, and country. Substantially all of our investments in debt instruments were in investment-grade securities in 2024.

Cash flows from operating, investing, and financing activities were as follows:

Years Ended (In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ 8,288	\$ 11,471	\$ 15,433
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(18,256)	(24,041)	(10,231)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	11,138	8,505	1,115
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,170	\$ (4,065)	\$ 6,317

Operating Activities

Operating cash flows consist of net income (loss) adjusted for certain non-cash items and changes in certain assets and liabilities.

Cash provided by operations in 2024 was lower compared to 2023 by \$3.2 billion as we incurred a net loss in 2024 that was fully offset by a higher amount of favorable operating cash flow adjustments for non-cash items like depreciation, share-based compensation, and restructuring and other expenses, compared to net income in 2023 with lower favorable operating cash flow adjustments.

Investing Activities

Investing cash flows consist primarily of capital expenditures; investment purchases, sales, maturities, and disposals; proceeds from capital-related government incentives; and proceeds from divestitures and cash used for acquisitions. Our investing capital expenditures were \$23.9 billion in 2024 (\$25.8 billion in 2023 and \$24.8 billion in 2022).

The decrease in cash used for investing activities in 2024 compared to 2023 was primarily due to lower purchases of short-term investments, lower capital expenditures, higher proceeds from capital-related government incentives, and higher sales of equity investments. These 2024 cash favorable activities were partially offset by lower maturities and sales of short-term investments and higher 2024 cash used in other investing activities.

Financing Activities

Financing cash flows consist primarily of proceeds from strategic initiatives, including partner contributions and equity-related issuances, issuance and repayment of short-term and long-term debt, financing for capital expenditures with non-standard payment terms, and payment of dividends to stockholders.

The increase in cash provided by financing activities in 2024 compared to 2023 was primarily due to higher SCIP partner contributions, reduced dividend payments, and other cash favorable financing activities in 2024. These 2024 cash favorable financing activities were partially offset by lower proceeds from debt issuances, net of repayments; the absence of proceeds from sales of subsidiary shares; and higher financing for capital expenditures with non-standard payment terms in 2024.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The methods, assumptions, and estimates that we use in applying our accounting policies may require us to apply judgments regarding matters that are inherently uncertain. We consider an accounting policy to be a critical estimate if: (1) we must make assumptions that are uncertain when the judgment is made, and (2) changes in the estimate assumptions, or selection of a different estimate methodology, could have a significant impact on our financial position and the results that we report in our Consolidated Financial Statements. While we believe that our estimates, assumptions, and judgments are reasonable, they are based on information available when the estimate was made.

Refer to "Note 2: Accounting Policies" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on our critical accounting estimates, which are as follows, as well as our significant accounting policies:

- **Inventories**—the transition of manufacturing costs to inventory, net of factory excess capacity charges. Inventory reflected at the lower of cost or net realizable value considering forecasted future demand and market conditions;
- **Long-lived assets**—the valuation methods and assumptions used in assessing the impairment and evaluation of useful lives of property, plant, and equipment; identified intangibles; and impairment of goodwill, including the determination of asset groupings and the identification and allocation of goodwill to reporting units; and
- **Loss contingencies**—the estimation of when a loss is probable and reasonably estimable.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In addition to disclosing financial results in accordance with US GAAP, this document references adjusted free cash flow, a non-GAAP financial measure. This measure is used by management when assessing our sources of liquidity, capital resources, and quality of earnings and provides an additional means to evaluate the cash flow trends of our business. Adjusted free cash flow is operating cash flow adjusted for (1) additions to property, plant, and equipment, net of proceeds from capital-related government incentives and net partner contributions, (2) payments on finance leases, and (3) proceeds from the McAfee equity sale in 2022.

This non-GAAP financial measure should not be considered a substitute for, or superior to, financial measures calculated in accordance with US GAAP, and the financial results calculated in accordance with US GAAP and reconciliations from these results should be carefully evaluated.

Following is the reconciliation of our most comparable US GAAP measure to our non-GAAP measure presented:

Years Ended (In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022	Dec 25, 2021	Dec 26, 2020
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ 8,288	\$ 11,471	\$ 15,433	\$ 29,456	\$ 35,864
Net purchase of property, plant, and equipment	(10,515)	(23,228)	(23,724)	(18,567)	(14,086)
Payments on finance leases	(1)	(96)	(345)	—	—
Sale of equity investment	—	—	4,561	—	—
Adjusted free cash flow	\$ (2,228)	\$ (11,853)	\$ (4,075)	\$ 10,889	\$ 21,778
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	\$ (18,256)	\$ (24,041)	\$ (10,231)	\$ (24,283)	\$ (21,351)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	\$ 11,138	\$ 8,505	\$ 1,115	\$ (6,211)	\$ (12,842)

Risk Factors and Other Key Information

Risk Factors

The following summarizes the material factors that make an investment in our securities speculative or risky. When any one or more of the following risks materialize from time to time, our business, reputation, financial condition, cash flows, and results of operations can be materially and adversely affected, and the trading price of our common stock could decline. These risk factors do not identify all risks that we face; our operations can also be affected by factors that are not presently known to us or that we currently consider to be immaterial to our operations, or by various risks that are generally applicable to most companies. Due to risks and uncertainties, known and unknown, our past financial results may not be a reliable indicator of future performance, and historical trends should not be used to anticipate results or trends in future periods. Some of the factors, events, and contingencies discussed below may have occurred in the past, and the disclosures below are not representations as to whether or not the factors, events, or contingencies have occurred in the past, but are provided because future occurrences of such factors, events, or contingencies could have a material adverse effect on our business. Refer also to the other information set forth in this Form 10-K, including in the MD&A and Financial Statements and Supplemental Details sections.

We are in a highly competitive and rapidly changing industry.

The industry in which we operate is highly competitive and subject to rapid technological, geopolitical, and market developments; changes in industry standards; changes in customer and end-user needs, expectations, and preferences; and frequent product introductions and improvements. When we do not anticipate or respond to these developments, our competitive position can weaken, and our products or technologies can become uncompetitive or obsolete. Our competitive environment has intensified in recent years, and we expect it to continue to do so in the future, including as a result of the proliferation of AI and high demand for AI-related products and services. If we are not able to compete effectively, or if our foundry strategy is unsuccessful, our financial results will be adversely affected, including through reduced revenue and gross margin, and we may be required to accelerate the write-down of the value of certain assets.

We face intense competition across our product portfolio. Our competitors include companies offering platform products, such as AMD and Qualcomm; accelerator products such as GPUs, including those offered by NVIDIA; other accelerator products such as ASICs, application-specific standard products, and FPGAs; memory and storage products; connectivity and networking products; and other semiconductor products. Some of these competitors have developed or utilize competing computing architectures and platforms, such as the ARM architecture, and these architectures and platforms can produce beneficial network effects for competitors when an ecosystem of customers and application developers for such architectures and platforms grows at scale. For example, ARM-based products and the ARM ecosystem have seen increased development and adoption in recent years. We also compete with internally developed semiconductors from OEMs, cloud service providers, and others, some of whom are customers. Some of these customers vertically integrate their own semiconductor designs with their software assets and/or customize their designs for specific computing workloads. For example, in 2020, Apple introduced PC products utilizing its own internally developed ARM-based semiconductor designs in place of our client CPUs, and we face increasing competition from Apple's products and ecosystem.

Most of our competitors rely on third-party foundries, such as TSMC or Samsung, for the manufacture and assembly and test of their semiconductor components and products. Manufacturing process and assembly and test improvements introduced by such foundries have contributed, and may continue to contribute, to increasingly competitive offerings by our competitors. Our process technology roadmap to regain transistor performance and power performance competitiveness is subject to a number of risks, and we could fail to realize our goals, including due to changes in competitor technology roadmaps, changes affecting our projections regarding our technology or competing technology, and the risks described in the risk factor "The development and implementation of new semiconductor products and manufacturing technologies are subject to many risks and uncertainties." As an integrated device manufacturer, we have higher capital expenditures and R&D spending than many of our fabless competitors due to the high ongoing investments required to maintain leading-edge process technology and manufacturing capacity. We also face new sources of competition as a result of changes in industry participants through, for example, acquisitions or business collaborations, as well as new entrants, including in China, which could have a significant impact on our competitive position. For example, we could face increased competition as a result of China's programs to promote a domestic semiconductor industry and supply chains.

Our products compete based on a number of factors, including performance, energy efficiency, ease-of-integration, ease-of-use, innovative design, features, workload optimization, price, quality, reliability, security, software ecosystem and developer support, time-to-market, reliable product roadmap execution, brand recognition, customer support and customization, and availability. The importance of these factors varies by product and market segment. To the extent our products do not meet our customers' requirements across these factors in an increasingly competitive landscape, our business and results of operations can be harmed. For example, we have lost market share in recent years as competitors have introduced highly competitive data center and client platform products. Our data center business has been further negatively impacted by the shift of customer spend toward GPUs in the past few years. Additionally, to the extent we rely upon third party foundries for our products, our margins may be negatively impacted, as has been the case with the Intel Core Ultra 200V series processors launched in September 2024.

We have limited experience in the highly competitive and capital-intensive third-party foundry business. As we pursue our strategy to establish Intel Foundry as a major provider of foundry capacity to manufacture semiconductors for others, we will face intense competition from well-established competitors such as TSMC, Samsung, Global Foundries (GF), United Microelectronics Corporation (UMC), and Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation (SMIC). To succeed, we will need to compete effectively across factors such as availability and time-to-market of manufacturing technology; advances in manufacturing processes in areas such as performance, performance per watt, and density; multi-chip packaging; system integration; manufacturing capacity; price; margin; ease of use; quality; yields; customer satisfaction; and ecosystem support. Building and maintaining a competitive foundry business requires significant

ongoing investments to maintain leading-edge process technology and manufacturing capacity, which investments in many instances must be made ahead of customer commitments and may not be recouped. As we have reassessed demand and our "shell ahead" status and our financial results in the last few years have constrained our ability to make capital investments, we have delayed manufacturing facility construction or expansion projects in Ohio, Germany, Poland, Malaysia, and Israel, and we may have additional project delays or project cancellations in the future. Moreover, many of the largest potential foundry customers are fabless semiconductor companies whose products compete with our own. As a result, our strategy requires us to overcome customer concerns regarding protection of confidentiality information, intellectual property, and foundry capacity, among other competitive concerns, to attract and retain such customers. Our limited third-party foundry experience also means we must continue to hire and retain talented employees with relevant foundry experience with respect to both leading-edge and legacy nodes. Our efforts may be hindered by the higher costs of, regulatory and environmental restrictions imposed upon, and time it takes to build fabrication and assembly and test facilities in the jurisdictions in which we operate and plan to build new or upgrade existing foundry facilities as compared to the jurisdictions in which our competitors predominantly operate their foundry facilities. Our construction projects to expand capacity require available sources of labor, materials, and equipment. Increasing demand for such sources, including from other foundries; supply constraints, labor shortages, and other adverse market conditions; issues with permits or approvals; on-site incidents; and other construction issues arise from time to time and can result in significant delays and increased costs for our projects, as well as legal and reputational harm. These significant hurdles to our foundry strategy make it highly risky and our success highly uncertain.

We are making significant, long-term and inherently risky investments in R&D and manufacturing facilities that may not realize a favorable return.

To compete successfully, we must maintain an effective R&D program, develop new products and manufacturing processes, improve our products and processes, and make significant capital investments in new and existing manufacturing facilities, all ahead of competitors and market demand. The R&D efforts and capital investments we require are intensive as we compete across both product and process technologies and we may not have the ability to fund such investments at the level needed to be competitive. We incurred R&D expenses of \$16.5 billion in 2024, \$16.0 billion in 2023 and \$17.5 billion in 2022. We are focusing our R&D efforts across several key areas, including process and packaging technology, our xPU products and features, AI, and software. These include ambitious initiatives, such as our efforts to introduce five new manufacturing process technologies, or nodes, in four years and our unified oneAPI portfolio of developer tools. Our investments are typically long-term and, even where successful, often do not contribute to our operating results for a number of years. We cannot guarantee that our efforts will deliver the benefits we anticipate, including as a result of our new products or technologies falling short of expectations or the offerings of competitors. For example, we previously experienced significant delays in the implementation of our 10nm process technology, and during 2020, we announced that our 7nm process technology would be delayed relative to our prior expectations. In such instances where we do not timely introduce new manufacturing process technologies that improve performance, performance per watt, transistor density, die utilization, core counts, and/or new features such as optimizations for AI and other workloads, with sufficient manufacturing yields and operational efficiency, relative to competing foundry processes, we have faced and will face cost, product performance, and time-to-market disadvantages relative to our competitors. This has in the past and may in the future result in higher operating costs, including as a result of additional costs from unused manufacturing capacity, higher leverage and borrowing costs, and pressure on our credit ratings, and adversely affect our business, financial condition and prospects. Further, we are not always able to timely or successfully develop new products, including as a result of bugs, late changes to features due to customer requests, or other design challenges. For example, in 2022, we announced that the release of Intel's 4th Gen Intel Xeon Scalable processor would be delayed from the first half of 2022 to the second half of 2022. To the extent our R&D efforts do not develop new products on schedule with improvements in areas like performance, performance per watt, die utilization, and core counts, and/or with new features such as optimizations for AI and other workloads, our competitive position can be harmed. We have adopted a disaggregated design approach for some of our future products, in which different processors and components can be manufactured on different processes and connected by advanced packaging technology into a single package. This approach introduces new areas of complexity in design and manufacturability, particularly in the deployment of advanced packaging technologies, several of which are novel, have a limited manufacturing history, and/or have increased costs. Delays or failures in implementing disaggregated designs could adversely affect our ability to timely introduce competitive products. For example, adapting a processor or component design for a new or different manufacturing process involves additional R&D expense and can result in delays in the development of the associated product and higher costs due to the utilization of more advanced and expensive capital equipment.

The investments required for our process technology roadmap and our worldwide manufacturing and assembly and test require capital expenditures above our historical levels. In recent years, the semiconductor manufacturing industry has seen very significant increases in the capital investments required for manufacturing facilities utilizing leading process technologies, including as a result of the use of EUV and high-NA EUV lithography tools. Our ownership and operation of such high-tech fabrication facilities, and our need to build new and expand existing facilities in anticipation of future demand, has resulted and will continue to result in us incurring large capital outlays and high costs that are fixed or difficult to reduce in the short term. Such capital outlays and costs include those related to utilization of existing facilities, facility construction and equipment, R&D, and the employment and training of a highly skilled workforce. To the extent customers are unwilling to pay prices to access the features that our process and product investments are expected to deliver, or if demand for our products, foundry capacity and assembly and test capacity decreases or we fail to forecast demand accurately, our gross margin and operating income can be disproportionately affected due to our high fixed cost structure, which is difficult to reduce quickly in response to lower demand and other unfavorable market factors. As we have reassessed demand and our "shell ahead" status and our financial results in the last few years have constrained our ability to make capital investments, we have delayed manufacturing facility construction or expansion projects in Ohio, Germany, Poland, Malaysia, and Israel. We could also be required to write off inventory or record excess manufacturing capacity charges, which would also lower our gross margin and operating income. To the extent the demand decrease is prolonged, our manufacturing or assembly and test capacity could be underutilized, and we may be required to write down our long-lived assets, which would increase our expenses. We may also be required to shorten the useful lives of under-used facilities and equipment and accelerate depreciation. For example, in the third quarter of 2024 we recorded \$3.1 billion of charges related to non-cash impairments and the accelerated depreciation for certain manufacturing assets, a substantial majority of which related to the Intel 7 process node.

The development and implementation of new semiconductor products and manufacturing technologies are subject to many risks and uncertainties.

We are continually engaged in the development of next-generation technologies. Forecasting our progress and schedule for developing advanced nodes and other technologies is challenging, and at times we encounter unexpected delays due to the complexity of interactions among steps in the manufacturing process, challenges in using new materials or new production equipment, and other issues. Diagnosing defects in our manufacturing processes often takes a long time, as manufacturing throughput times can delay our receipt of data about defects and the effectiveness of fixes, and defects can be more serious and difficult to resolve than initially anticipated.

We are not always successful or efficient in developing or implementing new process nodes and manufacturing processes. We experienced significant delays in implementing our 10nm process technology, and in 2020, we encountered a defect mode in the development of our 7nm process technology that resulted in delays relative to our prior expectations. In 2022, Intel's 4th Gen Intel Xeon Scalable processor was delayed to allow for more platform and product validation time. These delays have allowed competitors using third-party foundries, such as TSMC, to benefit from advancements in manufacturing processes introduced ahead of us, including improvements in performance, energy efficiency, and other features, which have helped increase the competitiveness of their products. On the product side, we have had limited market success with our accelerator offerings, and in 2024 we recognized \$922 million in Gaudi AI accelerator inventory-related charges. We may experience greater adverse competitive impacts in the event of further delays in the development of future manufacturing process technologies and products or lack of market success with our offerings.

Our efforts to innovate involve significant expense and carry inherent risks, including difficulties in designing and developing next-generation process and packaging technologies, and investments in manufacturing assets and facilities that are made years in advance. We cannot guarantee that we will realize the expected benefits of next-generation process technologies, including the expected cost, performance, power, and density advantages, or that we will achieve an adequate return on our capital and R&D investments, particularly as the development of new nodes has grown increasingly expensive. In such circumstances, we may be required to write down the value of some of our manufacturing assets and facilities, increasing our expenses, as we were required to do in the third quarter of 2024 with respect to the Intel 7 process node.

Risks inherent in the development of next-generation process technologies include production timing delays, lower-than-anticipated manufacturing yields, longer manufacturing throughput times, failure to achieve expected performance, power, and area improvements, and product defects and errata (deviations from published specifications). Production timing delays have at times caused us to miss customer product design windows, which can result in lost revenue opportunities and damage to our customer relationships. Furthermore, when the introduction of next-generation process nodes is delayed, adding cores or other competitive features to our products can result in larger die size products, manufacturing supply constraints, and increased product costs. Lower manufacturing yields and longer manufacturing throughput times, compared to previous process nodes, can increase our product costs, adversely affect our gross margins, and contribute to manufacturing supply constraints. A new process node typically has higher costs compared to a mature node due to factors that include higher depreciation costs and lower yields, and costs and yields at times do not improve at the same rate as on prior nodes. In addition, the cost of new leading-edge process nodes continues to increase at a higher rate relative to legacy process nodes due to a number of factors, including the cost of procuring and operating advanced manufacturing equipment. As the die size of our products has increased and our manufacturing process nodes have increased the number of transistors per die, our products and manufacturing processes have grown increasingly complex and more susceptible to product defects and errata, which at times also contribute to production timing delays and lower yields that may also increase our costs to manufacture and warranty our products.

Our disaggregated design strategy poses increased logistical risks and challenges, particularly where we decide to manufacture different product components on different process technologies, including third-party foundries' process technologies. To combine components in a single package, they need to be manufactured on a timely basis and in sufficient quantities, while the manufacturing processes we utilize may have differing yields, throughput times, and capacity constraints. We may be required to safely store some components pending the manufacture of others. Delays or quality issues with one component could limit our ability to manufacture the entire completed product. In addition, the packaging technologies used to combine these components can increase our costs and may introduce additional complexity and quality issues. To the extent we are unable to manage these risks, our ability to timely supply competitive products can be harmed and our costs could increase.

From time to time, disruptions in the production process result from errors; defects in materials; delays in obtaining or revising permits and licenses; interruptions in our supply of materials, resources, or production equipment; adverse changes in equipment productivity; and disruptions at our fabrication and assembly and test facilities due to accidents, maintenance issues, power interruptions, equipment malfunctions, or unsafe working conditions—all of which could affect the timing of production ramps and yields and could result in production timing delays. Production issues periodically lead to increased costs and affect our ability to meet product demand, which can adversely impact our business and the results of operations.

Our implementation of new business strategies and investments in new businesses, products, and technologies are inherently risky and do not always succeed.

Our implementation of new business strategies, including our foundry strategy and our cost reduction measures, as well as our many internal structural, systems, and process changes, may subject us to a number of risks. We have entered new businesses and introduced new products and services as we seek to capitalize on the opportunities presented by growth in semiconductor demand, ubiquitous compute, pervasive connectivity, cloud-to-edge infrastructure, AI, and sensing. As part of our strategy, we announced plans to establish Intel Foundry as a major provider of foundry capacity to manufacture semiconductors for others and to implement an internal foundry operating model through updates to our processes, systems, and guardrails between our manufacturing and our individual product-based business units. The implementation of our internal foundry operating model requires many internal structural, system, and process changes to support the separation of the product and manufacturing sides of our business and our external foundry business, including a new enterprise resource planning system. In parallel, we are undertaking significant efforts to separate out portions of our business, such as operating Intel Foundry, Altera and IMS, as autonomous subsidiaries that we majority own and consolidate in order to potentially raise capital and unlock value as we focus on our core product and manufacturing capabilities. Significant business changes are inherently risky and are not always successful. For example, in 2022, we wound down Intel Optane; in 2020, we agreed to sell our NAND memory business to SK hynix; and in 2019, we exited the 5G smartphone modem business based on our determination that there was no clear path to profitability for those businesses.

These new and developing areas and products represent a significant portion of our revenue growth opportunity, and they also introduce new sources of competition in not just new and evolving markets but also in our existing markets. These new sources of competition can include established competitors with well-developed and highly competitive technologies, ecosystems, and customer bases, lower prices, margins, or costs, and greater brand recognition. These developing products and market segments require significant investment, do not always grow as projected or at all, or sometimes adopt competing technologies, and we may not realize an adequate return on our investments. For example, AI and machine learning are increasingly driving innovations in technology, but if we fail to develop leading products for these workloads, or if our customers use competing technologies, we may not realize a return on our investments in these areas. We may also not be successful in developing a competitive foundry business for external customers with respect to either leading-edge or mature process nodes, which would make it difficult for us to realize a favorable return on our investments in process technology and manufacturing capacity investments. To be successful, we need to cultivate relationships with customers and partners in these market segments and continue to improve our offerings. Despite our ongoing efforts, there is no guarantee that we will achieve or maintain market demand or acceptance for our products and services in these various market segments or realize an adequate return on our investments, which could lead to impairment of assets and restructuring charges, as well as opportunity costs.

Our Smart Capital approach to capital spending, alternative financing arrangements, and pursuit of government grants involves risks and may not be successful.

As we pursue our strategy, we have utilized our Smart Capital approach to capital spending in an effort to appropriately time and scale our capital investments. To support our capital investments, we have pursued alternative financing arrangements, such as our 2022 joint investment with Brookfield in the manufacturing expansion of our Arizona campus, and our 2024 joint investment with Apollo related to Fab 34 in Ireland, and may enter into similar arrangements in the future. These transactions may fail to advance our business strategy, may include unfavorable pricing or other terms such as penalties should key metrics not be attained as prescribed by our agreements, and may fail to achieve their anticipated benefits. Both arrangements include commitments we may not be able to satisfy, including commitments relating to construction and/or wafer demand or purchase, in which case we may be required to make additional payments to our partners. For example, in the fourth quarter of 2024, we recognized a \$755 million charge related to penalties we expect to pay in connection with Ireland SCIP for construction delays we decided to make as we reduced our near-term capacity requirements. Further, both arrangements are expected to significantly and increasingly impact our *net income (loss) attributable to Intel* and *earnings (loss) per share attributable to Intel* in future periods as wafer production volumes increase at our expanded Arizona campus and at Fab 34 in Ireland. Our partners may also fail to satisfy financial or other obligations on which we rely and we may fail to resolve any potential disputes. Any of these risks, including our ability to effectuate any additional transactions at all, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, or cash flows, which may limit our ability to raise sufficient capital for our required investments.

In addition, as part of our Smart Capital approach, we have applied for, received, and expect to receive additional grants and incentives from domestic and foreign local, regional, and national governments. Legislation in the US and EU has been adopted to provide government funding for semiconductor manufacturing expansions in those regions. However, any amounts, if any, we may receive under any agreements enabled by such legislation may not be sufficient in amount or timeliness to support our capital investment plans and offset the higher costs of operations in many of the locations of our facilities as compared to those of many of our competitors, we may be unable to comply with the requirements and limitations of any such grants and incentives, or such agreements may contain restrictions that limit our flexibility to pursue changes in business strategy or transactions that may enhance stockholder value. For example, in November 2024 we entered into a direct funding agreement with the US Department of Commerce under the CHIPS Act that contains detailed milestones we must achieve for us to receive the funds, including with respect to achievement of various milestones with respect to capital expenditures, facility completion, process technology development, wafer production, Intel products insourcing, and external foundry customer acquisitions. It also contains restrictions on certain "change of control" transactions we are permitted to engage in, a requirement that we share with the US government project returns above specified thresholds, and various termination rights and remedies if we were to breach the agreement, including potential repayment of some or all of the awards. To the extent funding is below our expectations, we elect not to accept any grants or incentives due to burdensome compliance requirements, we are required to return any amounts received from any grants or incentives due to an inability to comply with any requirements or limitations contained therein, we are subject to restrictions as a result of any awards we have accepted, or the US government delays or does not provide any awards.

that have been agreed upon, our anticipated cash requirements may increase, our strategy, business and financial results may be adversely affected, and we may be constrained in our ability to engage in transactions that are in the best interests of our stockholders.

Changes in product demand and margins can adversely affect our financial results.

Our products are used in different market segments, and demand for our products varies within or among them. It is difficult to forecast these changes and their impact. For example, we expect the PC TAM to grow over time, driven by factors such as a larger installed base, demand for AI capabilities, new platforms, shorter replacement cycles, and adoption in new markets; however, the PC industry has been highly cyclical in the past, and these growth expectations may not materialize, or we may fail to capitalize on them. Changes in the demand for our products have in the past and may in the future reduce our revenue, lower our gross margin, or require us to write down the value of our assets.

Important factors that lead to variation in the demand for our products include:

- business conditions, including downturns in the market segments in which we operate, or in global or regional economies;
- consumer confidence, income levels, and customer capital spending, which can be impacted by changes in market conditions, including changes in government borrowing or spending, taxation, interest rates, the credit market, current or expected inflation, employment, and energy or other commodity prices;
- customer product needs and emerging technology trends, including changes in the levels and nature of customer and end-user computing workloads, such as the shift in data center spend to GPUs to support AI workloads;
- geopolitical conditions, including trade policies, potential tariffs or other trade restrictions, and geopolitical tensions and conflicts;
- our ability to timely introduce competitive products;
- competitive and pricing pressures, including new product introductions and other actions taken by competitors;
- the level of our customers' inventories and computing capacity;
- customer order patterns and order cancellations, including as a result of maturing product cycles for our products, customers' products, and related products such as operating system upgrade cycles; and
- disruptions affecting customers, such as the delays in obtaining tools, components, and other supplies as a result of COVID-19-related port shutdowns in China that negatively impacted demand for our business in 2022, as well as the industry substrate and component shortages that negatively impacted demand across several of our businesses in 2021.

Our pricing and margins vary across our products and market segments due in part to marketability of our products and differences in their features or manufacturing costs. For example, our core product offerings range from lower-priced and entry-level platforms to higher-end platforms. Our ancillary product offerings that extend beyond our core product lines typically have significantly lower margins than our higher-priced products, and at times are not profitable. Some of our higher-priced products, however, such as the Intel Core Ultra 200V processors launched in September 2024, have lower margins as they are produced at external foundries rather than in our manufacturing facilities. To the extent demand shifts from our higher-margin to lower-margin products in any of our market segments, as has been the case with the Intel Core Ultra 200V processors, our gross margin percentage has decreased and may decrease again.

Macroeconomic conditions and geopolitical tensions and conflicts, including changes to trade policies and regulations, present significant risks to us in many jurisdictions.

We have manufacturing, assembly and test, R&D, sales, and other operations in many countries, and some of our business activities are concentrated in one or more geographic areas. Our operations rely upon a supply chain that is also highly distributed, and with reliance in some instances on supplies or materials available in only one or more geographic areas. Moreover, sales outside the US accounted for 76% of our revenue for the fiscal year ended December 28, 2024, with revenue from billings to China contributing 29% of our total revenue. As a result, our operations and our financial results, including our ability to execute our business strategy, manufacture, assemble and test, design, develop, or sell products, and the demand for our products, are at times adversely affected by a number of global and regional factors outside of our control.

Adverse changes in global or regional economic conditions periodically occur, including recession or slowing growth; changes or uncertainty in fiscal, monetary, or trade policy; high interest rates; tighter credit; inflation; lower capital expenditures by businesses, including on IT infrastructure; increases in unemployment; and lower consumer confidence and spending. Adverse changes in macroeconomic conditions can significantly harm demand for our products and make it more challenging to forecast our operating results and make business decisions, including regarding prioritization of investments in our business. An economic downturn or increased uncertainty may also lead to: increased credit and collectability risks; higher borrowing costs or reduced availability of capital and credit markets; reduced liquidity; adverse impacts on our suppliers; failures of counterparties, including financial institutions and insurers; asset impairments; and declines in the value of our financial instruments.

Trade policies and disputes at times result in increased tariffs, trade barriers, and other trade restrictions and protectionist measures, which can increase our manufacturing costs, make our products less competitive, reduce demand for our products, limit our ability to sell to certain customers, limit our ability to procure components or raw materials, or impede or slow the movement of our goods across borders. Increasing protectionism and economic nationalism may lead to further changes in trade policies and regulations, domestic sourcing initiatives, or other formal and informal measures that could make it more difficult to sell our products in, or restrict our access to, some markets. They can also result in declining consumer confidence and slowing economic growth or recession, and could cause our customers to reduce, cancel, or alter the timing of their purchases with us. Sustained geopolitical tensions could lead to long-term

changes in global trade and technology supply chains, domestic sourcing initiatives, and decoupling of global trade networks, which could make it more difficult to sell our products in, or restrict our access to, some markets and have a material adverse effect on our business and growth prospects.

In particular, geopolitical and trade tensions between the US and China, one of our largest markets, have led to increased tariffs and trade restrictions, including tariffs applicable to some of our products, and have affected customer ordering patterns. Further, the US has imposed restrictions on the export of US-regulated products and technology to certain Chinese technology companies, including certain of our customers. Specifically, in 2022 the US significantly increased US export controls on semiconductor manufacturing equipment and on AI and advanced computing products. In 2023, the US added to the restrictions in all three areas and also worked with Japan and the Netherlands to align on additional restrictions on semiconductor manufacturing equipment. In 2024, the US Commerce Department further expanded export controls to limit the global distribution of high-performance integrated circuits by restricting sales through customer allocations and imposing per-country caps. During this time, the US has increasingly added Chinese companies to prohibited lists. In response, China has restricted US access to certain minerals and has blocked certain companies that provide products to Taiwan's military from selling products in China. These restrictions have in some instances reduced our sales and in a number of instances required specific governmental authorizations or exceptions. These and potential future restrictions, including also through application of antitrust laws and restrictions based on cybersecurity and other national security concerns, could adversely affect our financial performance and result in reputational harm to us. In addition, a number of semiconductor companies in China, including SMIC, are making significant investments, in many instances with the support of the Chinese government, in advanced semiconductor technologies to enable such companies to develop products and technologies that compete with ours. It is difficult to predict what further trade-related actions governments may take, whether the 2025 change in US administration may heighten tensions, the extent to which we may be able to mitigate the effects of any trade-related actions, and the longer-term implications of trade-related actions on the market opportunities for us and the competition we may face.

Geopolitical and security issues, such as armed conflict and civil or military unrest, political instability, human rights concerns, and terrorist activity, present significant risks to our global operations. For example:

- There has been a significant escalation in tensions and hostilities affecting or in close proximity to Israel, where we have a leading-edge fabrication facility and multiple product development centers. As a significant portion of our revenues are generated from products on Intel 7 manufactured at our fabrication facility in Israel and we are not insured for business interruptions, a disruption of that facility could have a significant adverse impact on our business. Additionally, our property, plant, and equipment assets in Israel are self-insured and could be impacted by the conflict. Further, our Mobileye business is headquartered and has most of its operations in Israel and could be similarly impacted.
- Tensions between mainland China and Taiwan have increased significantly in recent years, presenting an elevated risk of hostilities. Many of our products and all of our more advanced products depend on suppliers in Taiwan for critical components, including various compute die, that cannot be easily or quickly replaced. Other of our products, including some of our most recently introduced products, are made entirely in Taiwan. As such, any disruption impacting Taiwan could significantly and adversely impact our ability to obtain critical components and supply our customers with products.
- Russia's ongoing conflict with Ukraine has resulted in the imposition of financial and other sanctions and export controls against Russia and Belarus that has caused us and other companies to limit or suspend Russian operations (we had no exports to Russia in 2023 and 2024). The conflict has also resulted in Russia-imposed currency restrictions and regulations and other retaliatory trade and other actions, increased supply, commodity, and other costs, and an increased risk of cyberattacks.

We can also be adversely affected by other global and regional factors that periodically occur, including:

- severe weather events and natural disasters, public health issues (including pandemics), and other catastrophic events;
- inefficient infrastructure and other disruptions, such as supply chain interruptions, materials shortages or delays, and large-scale outages or unreliable provision of services from utilities, transportation, data hosting, or telecommunications providers;
- formal or informal imposition of new or revised export, import, or doing-business regulations, including trade sanctions, tariffs, and changes in the ability to obtain export licenses, which could be changed without notice;
- government restrictions on, or nationalization of, our operations in any country, or restrictions on our ability to repatriate earnings from or distribute compensation or other funds in a particular country;
- adverse changes relating to government grants, tax credits, or other government incentives, including more favorable incentives provided to competitors;
- differing employment practices and labor issues, including restricted access to talent;
- ineffective legal protection of our IP rights in certain countries;
- local business and cultural factors that differ from our current standards and practices;
- continuing uncertainty regarding social, political, immigration, and tax and trade policies in the US and abroad; and
- fluctuations in the market values of our domestic and international investments, and in the capital and credit markets, which can be negatively affected by liquidity, credit deterioration or losses, interest rate changes, financial results, political risk, sovereign risk, or other factors.

We are subject to numerous risks associated with the evolving market for products with AI capabilities.

The markets and use cases for products with AI capabilities have been rapidly evolving, are difficult to predict, and may impact demand for our products. For example, in the last few years, the demand for high-end GPUs for model training increased dramatically and has resulted and may continue to result in a significant shift in data center customer spend. The significant investments we have made and

expect to continue to make to develop products and software to address what we believe will be increasing demand for AI capabilities, most notably in AI PCs but also in the data center and in GPUs, may be insufficient, and we face significant hurdles, including whether demand will materialize, whether third-party developers will develop the software to utilize the AI capabilities of our products, and whether we will be successful in developing products that can compete with offerings by established competitors.

Our use of AI technology may subject us to reputational, financial, legal, or regulatory risks. As we incorporate AI technology into our products and services, any failure to address concerns relating to the responsible use of the evolving AI technology in our products and services may cause harm to our reputation or financial liability and, as such, may increase our costs to address or mitigate such risks and issues. AI technology may create ethical issues, generate defective algorithms, and present other risks that create challenges with respect to its adoption. In addition, evolving laws, rules, regulations, and industry standards governing AI may require us to expend significant resources to modify, maintain, or align our business practices or products.

We rely upon a complex global supply chain.

We have a highly complex global supply chain composed of thousands of suppliers. These suppliers provide direct materials for our production processes; supply tools, equipment, and IP (via licenses) for our factories; deliver logistics and packaging services; and supply software, lab, and office equipment, and other goods and services used in our business. We also rely on suppliers to provide certain components for our products and to manufacture and assemble and test some of our components and products. From time to time, we are negatively impacted by supply chain issues, including:

- suppliers extending lead times, experiencing capacity constraints, limiting or canceling supply, allocating supply to other customers including competitors, delaying or canceling deliveries, or increasing prices;
- supplier quality issues;
- cybersecurity events, IP or other litigation, man-made or natural disasters, public health issues (including pandemics), operational failures, or other events that disrupt suppliers;
- long lead times to qualify alternate or additional suppliers, or the unavailability of qualified alternate suppliers; and
- increased legislation, regulation, or stakeholder expectations regarding sourcing, including with respect to national security, human rights and environmental impact concerns.

These and other supply chain issues can increase our costs, disrupt or reduce our production, delay our product shipments, prevent us from meeting customer demand, damage our customer relationships, or negatively affect our reputation. They may keep us from successfully implementing our business strategy and can materially harm our business, competitive position, results of operations, and financial condition. From time to time, our customers experience disruptions or shortages in their own supply chains that constrain their demand for our products. During the past several years, macroeconomic and geopolitical conditions, as well as outbreaks of COVID-19, caused supply chain disruptions and delays in obtaining tools and other components, and the semiconductor industry experienced widespread shortages of substrates and other components and available foundry manufacturing capacity. These shortages have previously limited our ability to supply customer demand in certain of our businesses, and have adversely affected customer demand for our products, as some customers have been unable to procure sufficient quantities of third-party components used together with our products to produce finished systems. It is difficult to predict the future impact of these shortages when they occur.

To obtain future supply of certain materials and components, particularly substrates, and third-party foundry manufacturing capacity, we have entered into arrangements with some of our suppliers that involve long-term purchase commitments and/or large prepayments. These arrangements may not be adequate to meet our requirements, or our suppliers may fail to deliver committed volumes on time or at all, or their financial condition may deteriorate. If future customer demand over the horizon of such arrangements falls below our expectations, we could have excess or obsolete inventory, unneeded capacity, and increased costs, and our prepayments may not be fully utilized, and in some cases may not be fully recoverable.

We utilize third-party foundries and component suppliers to manufacture or supply a number of our products and components necessary for our products that we manufacture. As part of our strategy, we expect to continue to rely upon third-party foundries. Delays in the development of foundries' future manufacturing processes could delay the introduction of products or components we design for such processes, and insufficient foundry capacity could prevent us from meeting customer demand. We typically have less control over delivery schedules, design and manufacturing co-optimization, yields, quality, product quantities, and costs for components and products that are manufactured by third parties.

Where possible, we seek to have several sources of supply. However, for certain products, components, services, materials, and equipment, we rely on a single or a limited number of suppliers, or upon suppliers in a single location, which can impact the nature, quality, availability, and pricing of the products and services available to us. For example, ASML Holding N.V. (ASML) is currently the sole supplier of EUV lithography tools that we are deploying in our Intel 4 and subsequent leading-edge manufacturing process nodes. These tools are highly complex to develop and produce, and increasingly costly, and from time to time there are increases in lead times or delays in their development and availability, which could delay the development or ramp of our future process nodes. As a further example, a limited number of third-party foundries offer leading-edge manufacturing processes, and these providers are geographically concentrated in Asia. Some of our most advanced current and future products are or will be either exclusively manufactured by TSMC or reliant upon critical components, including various compute die, manufactured by TSMC.

We are subject to the risks of product defects, errata, or other product issues.

From time to time, we identify product defects, errata, and other product issues, which can result from problems in our product design or our manufacturing and assembly and test processes. Components and products we purchase or license from third-party suppliers, or gain

through acquisitions, can also contain defects. Product issues also sometimes result from the interaction between our products and third-party products and software. We face risks if products that we design, manufacture, or sell, or that include our technology, cause personal injury or property damage, even where the cause is unrelated to product defects or errata. These risks may increase as our products are introduced into new devices, market segments, technologies, or applications, including transportation, autonomous driving, healthcare, communications, financial services, and other industrial, critical infrastructure, and consumer uses.

Costs from defects, errata, or other product issues could include:

- writing off some or all of the value of inventory;
- recalling products that have been shipped;
- providing product replacements or modifications;
- providing consideration to customers, including reimbursement for certain costs they incur;
- defending against litigation and/or paying resulting damages;
- paying fines imposed by regulatory agencies; and
- reputational harm.

These costs could be large and may increase expenses and lower gross margin, and/or result in delay or loss of revenue. Mitigation techniques designed to address product issues, including software and firmware updates, are not always available on a timely basis—or at all—and do not always operate as intended or effectively resolve such issues for all applications. We and third parties, such as hardware and software vendors, make prioritization decisions about which product issues to address, which can delay, limit, or prevent development or deployment of a mitigation and harm our reputation and result in costs. Product defects, errata, or other product issues and/or mitigation techniques can result in product failures, adverse performance and power effects, reboots, system instability or unavailability, loss of functionality, data loss or corruption, unpredictable system behavior, decisions by customers and end users to limit or change the applications in which they use our products or product features, and other issues. For example, during 2024, some of our customers experienced instability issues when using Intel Core 13th and 14th Gen desktop processors, which required us to undertake an investigation and deploy corrective actions. This adversely impacted sales volume during 2024 and may result in higher warranty costs in the future.

Product issues can damage our reputation, negatively affect product demand, delay product releases or deployment, result in legal liability, or make our products less competitive, which could harm our business and financial results. Subsequent events or new information can develop that change our assessment of the impact of a product issue. In addition, our liability insurance coverage has certain exclusions or may not adequately cover liabilities incurred. Our insurance providers may be unable or unwilling to pay a claim, and losses not covered by insurance could be large, which could harm our financial condition.

We face risks related to security vulnerabilities in our products.

We or third parties regularly identify security vulnerabilities with respect to our processors and other products, as well as the operating systems and workloads that run on them and the components that interact with them. Components and IP we purchase or license from third parties for use in our products, as well as industry-standard specifications we implement in our products, are also regularly subject to security vulnerabilities. Our processors and other products are being used in application areas that create new or increased cybersecurity and privacy risks, including applications that gather and process large amounts of data, such as the cloud or Internet of Things, and critical infrastructure and automotive applications. The security vulnerabilities identified in our processors include a category known as side-channel vulnerabilities, such as the variants referred to as "Spectre" and "Meltdown." Additional categories and variants have been identified and are expected to continue to be identified. Security and manageability features in our products cannot make our products absolutely secure, and these features themselves are subject to vulnerabilities and attempts by third parties to identify additional vulnerabilities. We, our customers, and the users of our products do not always promptly learn of or have the ability to fully assess the magnitude or effects of a vulnerability, including the extent, if any, to which a vulnerability has been exploited. Subsequent events or new information can develop that changes our assessment of the impact of a security vulnerability, including additional information learned as we develop and deploy mitigations or updates, become aware of additional variants, evaluate the competitiveness of existing and new products, and address future warranty or other claims or customer satisfaction considerations, as well as developments in the course of any litigation or regulatory inquiries or actions over these matters.

Mitigation techniques designed to address security vulnerabilities in our products, including software and firmware updates or other preventative measures, are not always available on a timely basis—or at all—and at times do not operate as intended or effectively resolve vulnerabilities for all applications. In addition, we are often required to rely on third parties, including hardware, software, and services vendors, as well as our customers and end users, to develop and/or deploy mitigation techniques, and the availability, effectiveness, and performance impact of mitigation techniques can depend solely or in part on the actions of these third parties in determining whether, when, and how to develop and deploy mitigations. Export restrictions may impede our ability to provide updates or patches to customers in certain geographies or that appear on sanctions lists, potentially leaving systems unpatched and open to exploitation. Further, sanctions lists may include third parties with whom we need to interact for coordinated vulnerability disclosure, which may impair our ability to receive information about vulnerabilities and to deliver mitigations for them. We and such third parties make prioritization decisions about which vulnerabilities to address, which can delay, limit, or prevent development or deployment of a mitigation and harm our reputation. Security vulnerabilities and/or mitigation techniques can result in adverse performance or power effects, reboots, system instability or unavailability, loss of functionality, data loss or corruption, unpredictable system behavior, decisions by customers and end users to limit or change the applications in which they use our products or product features, and/or the misappropriation of data by third parties.

Security vulnerabilities and any limitations or adverse effects of mitigation techniques can adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition, customer relationships, prospects, and reputation in a number of ways, any of which may be material. For example, whether or not vulnerabilities involve attempted or successful exploits, they may result in our incurring significant costs related to developing and deploying updates and mitigations, writing down inventory value, defending against product claims and litigation, responding to regulatory inquiries or actions, paying damages, addressing customer satisfaction considerations, providing product replacements or modifications, or taking other remedial steps with respect to third parties. Adverse publicity about security vulnerabilities or mitigations could damage our reputation with customers or users and reduce demand for our products and services. These effects may be greater to the extent that competing products are not susceptible to the same vulnerabilities or if vulnerabilities can be more effectively mitigated in competing products. Moreover, third parties can release information regarding potential vulnerabilities of our products before mitigations are available, which, in turn, could lead to attempted or successful exploits, adversely affect our ability to introduce mitigations, or otherwise harm our business and reputation.

We are subject to increasing and evolving cybersecurity threats and privacy risks.

We face significant and persistent cybersecurity risks due to: the breadth of geographies, networks, and systems we must defend against cybersecurity attacks; the complexity, technical sophistication, value, and widespread use of our systems, products, and processes; the attractiveness of our systems, products, and processes to threat actors (including state-sponsored organizations) seeking to inflict harm on us or our customers; the substantial level of harm that could occur to us and our customers were we to suffer impacts of a material cybersecurity incident; and our use of third-party products, services, and components. Such an incident, whether or not successful, could result in our incurring significant costs related to, for example, rebuilding our internal systems, writing down inventory value, implementing additional threat protection measures, providing modifications to our products and services, defending against litigation or enforcement proceedings, paying damages, providing customers with incentives to maintain a business relationship with us, or taking other remedial steps with respect to third parties, as well as incurring significant reputational harm. We regularly face attempts by malicious attackers who attempt to gain access to our network or data centers or those of our suppliers, customers, partners, end users, or other third parties; steal proprietary, personal, or confidential information related to our business, products, employees, suppliers, or customers; sabotage our systems or those of our suppliers, customers, partners, end users, or other third parties; interrupt our systems and services or those of our suppliers, customers, or others; or demand ransom to return control of such systems and services. As we operate and expect to grow certain emerging business lines, such as our third-party foundry business and our cloud computing and SaaS offerings, we expect to collect or host significant amounts of highly sensitive customer data, which may increasingly make us a target of attempts to steal or corrupt that data. Individuals and organizations, including malicious hackers, state-sponsored organizations, insider threats including employees and third-party service providers, and intruders into our physical facilities, at times attempt to gain unauthorized access to and/or corrupt the processes used to design and manufacture our hardware products and our associated software and services. We are also a frequent target of attackers that intend to sabotage, compromise, take control of, or otherwise corrupt our manufacturing or other processes, products, and services. In some instances, we, our suppliers, our customers, and the users of our products and services may be unaware of a threat or incident or its magnitude and effects, or we may be unable to timely mitigate the impacts of an incident.

Cyber attack attempts are increasing in number, magnitude, and technical sophistication, and if successful, may expose us and the affected parties to loss or misuse of proprietary or confidential information or disruptions to our business operations, including our manufacturing operations, and could impact our financial results. We expect emerging technologies to contribute to the increasing sophistication of attacks and to lead to new threats. For example, threat actors are leveraging emerging AI technologies to develop new hacking tools and attack vectors, exploit vulnerabilities, obscure their activities, and increase the difficulty of threat attribution. The proliferation of generative AI increases the risk of these technologies being used by threat actors to impersonate authorized individuals, which may make attacks even more difficult to detect and prevent. Moreover, the increased adoption of generative AI models within our internal systems, processes, and tools may create new attack methods for threat actors.

As a developer of leading-edge manufacturing process nodes and widely utilized semiconductor processors and other products, we have been, and expect to continue to be, the subject of intense efforts by sophisticated cyber adversaries, including state-sponsored organizations, who seek to compromise our systems, disrupt our operations or those of users of our products, or steal trade secrets. As geopolitical or armed global conflicts escalate, attacks against us, our customers, or our strategic allies may similarly intensify. For example, from 2019 to 2021, we, along with other companies with meaningful operations in Israel, were targets of concerted cyberattacks. In the fourth quarter of 2020, our Habana Labs subsidiary's network was breached in connection with a suspected unsuccessful ransomware attack, resulting in unauthorized third-party access of certain confidential information.

We are also subject to risks associated with attacks on products, services, and components in our supply chain, such as the 2020 compromise of IT infrastructure management software provided by SolarWinds Corporation, and risks from vulnerabilities in using industry-wide software solutions and third-party components, such as the 2021 Log4Shell vulnerability and similar vulnerabilities that followed. The CrowdStrike outage that occurred in 2024 is another example of the risks we face from utilizing products and components that are widely adopted in supply chains. These providers can experience breaches of their systems and products, or provide inadequate updates or support, which can impact the security of our systems and our proprietary or confidential information. Since 2021, we have observed an increase in ransomware attacks in our supply chain.

We are required to comply with stringent, complex, and evolving laws, rules, regulations, and standards in many jurisdictions, as well as contractual obligations, relating to cybersecurity and data privacy. Any failure or perceived failure by us to so comply, or any compromise of security that results in unauthorized access to, or unauthorized loss, destruction, use, modification, acquisition, disclosure, release, or transfer of personal information, may result in our having to modify or cease certain operations or practices; the expenditure of substantial costs, time, and other resources; legal proceedings or actions against us (including class action lawsuits); or governmental investigations.

The theft, loss, or misuse of personal data collected, used, stored, or transferred by us to run our business, including data stored with vendors or other third parties, could result in significantly increased business and security costs or costs related to defending legal claims. Costs to comply with and implement privacy-related and data-protection measures are significant, and noncompliance could expose us to significant monetary penalties, damage to our reputation, suspension of online services or sites in certain countries, and even criminal sanctions.

We are subject to IP risks, including related litigation and regulatory proceedings.

We cannot always protect our IP or enforce our IP rights. We regard our patents, copyrights, trade secrets, and other IP rights as important to the success of our business. We rely on IP law—as well as confidentiality and licensing agreements with our customers, employees, technology development partners, and others—to protect our IP and IP rights. Our ability to enforce these rights is subject to general litigation risks, as well as uncertainty as to the enforceability of our IP rights in various countries and other geopolitical factors. We are not always able to obtain protection for our IP or enforce or protect our IP rights. When we seek to enforce our rights, we may be subject to claims that our IP rights are invalid, not enforceable, or licensed to an opposing party. Our assertion of IP rights may result in another party seeking to assert claims against us, which could harm our business. From time to time, governments adopt regulations and governments or courts render decisions requiring compulsory licensing of IP rights, or governments require products to meet standards that favor local companies. Our inability to enforce our IP rights under any of these circumstances can harm our competitive position and business. In some cases, our IP rights can offer inadequate protection for our innovations. In addition, the theft or unauthorized use or publication of our trade secrets and other confidential business information could harm our competitive position and reduce acceptance of our products; as a result, the value of our investment in R&D, product development, and marketing could be reduced.

Our licenses with other companies and participation in industry initiatives at times allow competitors to use some of our patent rights. Technology companies often bilaterally license patents between each other to settle disputes or as part of business agreements. Some of our competitors have in the past had, and may in the future have, licenses to some of our patents, and under current case law, some of the licenses can exhaust our patent rights as to licensed product sales under some circumstances. Our participation in industry standards organizations or with other industry initiatives at times requires us to offer to license our patents to companies that adopt industry-standard specifications. Depending on the rules of the organization, government regulations, or court decisions, we sometimes have to grant licenses to some of our patents for little or no cost, and as a result, we may be unable to enforce certain patents against others, and the value of our IP rights may be impaired.

Third parties assert claims based on IP rights against us and our products, which could harm our business. We face claims based on IP rights from individuals, companies, investment litigation entities, other non-practicing entities, academic and research institutions, and other parties. We have seen an increase in patent assertions and lawsuits initiated by well-funded non-practicing entities, including entities funded by third-party investment firms. These lawsuits can increase our cost of doing business, impact our reputation or relationship with customers, and disrupt our operations if they succeed in blocking the trade of our products. The patent litigation environment has also become more challenging due to the emergence of venues adopting procedural and substantive rules that make them more favorable for patent asserters and courts in which injunctions are available for non-competitors. For example, in February 2024, R2 Semiconductor, Inc., a non-practicing entity, was able to obtain an injunction and recall order against us and our customers in the Dusseldorf Regional Court in Germany that, if enforced, could have caused significant potential disruption to our and our customers' businesses in Europe. In the past few years, we have faced costly and lengthy lawsuits across multiple jurisdictions selected by non-practicing entities with well-funded third-party investment support, including most notably the VLSI and R2 litigation, which have resulted in significant adverse judgments and settlements.

We are typically engaged in a number of disputes involving IP rights. Claims that our products, technologies, or processes infringe the IP rights of others, regardless of their merits, cause us to incur large costs to respond to, defend, and resolve the claims, and they divert the efforts and attention of our management and technical personnel from our business and operations. In addition, we may face claims based on the alleged theft or unauthorized use or disclosure of third-party trade secrets, confidential information, or end-user data that we obtain in conducting our business. Any such incidents and claims could severely disrupt our business, and we could suffer losses, including the cost of product recalls and returns, and reputational harm. Furthermore, in many instances, we agree to indemnify customers for certain IP rights claims against them. IP rights claims against our customers could also limit demand for our products or disrupt our customers' businesses, which could in turn adversely affect our results of operations.

As a result of IP rights claims, we could:

- pay monetary damages, payments to satisfy indemnification obligations, royalties, fines, penalties, or provide accommodations to customers such as through cash payments or discounts;
- stop manufacturing, using, selling, offering to sell, or importing products or technology subject to claims;
- need to develop other products or technology not subject to claims, which could be time-consuming or costly; and/or
- enter into settlement or license agreements, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms and may be costly.

These IP rights claims could harm our competitive position, result in expenses, or require us to impair our assets. If we alter or stop production of affected items, our revenue could be harmed.

We rely on access to third-party IP, which may not be available to us on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Many of our products are designed to include third-party technology or implement industry standards, which may require licenses from third parties. In addition, from time to time, third parties notify us that they believe we are using their IP. There is no assurance that any necessary licenses or our existing licenses to such third-party IP can be obtained or are available on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Failure to obtain the right to use third-party technology, or to license IP on commercially reasonable terms, could preclude us from selling certain products or

otherwise have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and operating results. To the extent our products include software that contains or is derived from open-source software, we may be required to make the software's source code publicly available and/or license the software under open-source licensing terms.

We are subject to risks associated with litigation and regulatory matters. From time to time, we face legal claims or regulatory matters involving stockholder, consumer, competition, commercial, IP, labor and employment, compliance, and other issues. As described in "Note 19: Commitments and Contingencies" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, we are engaged in a number of litigation and regulatory matters. Litigation and regulatory proceedings are inherently uncertain, and adverse rulings, excessive verdicts, or other events have occurred and could occur again, including monetary damages, fines, penalties, or injunctions stopping us from manufacturing or selling certain products, engaging in certain business practices, or requiring other remedies, such as compulsory licensing of patents. An unfavorable outcome can result in a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Regardless of the outcome, litigation and regulatory proceedings can be costly, time-consuming, disruptive to our operations, harmful to our reputation, and distracting to management.

We must attract, retain, and motivate key talent.

We believe that hiring and retaining qualified executives, scientists, engineers, technical talent, sales representatives, and other professionals are critical to our business. The competition for highly skilled employees in our industry is intense, with the demand often exceeding supply. Competitors for technical talent often seek to hire our employees, and the availability of flexible, hybrid, or work-from-home arrangements has both intensified and expanded competition. In addition, changes in immigration policies may further limit the pool of available talent and impair our ability to recruit and hire technical and professional talent. From time to time, we have intensified our efforts to recruit and retain talent, such as during 2021 and the first half of 2022, and these efforts have increased our expenses. Further, we may not be successful in attracting, retaining, and motivating the workforce necessary to deliver on our strategy, and we have been required to curtail our planned hiring and reduce our workforce to respond to business conditions that have differed from our expectations, which can be disruptive, adversely impact employee morale, compromise our ability to deliver on our strategy and workforce goals, and impact our ability to recruit in the future. For example, we undertook significant headcount reductions in 2022 and 2024. To help attract, retain, and motivate qualified employees, we use share-based awards, such as RSUs, and performance-based cash incentive awards. Sustained declines in our stock price or lower stock price performance relative to our competitors have reduced the retention value of our share-based awards, which can impact the competitiveness of our compensation. To the extent our compensation programs and workplace culture are not viewed as competitive, or changes in our workforce and related restructuring, reduction-in-force, or other initiatives are not viewed favorably, our ability to attract, retain, and motivate employees can be weakened, which could harm our results of operations. In addition, significant or prolonged turnover may negatively impact our operations and culture, as well as our ability to successfully maintain our processes and procedures, including due to the loss of historical, technical, and other expertise.

Changes in our management team can also disrupt our business and adversely affect our results of operations, given the long development cycle for semiconductor process technologies and products and the large capital investments over a long time period required for semiconductor manufacturing operations. We have had a number of changes in our senior leadership team in recent years, including our CEO and other senior management positions. For example, in December 2024, our most recent CEO retired after less than four years with the company and a search is currently underway for a new CEO. To the extent we do not effectively hire, onboard, retain, and motivate key employees and leadership, our business may be harmed.

We are subject to risks associated with our strategic transactions and investments.

We routinely evaluate opportunities and enter into agreements for possible acquisitions, divestitures, and other strategic transactions. These transactions involve numerous risks, including:

- our inability to identify opportunities in a timely manner or on terms acceptable to us;
- failure of the transaction to advance our business strategy and failure of its anticipated benefits to materialize;
- disruption of our ongoing operations and diversion of our management's attention;
- failure of partners to satisfy financial or other obligations on which we rely;
- our inability to exercise sole decision-making authority regarding a project, property, or entity;
- failure to complete a transaction in a timely manner, or at all, due to our inability to obtain required government or other approvals on a timely basis or without materially burdensome conditions or mandated acquisitions, divestitures, or disposals, IP disputes or other litigation, difficulty in obtaining financing on terms acceptable to us, or other unforeseen factors;
- our failure to realize a satisfactory return on our investment, potentially resulting in an impairment of goodwill and other assets, such as the \$2.9 billion charge we recorded in the third quarter of 2024 primarily related to Mobileye goodwill, and restructuring charges;
- our inability to effectively enter new market segments through our strategic transactions or retain customers and partners of acquired businesses;
- our inability to retain key personnel of acquired or majority-owned businesses or our difficulty in integrating or separating employees, business systems, and technology or otherwise operating the acquired or majority-owned business;
- controls, processes, and procedures of acquired or majority-owned businesses that do not adequately ensure compliance with laws and regulations and create complexity and inconsistency in application of controls, processes and procedures, and our failure to identify and/or address compliance issues, including accounting or tax errors, or liabilities;
- our inability to resolve impasses or disputes with partners, including as a result of differences in our interests or goals;

- our failure to identify, or our underestimation of, commitments, liabilities, accounting, tax, and other risks associated with acquired businesses or assets, majority-owned businesses, or novel transactions; and
- the potential for our transactions to result in dilutive issuances of our equity securities or significant additional debt.

Any of these risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, or cash flows, particularly in the case of a large acquisition, divestiture or partial divestiture, or several concurrent strategic transactions. Moreover, our resources are limited and our decision to pursue a transaction has opportunity costs; accordingly, if we pursue a particular transaction, we at times need to forgo the prospect of entering into other transactions or otherwise investing our resources in a manner that could help us achieve our financial or strategic objectives.

We are subject to sales-related risks.

We face risks related to sales through distributors and other third parties. We sell a significant portion of our products through third parties, such as distributors, value-added resellers, and channel partners (collectively referred to as distributors), as well as OEMs and ODMs. We depend on many distributors to help us create end-customer demand, provide technical support and other value-added services to customers, fill customer orders, and stock our products. At times, we rely on one or more key distributors for a product, and a material change in our relationship with one or more of these distributors or their failure to perform as expected could reduce our revenue. Our ability to add or replace distributors for some of our products is limited. In addition, our distributors' expertise in the determination and stocking of acceptable inventory levels for some of our products is not always easily transferable to a new distributor; as a result, end customers may be hesitant to accept the addition or replacement of a distributor. Using third parties for distribution exposes us to many risks, including competitive pressure and concentration, credit, and compliance risks. Distributors and other third parties often sell products that compete with our products, and we sometimes need to provide financial and other incentives to focus them on the sale of our products. From time to time, they may face financial difficulties, including bankruptcy, which could harm our collection of accounts receivable and financial results. Further, any violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act or similar laws by distributors or other third-party intermediaries could have a material impact on our business, including subjecting us to litigation or regulatory risk. Failure to manage risks related to our use of distributors and other third parties may reduce sales, increase expenses, and weaken our competitive position.

From time to time, our products are resold by third parties in an unauthorized "gray market." Our policies and procedures designed to keep our products away from the gray market may not be successful in achieving this objective. Gray market products can distort demand and pricing dynamics in our distribution channel and certain geographies, which at times adversely affects our revenue opportunities. Gray market activity is difficult to monitor and can make forecasting demand more challenging. Gray market products also sometimes include parts that have been altered or damaged, and our reputation may be harmed when these products fail or are found to be substandard.

We receive a significant portion of our revenue from a limited number of customers. Collectively, our three largest customers accounted for 45% of our net revenue in 2024, 40% of our net revenue in 2023 and 42% of our net revenue in 2022. We expect a small number of customers will continue to account for a significant portion of our revenue in the foreseeable future. The loss of key customers, a substantial reduction in sales to them, or changes in the timing of their orders can lead to a reduction in our revenue, increase the volatility of our results, and harm our results of operations and financial condition.

Industry trends, such as the increasing shift of data center workloads to the public cloud, have increased the significance and purchasing power of certain customers, particularly hyperscalers, in some of our data center-focused businesses. The cloud and cloud applications represent an increasingly demanding computing environment. The further consolidation of computing workloads in the cloud, and consolidation among cloud service providers, can heighten the competitive importance of factors such as collaboration and customization with cloud service provider customers to optimize products for their environments; optimization for cloud services and applications; product performance; energy efficiency; feature differentiation; product quality, reliability, and factors affecting server uptime; and product security and security features. Our competitive position can be eroded to the extent we do not execute effectively across these factors. We are operating in an increasingly competitive environment, including serving cloud service provider customers, and the competitive environment adversely affected our results in the last few years.

Some cloud service provider customers have also internally developed, and may continue to develop, their own semiconductors, including designs customized for their specific computing workloads. In addition, cloud services can be marketed to end users based on service levels or features rather than hardware specifications, or they can abstract hardware under layers of software, which can make it more difficult to differentiate our products to customers and end users. The shift of data center workloads to the cloud has also adversely affected, and may continue to affect, sales to enterprise customers when end users have elected to migrate workloads from their own internal data center infrastructures to cloud service providers. To the extent we differentiate our products through customization to meet cloud customer specifications, order changes, delays, or cancellations may result in non-recoverable costs.

We face risks related to transactions with government entities. We receive proceeds from both US and non-US governments associated with grants, incentives, and sales of our products and services, and we are seeking to increase our sales of products and services to governmental entities in the future. Government demand and payment are often affected by public sector budgetary cycles and funding authorizations, including, with respect to US government contracts, congressional approval of appropriations, and can be adversely impacted by shutdowns of the US federal government and changes in US administration, including administrative priorities. Government contracts are subject to procurement laws and regulations relating to the award, administration, and performance of those contracts, as well as oversight and penalties for violations. For example, certain agreements with the US government are subject to special rules on accounting, IP rights, expenses, reviews, information handling, security, customers, and/or employees, and failure or inability to comply with these rules could result in civil and criminal penalties and sanctions, including termination of contracts, fines, and suspension or debarment from future business with the US government.

We face risks related to our debt obligations.

We have incurred significant debt obligations that could adversely affect our business and financial condition, including our ability to fully implement our strategy. As of December 28, 2024, we had \$51.0 billion in aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes and other borrowings outstanding. In addition, we have a commercial paper program of up to \$10.0 billion and credit facilities to backstop these programs and otherwise provide access to committed capital of up to \$15.0 billion. As we continue to pursue our strategy, we expect to incur additional indebtedness, refinance our existing debt, and issue additional notes or other debt securities in the future at a variety of interest rates, maturities, and terms. The semiconductor industry is a cyclical business and our revenue, cash flows, and outlook often fluctuate in accordance with this cycle, as well as prevailing macroeconomic conditions, our business strategy, and other risks described in these risk factors. These fluctuations, together with our debt level and related debt service obligations, could have the effect of, among other things, reducing our flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions and increasing the risk of a future downgrade in our credit ratings that can impact the value of our outstanding debt and increase our borrowing costs. During 2024 and in prior years, we suffered multiple credit rating downgrades that adversely impacted our borrowing costs and access to capital, and we may continue to suffer additional such downgrades if our business and financial results do not measurably improve. We may also be required to raise additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service obligations, debt refinancing, future acquisitions, or other general corporate purposes, which will depend on, among other factors, our financial position and performance, as well as prevailing market conditions and other factors beyond our control. Consequently, we may not be able to obtain additional financing or refinancing on terms acceptable to us, or at all, which could adversely impact our ability to finance our business strategy and service and repay outstanding indebtedness as it becomes due, all of which could adversely impact our business, financial condition, and the cost of borrowing.

We have ceased to return capital to stockholders.

In recent years, we have not made repurchases of our stock and reduced, and then suspended in the fourth quarter of 2024, our quarterly dividend. Further, we agreed under our commercial CHIPS Act agreement to forgo paying dividends for the next two years, and agreed to limitations on the payment of dividends for the three years thereafter. There can be no assurance that we will be able to pay dividends in the future. In addition, we are not obligated to make repurchases under our stock repurchase program and there can be no assurances as to the amount, timing, and execution of any future share repurchases, or that any repurchases will enhance long-term stockholder value.

Laws and regulations can have a negative impact on our business.

We are subject to complex and evolving laws and regulations worldwide that differ among jurisdictions and affect our operations in areas including, but not limited to: IP ownership and infringement; tax; import and export requirements; anti-corruption; foreign exchange controls and cash repatriation restrictions; data privacy and localization requirements; competition; advertising; employment and labor; product regulations; environment, health, and safety requirements; and consumer laws. Compliance with such requirements can be onerous and expensive and may otherwise impact our business operations negatively. For example, unfavorable developments with evolving laws and regulations worldwide related to 5G or autonomous driving technology and MaaS may limit global adoption, impede our strategy, or negatively impact our long-term expectations for our investments in these areas. Expanding privacy legislation and compliance costs of privacy-related and data-protection measures could adversely affect our customers and their products and services, particularly in cloud, Internet of Things, and AI applications, which could in turn reduce demand for our products used for those workloads.

Our policies, controls, and procedures designed to help provide for compliance with applicable laws cannot provide assurance that our employees, contractors, suppliers, or agents will not violate such laws or our policies. Violations of these laws and regulations can result in fines; criminal sanctions against us, our officers, or our employees; prohibitions on the conduct of our business; and damage to our reputation. The technology industry is subject to intense media, political, and regulatory scrutiny, which can increase our exposure to government investigations, legal actions, and penalties.

We are affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

We are exposed to adverse as well as beneficial movements in currency exchange rates. Although most of our sales occur in US dollars, operating expenses and capital expenditures may be paid in local currencies. An increase in the value of the dollar can increase the real cost to our customers of our products in those markets outside the US where we sell in dollars, and a weakened dollar can increase the cost of expenses such as payroll, utilities, tax, and marketing expenses, as well as non-US dollar capital expenditures. We also conduct certain investing and financing activities in local currencies. Our hedging programs may not be effective to offset any, or more than a portion, of the adverse impact of currency exchange rate movements; therefore, changes in exchange rates can harm our results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in our effective tax rate may impact our net income.

A number of factors can impact our future effective tax rate or cash payments, which could cause significant variability in our financial results, including:

- changes in the volume and mix of profits earned and location of assets across jurisdictions with varying tax rates;
- changes in our business or legal entity operating model;
- the resolution of issues arising from tax audits, including payment of interest and penalties;
- changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities, and in deferred tax valuation allowances;
- adjustments to estimated taxes upon finalization of tax returns;
- increases in expenses not deductible for tax purposes, including impairments of goodwill;
- changes in available tax credits, including non-US tax credits, R&D credits, and refundable tax credits;
- expirations or changes in our ability to secure new tax holidays and incentives;
- changes in US federal, state, or foreign tax laws or their interpretation, including the global implementation of a minimum tax under Pillar Two of the OECD BEPS initiative;
- changes in US GAAP and non-US IFRS; and
- our decision to repatriate non-US earnings for which we have not previously provided for incremental taxes, including any local country withholding taxes incurred upon repatriation.

Catastrophic events can have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial results.

Our operations and business, and those of our customers and suppliers, can be disrupted by: severe weather events and natural disasters; industrial accidents; public health issues and global pandemics such as COVID-19; cybersecurity incidents; interruptions of service from utilities, transportation restrictions or disruptions, telecommunications, or IT systems providers; manufacturing equipment failures; geopolitical conflict; terrorism; or other catastrophic events. For example, we have at times experienced disruptions in our manufacturing processes as a result of power outages, improperly functioning equipment, and disruptions in supply of raw materials or components, including cybersecurity incidents affecting our suppliers. Our headquarters and many of our operations and facilities are in locations that are prone to earthquakes and other natural disasters. Global climate change can result in certain natural disasters occurring more frequently or with greater intensity, such as drought, wildfires, storms, sea-level rise, and flooding, and could disrupt the availability of water necessary for the operation of our fabrication facilities, including our facilities located in water-sensitive regions such as Arizona and Israel. In addition, to the extent we are unable to successfully manage and conserve water resources, our reputation could be harmed. In recent years, the west coast of the US has experienced significant wildfires, including in Oregon, where we have major manufacturing facilities, and in California, where we are headquartered. The long-term effects of climate change on the global economy and the technology industry in particular are unclear but could be severe.

We are subject to risks associated with environmental, health, safety, and product regulations.

The design, manufacturing, assembly, and test of our products require the use and purchase of materials and chemicals that are subject to a broad array of environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations. Our operations and those of our suppliers are further governed by regulations prohibiting the use of forced labor (e.g., mining conflict minerals), and restrictions on other materials, as well as laws or regulations governing the operation of our facilities, sale and distribution of our products, and use of our real property. The scope and interpretation of such laws and regulations, including the materials they govern, are complex and continue to evolve. The procedures and processes in place under our compliance program may become onerous or increasingly expensive to maintain and cannot guarantee compliance by employees or third parties to whom such laws apply. The amendment or expansion of these laws or regulations, as well as our failure or inability to comply with them (including as a result of acquired entities), can result in regulatory penalties, fines, and legal liabilities; increased costs; additional remediation obligations; suspension of production; alteration, suspension, or termination of our manufacturing and assembly and test processes, including due to an inability to find, afford, or attain adequate substitute materials, equipment, or processes; damage to our reputation; and restrictions on our operations or sales. In addition, the failure or inability to comply by our suppliers of these materials can require us to suspend or alter our production processes and sources, and result in increased risks and costs.

The failure or inability by us, our customers, or our suppliers to manage the use, transportation, emissions, discharge, storage, recycling, or disposal of hazardous materials can lead to increased costs or future liabilities. Environmental regulations, including with respect to the materials and processes we are permitted to use and as to air quality and wastewater requirements, may impede our ability to manufacture products or expand or modify our manufacturing capability in the future. Environmental laws and regulations sometimes require us to acquire additional pollution abatement or remediation equipment, modify product designs, cease the use of a particular material or process, remove or remediate hazardous substances, or incur other expenses or liabilities. Regulations in response to climate change could result in increased manufacturing costs associated with air pollution requirements. For example, semiconductor manufacturing uses perfluorocarbons, which have historically made up a large portion of our direct greenhouse gas emissions. New or increased regulations limiting the use of such compounds, or other greenhouse gas emissions, could require us to install additional abatement equipment, purchase carbon offsets, and/or alter, where feasible, our production processes and sources. In addition, new or increased climate change regulation could increase our energy costs, for example as a result of carbon pricing impacts on electrical utilities. Regulations in response to human health concerns may also limit or prohibit the use of a class of chemicals known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), which are found in parts, components, process chemicals, and other materials used in semiconductor manufacturing. Such chemicals are critical to the manufacturing and functioning of many semiconductor products and there are limited

technically and commercially feasible alternatives. As we expand our manufacturing capacity, the impacts of future regulation could be magnified. Many new materials that we are evaluating for use in our operations are also subject to regulation under environmental laws. These restrictions could harm our business and results of operations by increasing our expenses or requiring us to alter manufacturing and assembly and test processes.

Our initiatives and new legal requirements with respect to corporate responsibility matters present various risks.

Our corporate responsibility initiatives could expose us to heightened scrutiny and numerous financial, legal, reputational, operational, compliance, and other risks, including lost customer opportunities, which could negatively impact us. Our achievement of initiatives, aspirations, and goals related to corporate responsibility matters, including those related to sustainability, is not guaranteed and is subject to numerous conditions, risks, and expectations, as well as standards, processes, and methodologies that continue to evolve. Further, any failure to set or achieve corporate responsibility initiatives that meet our stakeholders' evolving expectations could also negatively impact us.

In addition, we are or expect to become subject to various new or proposed climate-related and other sustainability laws and regulations, including, for example, the state of California's new climate change disclosure requirements, the EU's new Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, and the SEC's recently adopted climate-change disclosure requirements. Compliance with such laws and regulations, as well as the overall increased focus and scrutiny from regulators, investors, customers, vendors, employees, and other stakeholders concerning ESG and climate matters, could impose additional costs on us and expose us to new risks, including resulting in changes to our current ESG goals.

Sales and Marketing

Customers

We design, market, sell, and service CPUs and other semiconductor solutions substantially through our Intel Products business that are manufactured by our Intel Foundry business and other suppliers and are incorporated in computing and related end products and services, and utilized globally by consumers, enterprises, governments, and educational organizations. We sell our products primarily to OEMs, ODMs, and cloud service providers. ODMs provide design and manufacturing services to branded and unbranded private-label resellers. In addition, our customers include other manufacturers and service providers, such as industrial and communication equipment manufacturers and cloud service providers who buy our products through distributor, reseller, retail, and OEM channels throughout the world. For information on customers who accounted for greater than 10% of our consolidated net revenue, see "Note 3: Operating Segments" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our worldwide reseller sales channel consists of thousands of indirect customers—systems builders that purchase Intel processors and other products from our distributors. Certain of our microprocessors and other products are also available in direct retail outlets.

Sales Arrangements

Our products are sold through distribution channels throughout the world. Sales of our products are frequently made via purchase order acknowledgments that contain standard terms and conditions covering matters such as pricing, payment terms, and warranties, as well as indemnities for issues specific to our products, such as patent and copyright indemnities. Because our customers generally order from us on a purchase order basis, they can typically cancel, change, or delay product purchase commitments with little or no notice to us and without penalty. From time to time, we may enter into additional agreements with customers covering, for example, changes from our standard terms and conditions, new product development and marketing, and private-label branding. Our sales are routinely made using electronic and web-based processes that allow customers to review inventory availability and track the progress of specific goods ordered. Pricing on particular products may vary based on volumes ordered and other factors. We also offer discounts, rebates, and other incentives to customers to increase acceptance of our products and technology.

In accordance with contract terms, the revenue for combined performance obligations and standalone product sales is recognized at the time of product shipment from our facilities or delivery to the customer location, as determined by the agreed-upon shipping terms. Our standard terms and conditions of sale typically provide that payment is due at a later date, usually 30 days after shipment or delivery. We assess credit risk through quantitative and qualitative analysis. From this analysis, we establish shipping and credit limits and determine whether we will seek to use one or more credit support protection devices, such as obtaining a parent guarantee, standby letter of credit, or credit insurance. Credit losses may still be incurred due to bankruptcy, fraud, or other failure of the customer to pay.

Distribution

Distributors typically handle a wide variety of products, including those that compete with our products, and fill orders for many customers. Customers may place orders directly with us or through distributors. We have several distribution warehouses that are located in proximity to key customers.

Seasonal Trends

Historically, our net revenue has typically been higher in the second half of the year than in the first half of the year, accelerating in the third quarter and peaking in the fourth quarter. In 2024 and 2023, our net revenue seasonality was directionally consistent with this historical trend. In 2022, we had a flatter trend than we historically observe as we experienced the uncertainty and impacts, including demand volatility and supply chain disruption, of macroeconomic conditions, the potential for a recession, and the risk for continued COVID-19-related disruptions or shutdowns.

Marketing

Our global marketing objectives are to build a strong, well-known, differentiated, and meaningful Intel corporate brand that drives preference with businesses and consumers, and to offer a limited number of meaningful and valuable brands in our portfolio to aid businesses and consumers in making informed choices about technology purchases. The Intel Core processor family and Intel Xeon trademarks make up our key CPU brands. This year we introduced our new Intel Core Ultra processors, powering the latest AI PCs, and our Intel Xeon 6 processors, built with AI acceleration in every core. Our foundry services business aims to offer leading-edge packaging and process technology, geographically balanced manufacturing capacity, and a world-class IP portfolio.

In addition to bringing new products to market in 2024, we focus on building brand awareness and driving demand through our own direct marketing and co-marketing programs with partners. Our direct marketing activities primarily include advertising through digital and social media, as well as consumer and trade events, industry and consumer communications, and public relations. We market to consumer and commercial audiences. Our key messaging reinforces the Intel brand pillars of exceptionally engineered, collaboratively innovative, and responsibly built, while emphasizing our ability to bring AI everywhere across data center, cloud, edge, and PC.

Certain customers participate in cooperative advertising and marketing programs. These cooperative advertising and marketing programs broaden the reach of our brands beyond the scope of our own direct marketing. Certain customers are licensed to place Intel® logos on computing devices containing our microprocessors and processor technologies, and to use our brands in their marketing activities. The program partially reimburses customers for marketing activities for products featuring Intel brands, subject to customers meeting defined criteria. These marketing activities primarily include advertising through digital and social media and television, as well as press relations.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are affected by changes in currency exchange and interest rates, as well as equity and commodity prices. Our risk management programs are designed to reduce, but may not eliminate, the impacts of these risks. All of the following potential changes are based on sensitivity analyses performed on our financial positions as of December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023. Actual results may differ materially.

Currency Exchange Rates

We are exposed to currency exchange risks of non-US-dollar-denominated investments in debt and equity instruments, and may economically hedge these risks with foreign currency contracts, such as currency forward contracts, currency swaps, or interest rate swaps. Gains or losses on these non-US-currency investments are generally offset by corresponding losses or gains on the related hedging instruments.

Substantially all of our revenue is transacted in US dollars. However, a portion of our operating expenditures and capital purchases are incurred in other currencies, primarily the Israeli shekel, the Malaysian ringgit, the European Union euro, the Japanese yen, and the Chinese yuan. We have established currency risk management programs to protect against currency exchange rate risks associated with non-US-dollar forecasted future cash flows and existing non-US-dollar monetary assets and liabilities. We may also hedge currency risk arising from funding of foreign currency-denominated future investments. We may utilize foreign currency contracts, such as currency forwards or option contracts in these hedging programs. We considered the historical trends in currency exchange rates and determined that it was reasonably possible that a weighted average adverse change of 10% in currency exchange rates could be experienced in the near term. Such an adverse change, after taking into account balance sheet hedges only and offsetting recorded monetary asset and liability positions outstanding as of December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023 would result in an adverse impact on income before taxes of less than \$54 million and less than \$53 million, respectively.

Interest Rates

We are exposed to interest rate risk related to our fixed-rate investment portfolio and outstanding debt. The primary objective of our investment policy is to preserve principal and provide financial flexibility to fund our business while maximizing yields, which generally track SOFR. We generally enter into interest rate contracts to convert the returns on our fixed-rate debt investment with remaining maturities longer than six months into SOFR-based returns. We also entered into swaps to convert fixed-rate coupon payments into floating-rate coupon payments for a portion of our existing indebtedness. Gains or losses on these instruments are generally offset by corresponding losses or gains on the related hedging instruments.

A hypothetical change in benchmark interest rates of 1%, after taking into account investment hedges, would have resulted in a change in the fair value of our investment portfolio of less than \$100 million as of December 28, 2024 and as of December 30, 2023.

Taking into account fixed-rate debt that is swapped to floating-rate debt, a hypothetical increase in interest rates of 1% would result in an increase in annual interest expense of approximately \$120 million from debt outstanding as of December 28, 2024 (\$120 million from debt outstanding as of December 30, 2023).

Equity Prices

We are exposed to equity market risk through our investments in marketable equity securities, which we typically do not attempt to reduce or eliminate through hedging activities.

As of December 28, 2024, the fair value of our marketable equity securities was \$0.8 billion (\$1.2 billion as of December 30, 2023). The substantial majority of our marketable equity securities portfolio as of December 28, 2024 was concentrated in securities traded on the Chinese Shanghai Stock Exchange Science and Technology Innovation Board. To determine reasonably possible decreases in the market value of our marketable equity securities, we have analyzed the historical market price sensitivity of our portfolio. Assuming a decline of 55% in market prices, the aggregate value of our marketable equity securities could decrease by \$466 million, based on the value as of December 28, 2024 (a decrease in value of \$418 million, based on the value as of December 30, 2023 using an assumed decline of 35%).

We utilize total return swaps to offset changes in liabilities related to the equity market risks of certain deferred compensation arrangements. Gains or losses from changes in fair value of these total return swaps are generally offset by the losses or gains on the related liabilities.

Many of the same factors that could result in an adverse movement of equity market prices affect our non-marketable equity investments, although we cannot always quantify the impacts directly. Financial markets are volatile, which could negatively affect the prospects of the companies we invest in, their ability to raise additional capital, and the likelihood of our ability to realize value in our investments through liquidity events such as IPOs, mergers, and private sales. These types of investments involve a great deal of risk, and there can be no assurance that any specific company will grow or become successful; consequently, we could lose all or part of our investment. Our non-marketable equity securities had a carrying amount of \$4.5 billion as of December 28, 2024 (\$4.6 billion as of December 30, 2023).

Commodity Price Risk

Although we operate facilities that consume commodities, we are not directly affected by commodity price risk to a material degree. We have established forecasted transaction risk management programs to protect against fluctuations in commodity prices. We may use commodity derivatives contracts, such as commodity swaps, in these hedging programs. In addition, we have sourcing plans in place that are designed to mitigate the risk of a potential supplier concentration for our key commodities.

Cybersecurity

We face significant and persistent cybersecurity risks due to: the breadth of geographies, networks, and systems we must defend against cybersecurity attacks; the complexity, technical sophistication, value, and widespread use of our systems, products and processes; the attractiveness of our systems, products, and processes to threat actors (including state-sponsored organizations) seeking to inflict harm on us or our customers; the substantial level of harm that could occur to us and our customers were we to suffer impacts of a material cybersecurity incident; and our use of third-party products, services, and components. We are committed to maintaining robust governance and oversight of cybersecurity risks and to implementing mechanisms, controls, technologies, and processes designed to help us assess, identify, and manage these risks. See "Risk Factors" for more information on our cybersecurity risks and product vulnerability risks. While we have not, as of the date of this Form 10-K, experienced a cybersecurity threat or incident that resulted in a material adverse impact to our business or operations, there can be no guarantee that we will not experience such an incident in the future. We have seen an increase in cyberattack volume, frequency, and sophistication. Our cybersecurity program and governance approach are designed to protect our network and information systems, and we have policies, procedures, processes, and controls in place to identify, manage, and respond to risks from cybersecurity threats. We seek to detect and investigate unauthorized attempts and attacks against our network, products, and services, and to prevent their occurrence and recurrence where practicable through changes or updates to our internal processes and tools and changes or updates to our products and services; however, we remain potentially vulnerable to known or unknown threats. In some instances, we, our suppliers, our customers, and the users of our products and services can be unaware of a threat or incident or its magnitude and effects. Further, there is increasing regulation regarding responses to cybersecurity incidents, including reporting to regulators, which could subject us to additional liability and reputational harm.

We aim to incorporate industry best practices throughout our cybersecurity program. Our cybersecurity program includes written policies, standards, and procedures for information security, product security, and data privacy; is designed to be aligned with applicable industry standards; and is assessed annually by independent third-party auditors. Our cybersecurity strategy focuses on implementing effective and efficient controls, technologies, and other processes to assess, identify, manage, and address material cybersecurity threats, risks, and incidents. These include, among other things: annual and ongoing security awareness training for employees; mechanisms to detect and monitor unusual network activity; and containment and incident response tools. We actively engage with industry groups for benchmarking and awareness of best practices. We monitor issues that are internally discovered or externally reported and have processes to assess those issues for potential cybersecurity impact or risk. We also have a process in place to manage cybersecurity risks associated with third-party service providers. We impose security requirements upon our suppliers, including: maintaining an effective security management program; abiding by information handling and asset management requirements; and notifying us in the event of any known or suspected cyber incident.

Our Board of Directors has ultimate oversight of cybersecurity risk, which it manages as part of our enterprise risk management program. That program is utilized in making decisions with respect to company priorities, resource allocations, and oversight structures. The Board of Directors is assisted by the Audit & Finance Committee, which regularly reviews our cybersecurity program with management and reports to the Board of Directors. Cybersecurity reviews by the Audit & Finance Committee or the Board of Directors generally occur at least twice annually, or more frequently as determined to be necessary or advisable. A number of Intel directors have experience in assessing and managing cybersecurity risk.

Our cybersecurity program is run by our Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), who reports to our Executive Vice President and Chief Technology Officer (CTO). Our CISO is informed about and monitors prevention, detection, mitigation, and remediation efforts through regular communication and reporting from professionals in the information security team—many of whom hold cybersecurity certifications such as a Certified Information Systems Security Professional or Certified Information Security Manager—and through the use of technological tools and software and results from third-party audits. Our CISO and CTO have extensive experience assessing and managing cybersecurity programs and cybersecurity risk. Our CISO has served in that position since 2015 and, before Intel, was the Chief Security Officer at McAfee and the Chief Information Officer and CISO for the US House of Representatives. Our CTO joined Intel in 2021 and was previously Senior Vice President and CTO at VMware, with responsibility for product security. Our CISO and CTO regularly report directly to the Audit & Finance Committee or the Board of Directors on our cybersecurity program and efforts to prevent, detect, mitigate, and remediate issues. In addition, we have an escalation process in place to inform senior management and the Board of Directors of material issues.

Properties

As of December 28, 2024, our major facilities consisted of:

(Square Feet in Millions)	United States	Other Countries	Total
Owned facilities	35	28	63
Leased facilities	3	4	7
Total facilities	38	32	70

The facilities described above, including our principal executive offices located in the US, are suitable for our present purposes. The productive capacity in our facilities is being utilized or being prepared for utilization in support of our strategy. For more information on our manufacturing sites, see "Manufacturing Capital" within Fundamentals of Our Business.

We do not identify or allocate assets by operating segment; however, the majority of our facilities footprint supports manufacturing capabilities used by our Intel Foundry operating segment. For information on property, plant, and equipment, net by country, see "Note 6: Other Financial Statement Details" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

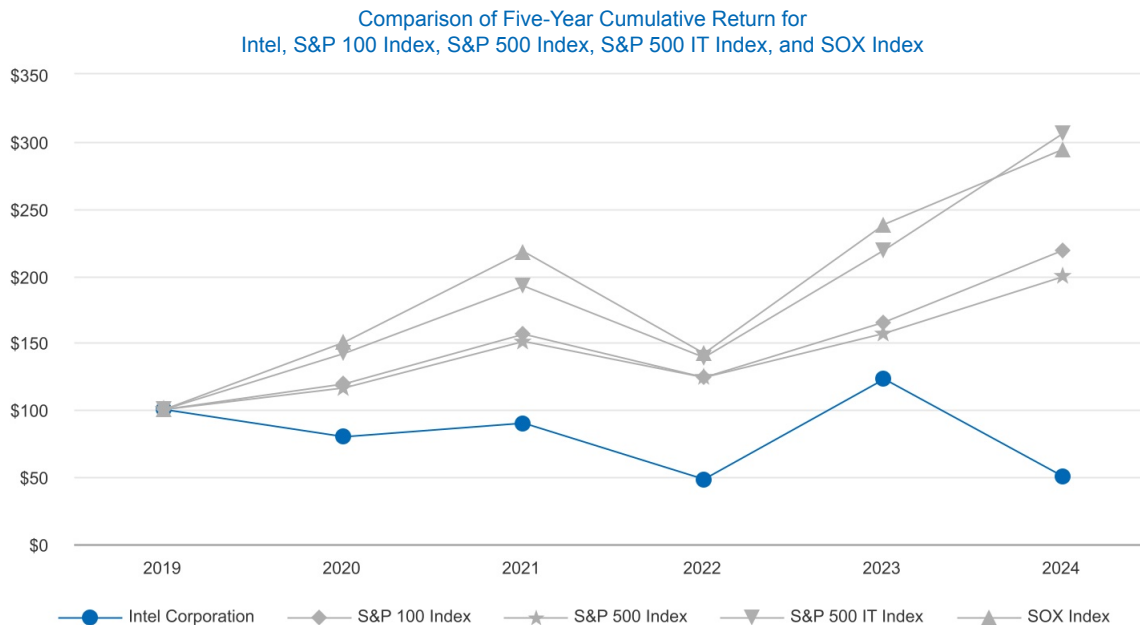
Market for Our Common Stock

The principal US market on which Intel's common stock (symbol INTC) is traded is the Nasdaq Global Select Market.

As of January 24, 2025, there were approximately 92,000 registered holders of record of Intel's common stock. A substantially greater number of holders of Intel common stock are "street name" or beneficial holders, whose shares of record are held by banks, brokers, and other financial institutions.

Stock Performance Graph

The graph and table that follow compare the cumulative TSR of Intel's common stock with the cumulative total return of the S&P 100 Index, the S&P 500 Index, the S&P 500 IT Index, and the SOX Index¹ for the five years ended December 28, 2024. The cumulative returns shown on the graph are based on Intel's fiscal year.



Years Ended	Dec 28, 2019	Dec 26, 2020	Dec 25, 2021	Dec 31, 2022	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 28, 2024
Intel Corporation	\$ 100	\$ 80	\$ 90	\$ 48	\$ 123	\$ 50
S&P 100 Index	\$ 100	\$ 119	\$ 156	\$ 124	\$ 165	\$ 219
S&P 500 Index	\$ 100	\$ 116	\$ 151	\$ 124	\$ 157	\$ 199
S&P 500 IT Index	\$ 100	\$ 142	\$ 192	\$ 139	\$ 219	\$ 306
SOX Index	\$ 100	\$ 150	\$ 218	\$ 142	\$ 238	\$ 294

¹ The graph and table assume that \$100 was invested on the last day of trading for the fiscal year ended December 28, 2019 in Intel's common stock, the S&P 100 Index, S&P 500 Index, S&P 500 IT Index, and PHLX Semiconductor Sector Index (SOX), and that all dividends were reinvested.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We have an ongoing authorization, originally approved by our Board of Directors in 2005 and subsequently amended on October 24, 2019, to repurchase shares of our common stock in open market or negotiated transactions. Our last share repurchase under this authorization occurred in Q1 2021, and no shares were repurchased during the fiscal year ending December 28, 2024. As of December 28, 2024, we were authorized to repurchase up to \$110.0 billion, of which \$7.2 billion remained available.

We issue RSUs as part of our equity incentive plans. In our Consolidated Financial Statements, we treat shares of common stock withheld for tax purposes on behalf of our employees in connection with the vesting of RSUs as common stock repurchases because they reduce the number of shares that would have been issued upon vesting. These withheld shares of common stock are not considered common stock repurchases under our authorized common stock repurchase program.

Rule 10b5-1 Trading Arrangements

Our directors and officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1 under the Exchange Act) may from time to time enter into plans or other arrangements for the purchase or sale of our shares that are intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) or may represent a non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement under the Exchange Act. During the quarter ended December 28, 2024, no such plans or arrangements were adopted or terminated, including by modification.

Information About Our Executive Officers

Name Current Title	Age	Experience
Michelle Johnston Holthaus <i>Interim Co-Chief Executive Officer and Chief Executive Officer of Intel Products</i>	51	Ms. Johnston Holthaus has been Interim Co-Chief Executive Officer of Intel and Chief Executive Officer of Intel Products since December 2024. As CEO of Intel Products, she is responsible for a group that encompasses the company's Client Computing Group (CCG), Data Center and AI Group and Network and Edge Group. From April 2022 to December 2024, in her prior role as Executive Vice President and General Manager of the Client Computing Group, she was responsible for running and growing the client business, including strategy, financial performance, and product development for the full portfolio of client technologies and platforms designed to enable exceptional personal computing experiences across mobile, desktop, and workstation devices. Additionally, Ms. Johnston Holthaus previously served as Executive Vice President, Chief Sales Officer and General Manager, Sales, Marketing and Communications Group, from September 2019 to January 2022, and as Senior Vice President of Sales and Marketing and Acting Chief Marketing Officer from September 2017 to September 2019. In these roles, she was responsible for global sales and revenue and leading the company's efforts to foster innovative sales and marketing approaches that broaden Intel's business opportunities and enhance customer relationships worldwide. Ms. Johnston Holthaus joined Intel in 1996 and has served in a variety of sales and marketing, channel mobile, and channel desktop positions.
Justin Hotard <i>Executive Vice President and General Manager, Data Center and AI Group</i>	50	Mr. Hotard has been Executive Vice President and General Manager of the Data Center and AI Group (DCAI) since February 2024. In this capacity, he directs the strategic vision and operational management of Intel's data center portfolio, while also playing a crucial role in the company's focus on AI systems. Prior to joining Intel in February 2024, Mr. Hotard served as Executive Vice President and General Manager of High-Performance Computing, AI, and Labs at Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE) from March 2021 through January 2024. In this role, he led the organization that provided AI capabilities to HPE's customers and oversaw the team that delivered the world's first exascale supercomputer, Frontier. He also directed Hewlett Packard Labs, the company's central applied research group. Prior to that, he served in various senior leadership roles at HPE since 2015, including Senior Vice President, Corporate Transformation from September 2020 through March 2021 and Senior Vice President and President of HPE Japan from October 2019 through September 2020. Before his tenure at HPE, Mr. Hotard served in executive roles at NCR and held operating positions at Symbol Technologies and Motorola.
April Miller Boise <i>Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer</i>	56	Ms. Miller Boise has been our Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer since July 2022 and Corporate Secretary since August 2022. Ms. Miller Boise leads Intel's global legal, trade, and government affairs team, is a member of Intel's Executive Leadership Team, and is a strategic advisor to the company and the Board of Directors. Prior to joining Intel, she was Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer at Eaton Corp., a power management company. Before joining Eaton in 2020, she was Senior Vice President, Chief Legal Officer, and Corporate Secretary at Meritor Inc., a manufacturer of powertrain solutions for commercial vehicles, later acquired by Cummins Inc. Ms. Miller Boise has more than 30 years of experience and has served in executive leadership roles, including chief legal officer, general counsel, and head of global mergers and acquisitions.
Christoph Schell <i>Executive Vice President, Chief Commercial Officer and General Manager, Sales, Marketing and Communications Group</i>	53	Mr. Schell has been our Executive Vice President and Chief Commercial Officer and General Manager of the Sales, Marketing and Communications Group since March 2022. In his role, he oversees Intel's global sales, business management, marketing, communications, corporate planning, customer support, and customer success teams, leading the company's efforts to foster innovative go-to-market approaches that broaden Intel's business opportunities and deepen customer and partner relationships and outcomes worldwide. Prior to joining Intel, Mr. Schell served as the Chief Commercial Officer of HP Inc., an American multinational information technology company, from November 2019 to March 2022. During his 25 years with HP, Mr. Schell held various senior management roles across the globe, including President of 3D Printing and Digital Manufacturing from November 2018 to October 2019 and President of the Americas region from November 2015 to November 2018. Prior to rejoining HP in 2014, Mr. Schell served as Executive Vice President of Growth Markets for Philips, a lighting solutions company, where he led the lighting business across Asia Pacific, Japan, Africa, Russia, India, Central Asia, and the Middle East. He started his career in his family's distribution and industrial solutions company before working in brand management at Procter & Gamble. Mr. Schell is a member of the Board of Directors of Mobilye Global, Inc.

Frank D. Yearly <i>Interim Executive Chair of the Board</i>	61	Mr. Yearly has been Interim Executive Chair of Intel's Board of Directors since December 2024. He joined the Board in March 2009 and was named Chair of the Board in January 2023. He is Managing Member at Darwin Capital Advisors LLC, a private investment firm, and was Executive Chairman of CamberView Partners LLC, a corporate advisory firm, until 2018. Prior to this time, Mr. Yearly was Vice Chancellor of the University of California, Berkeley, and before that he spent 25 years in the finance industry, including as Global Head of Mergers and Acquisitions and as a Member of the Management Committee at Citigroup Investment Banking. Mr. Yearly also serves on the Board of Directors of PayPal Holdings and Intel's subsidiary Mobileye Global Inc., an autonomous driving technology company.
David Zinsner <i>Interim Co-Chief Executive Officer, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer</i>	56	Mr. Zinsner has been Interim Co-Chief Executive Officer of Intel since December 2024. He has also been our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since January 2022, overseeing our global finance organization. He joined Intel from Micron Technology, Inc., a manufacturer of memory and storage products, where he most recently served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from February 2018 to October 2021. From April 2017 to February 2018, he served as President and Chief Operating Officer of Affirmed Networks, Inc. From January 2009 to April 2017, he served as Chief Financial Officer of Analog Devices, Inc. From July 2005 to January 2009, Mr. Zinsner served as Chief Financial Officer of Intersil Corporation.

Disclosure Pursuant to Section 13(r) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act requires an issuer to disclose certain information in its periodic reports if it or any of its affiliates knowingly engaged in certain activities, transactions, or dealings with individuals or entities subject to specific US economic sanctions during the reporting period, even when the activities, transactions, or dealings are conducted in compliance with applicable law. On March 2, 2021, the US Secretary of State designated the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation (FSB) as a party subject to one such sanction. Though Intel has suspended sales in Russia, there may be a need to file documents or engage with FSB as Intel winds up our local Russian offices. All such dealings are explicitly authorized by General License 1B issued by the US Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), and there are no gross revenues or net profits directly associated with any such dealings by us with the FSB.

On April 15, 2021, the US Department of the Treasury designated Pozitiv Teknologzhiz, AO (Positive Technologies), a Russian IT security firm, as a party subject to one of the sanctions specified in Section 13(r). Prior to the designation, we communicated with Positive Technologies regarding its IT security research and coordinated disclosure of security vulnerabilities identified by the firm. Based on a license issued by OFAC, we resumed such communications. There are no gross revenues or net profits directly associated with any such activities. We plan to continue these communications in accordance with the terms and conditions of the OFAC license.

Financial Statements and Supplemental Details

We have defined certain terms and abbreviations used throughout our Form 10-K in "Key Terms" within this section.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Intel Corporation

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Intel Corporation (the Company) as of December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), cash flows and stockholders' equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 28, 2024, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 28, 2024, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 28, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated January 31, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the US federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Inventory Valuation

Description of the Matter

The Company's net inventory totaled \$12.2 billion as of December 28, 2024, representing 6.2% of total assets. As explained in "Note 2: Accounting Policies" within the consolidated financial statements, the Company computes inventory cost on a first-in, first-out basis, and applies judgment in determining saleability of products and the valuation of inventories. The Company assesses inventory at each reporting date in order to assert that it is recorded at net realizable value, giving consideration to, among other factors: whether the products have achieved the substantive engineering milestones to qualify for sale to customers; the determination of normal capacity levels in its manufacturing process to determine which manufacturing overhead costs can be included in the valuation of inventory; whether the product is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value; and the estimation of excess and obsolete inventory or that which is not of saleable quality.

Auditing management's assessment of net realizable value for inventory was challenging because the determination of excess and obsolete inventory reserves and lower of cost or net realizable value is judgmental and considers a number of factors that are affected by market and economic conditions, such as customer forecasts, dynamic pricing environments, and industry supply and demand. Additionally, for certain new product launches there is limited historical data with which to evaluate forecasts.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

We evaluated the design and tested operating effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over the costing of inventory, the determination of whether inventory is of saleable quality, the determination of demand forecasts and related application against on hand inventory, and the calculation of lower of cost or net realizable value reserves including related estimated costs and selling prices.

Our audit procedures included, among others, testing the significant assumptions (e.g., estimated product demand forecasts, costs and selling prices) of the underlying data used in management's inventory valuation assessment. We compared the significant assumptions used by management to current industry and economic trends. We assessed whether there were any potential sources of contrary information, including historical forecast accuracy or history of significant revisions to previously recorded inventory valuation adjustments, and performed sensitivity analyses over significant assumptions to evaluate the changes in inventory valuation that would result from changes in the assumptions.

Goodwill Impairment Assessment – Mobileye Reporting Unit

Description of the Matter

At December 28, 2024, the balance of the Company's goodwill was \$24.7 billion. The goodwill attributed to the Mobileye reporting unit was \$8.3 billion and represented 4.2% of total assets. As discussed in "Note 2: Accounting Policies" within the consolidated financial statements, goodwill is assessed at the reporting unit level in the fourth quarter of each year, or more frequently if indicators of potential impairment exist. The assessment may include both qualitative and quantitative evaluations. If it is determined, based on the qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that the fair value of the unit is less than its carrying amount, a quantitative goodwill impairment test is performed. As discussed in "Note 11: Goodwill" to the consolidated financial statements, the Company identified certain impairment indicators in the three months ended September 28, 2024 that required an interim goodwill impairment test. As a result of this assessment, the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$2.6 billion related to the Mobileye reporting unit.

Auditing the Company's Mobileye goodwill impairment evaluation was complex and judgmental due to the significant estimation required in determining the fair value using the income approach. Determining fair value involved assumptions with forward-looking elements that can be affected by future economic and market conditions. In particular, the fair value estimate was sensitive to significant assumptions such as revenue terminal growth rate and the weighted average cost of capital.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

We evaluated the design and tested operating effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over the Mobileye reporting unit goodwill impairment review process, including controls over management's review of the valuation model and the significant assumptions mentioned above.

Our audit procedures included, among others, assessing the suitability and application of the valuation methodology and evaluating the significant assumptions (e.g., revenue terminal growth rate and the weighted average cost of capital) and the underlying data used by the Company in its analysis. We compared the significant assumptions used by management to current industry and economic trends, market information, and other relevant factors. We performed sensitivity analyses of significant assumptions to determine what changes in assumptions are particularly sensitive when assessing the likelihood of impairment, or when calculating the amount of the impairment. We assessed the historical accuracy of management's estimates. In addition, we involved a valuation specialist to assist in the evaluation of the methodology used by the Company and certain significant assumptions.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1968.
San Jose, California
January 31, 2025

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Intel Corporation

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited Intel Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 28, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, Intel Corporation (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 28, 2024, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the 2024 consolidated financial statements of the Company and our report dated January 31, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

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 Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. 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.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

San Jose, California
January 31, 2025

Consolidated Statements of Operations

Years Ended (In Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)

	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Net revenue	\$ 53,101	\$ 54,228	\$ 63,054
Cost of sales	35,756	32,517	36,188
Gross margin	17,345	21,711	26,866
Research and development	16,546	16,046	17,528
Marketing, general, and administrative	5,507	5,634	7,002
Restructuring and other charges	6,970	(62)	2
Operating expenses	29,023	21,618	24,532
Operating income (loss)	(11,678)	93	2,334
Gains (losses) on equity investments, net	242	40	4,268
Interest and other, net	226	629	1,166
Income (loss) before taxes	(11,210)	762	7,768
Provision for (benefit from) taxes	8,023	(913)	(249)
Net income (loss)	(19,233)	1,675	8,017
Less: net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(477)	(14)	3
Net income (loss) attributable to Intel	\$ (18,756)	\$ 1,689	\$ 8,014
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to Intel—basic	\$ (4.38)	\$ 0.40	\$ 1.95
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to Intel—diluted	\$ (4.38)	\$ 0.40	\$ 1.94
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding:			
Basic	4,280	4,190	4,108
Diluted	4,280	4,212	4,123

See accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Years Ended (In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Net income (loss)	\$ (19,233)	\$ 1,675	\$ 8,017
Changes in other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Net unrealized holding gains (losses) on derivatives	(555)	272	(510)
Actuarial valuation and other pension benefits (expenses), net	60	66	855
Translation adjustments and other	(1)	9	(27)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(496)	347	318
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(19,729)	2,022	8,335
Less: comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(477)	(14)	3
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Intel	\$ (19,252)	\$ 2,036	\$ 8,332

See accompanying notes.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In Millions, Except Par Value)

	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,249	\$ 7,079
Short-term investments	13,813	17,955
Accounts receivable, net	3,478	3,402
Inventories	12,198	11,127
Other current assets	9,586	3,706
Total current assets	47,324	43,269
Property, plant, and equipment, net	107,919	96,647
Equity investments	5,383	5,829
Goodwill	24,693	27,591
Identified intangible assets, net	3,691	4,589
Other long-term assets	7,475	13,647
Total assets	\$ 196,485	\$ 191,572
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 12,556	\$ 8,578
Accrued compensation and benefits	3,343	3,655
Short-term debt	3,729	2,288
Income taxes payable	1,756	1,107
Other accrued liabilities	14,282	12,425
Total current liabilities	35,666	28,053
Debt	46,282	46,978
Other long-term liabilities	9,505	6,576
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 19)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 50 shares authorized; none issued	—	—
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 10,000 shares authorized; 4,330 shares issued and outstanding (4,228 issued and outstanding in 2023) and capital in excess of par value	50,949	36,649
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(711)	(215)
Retained earnings	49,032	69,156
Total Intel stockholders' equity	99,270	105,590
Non-controlling interests	5,762	4,375
Total stockholders' equity	105,032	109,965
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 196,485	\$ 191,572

See accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended (In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	\$ 7,079	\$ 11,144	\$ 4,827
Cash flows provided by (used for) operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	(19,233)	1,675	8,017
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	9,951	7,847	11,128
Share-based compensation	3,410	3,229	3,128
Restructuring and other charges	3,491	(424)	1,074
Amortization of intangibles	1,428	1,755	1,907
(Gains) losses on equity investments, net	(246)	(42)	(4,254)
(Gains) losses on divestitures	—	—	(1,059)
Deferred taxes	6,132	(2,033)	(5,148)
Impairments and net (gain) loss on retirement of property, plant, and equipment	2,252	33	301
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(75)	731	5,327
Inventories	(1,105)	2,097	(2,436)
Accounts payable	634	(801)	(29)
Accrued compensation and benefits	(218)	(614)	(1,533)
Income taxes	(356)	(1,498)	613
Other assets and liabilities	2,223	(484)	(1,603)
Total adjustments	27,521	9,796	7,416
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	8,288	11,471	15,433
Cash flows provided by (used for) investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant, and equipment	(23,944)	(25,750)	(24,844)
Proceeds from capital-related government incentives	1,936	1,011	246
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(82)	(13)	(681)
Purchases of short-term investments	(37,940)	(44,414)	(43,647)
Maturities and sales of short-term investments	41,463	44,077	48,730
Sales of equity investments	1,047	472	4,961
Proceeds from divestitures	—	—	6,579
Other investing	(736)	576	(1,575)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(18,256)	(24,041)	(10,231)
Cash flows provided by (used for) financing activities:			
Issuance of commercial paper, net of issuance costs	7,349	—	3,945
Repayment of commercial paper	(7,349)	(3,944)	—
Partner contributions	12,714	1,511	874
Proceeds from sales of subsidiary shares	—	2,959	1,032
Additions to property, plant, and equipment	(1,178)	—	—
Issuance of long-term debt, net of issuance costs	2,975	11,391	6,548
Repayment of debt	(2,288)	(423)	(4,984)
Proceeds from sales of common stock through employee equity incentive plans	987	1,042	977
Restricted stock unit withholdings	(631)	(534)	(486)
Payment of dividends to stockholders	(1,599)	(3,088)	(5,997)
Other financing	158	(409)	(794)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	11,138	8,505	1,115
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,170	(4,065)	6,317
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 8,249	\$ 7,079	\$ 11,144
Non-cash supplemental disclosures:			
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	\$ 8,125	\$ 4,804	\$ 5,431
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest, net of capitalized interest	\$ 987	\$ 613	\$ 459
Income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 2,202	\$ 2,621	\$ 4,282

See accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

(In Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)	Common Stock and Capital in Excess of Par Value		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Non- Controlling Interests	Total
	Number of Shares	Amount				
Balance as of December 25, 2021	4,070	\$ 28,006	\$ (880)	\$ 68,265	\$ —	\$ 95,391
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	8,014	3	8,017
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	318	—	—	318
Proceeds from sales of subsidiary shares and partner contributions	—	75	—	—	1,831	1,906
Employee equity incentive plans and other	79	1,009	—	—	—	1,009
Share-based compensation	—	3,099	—	—	29	3,128
Restricted stock unit withholdings	(12)	(609)	—	123	—	(486)
Cash dividends declared (\$1.46 per share of common stock)	—	—	—	(5,997)	—	(5,997)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	4,137	\$ 31,580	\$ (562)	\$ 70,405	\$ 1,863	\$ 103,286
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	1,689	(14)	1,675
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	347	—	—	347
Proceeds from sales of subsidiary shares and partner contributions	—	1,620	—	—	2,385	4,005
Employee equity incentive plans and other	107	1,044	—	—	—	1,044
Share-based compensation	—	3,088	—	—	141	3,229
Restricted stock unit withholdings	(16)	(683)	—	150	—	(533)
Cash dividends declared (\$0.74 per share of common stock)	—	—	—	(3,088)	—	(3,088)
Balance as of December 30, 2023	4,228	\$ 36,649	\$ (215)	\$ 69,156	\$ 4,375	\$ 109,965
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(18,756)	(477)	(19,233)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	(496)	—	—	(496)
Net proceeds from partner contributions	—	11,012	—	—	1,702	12,714
Partner distributions	—	—	—	—	(43)	(43)
Employee equity incentive plans and other	123	988	—	—	—	988
Share-based compensation	—	3,162	—	—	205	3,367
Restricted stock unit withholdings	(21)	(862)	—	231	—	(631)
Cash dividends declared (\$0.38 per share of common stock)	—	—	—	(1,599)	—	(1,599)
Balance as of December 28, 2024	4,330	\$ 50,949	\$ (711)	\$ 49,032	\$ 5,762	\$ 105,032

See accompanying notes.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1 : Basis of Presentation

We have a 52- or 53-week fiscal year that ends on the last Saturday in December. Fiscal years 2024 and 2023 were 52-week fiscal years; 2022 was a 53-week fiscal year. Fiscal 2025 is a 52-week fiscal year. Our Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Intel and our wholly owned and majority-owned subsidiaries, which include entities consolidated under the variable interest and voting interest models. We have eliminated intercompany accounts and transactions.

We made certain reclassifications within our Consolidated Financial Statements during 2024, and, in certain cases, adjusted prior periods to conform to the current period presentation. These reclassifications had no impact on previously reported net income (loss), cash flows, or stockholders' equity.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with US GAAP requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported in our Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying notes. The actual results that we experience may differ materially from our estimates.

Effective January 2023, we increased the estimated useful life of certain production machinery and equipment from 5 to 8 years. When compared to the estimated useful life in place as of the end of 2022, we estimated this change increased gross margin in 2023 by approximately \$2.5 billion and decreased R&D expense by approximately \$400 million. As of December 30, 2023, we estimated this change decreased ending inventory values by approximately \$1.3 billion. These estimates were based on the assets in use and under construction as of the beginning of 2023 and were calculated at that point in time.

Note 2 : Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition

We recognize net product revenue when we satisfy performance obligations as evidenced by the transfer of control of our products or services to customers. Substantially all of our revenue is derived from product sales. Our products often include a software component, such as firmware, that is highly interdependent and interrelated with the product and is substantially accounted for as a combined performance obligation. In accordance with contract terms, the revenue for combined performance obligations and standalone product sales is recognized at the time of product shipment from our facilities or delivery to the customer location, as determined by the agreed-upon shipping terms.

We measure revenue based on the amount of consideration we expect to be entitled to in exchange for products or services. Variable consideration is estimated and reflected as an adjustment to the transaction price. We determine variable consideration, which consists primarily of various sales price concessions, by estimating the most likely amount of consideration we expect to receive from the customer based on historical analysis of customer purchase volumes. Sales rebates earned by customers are offset against their receivable balances. Rebates earned by customers when they do not have outstanding receivable balances are recorded within *other accrued liabilities*.

We make payments to our customers through cooperative advertising programs for marketing activities for some of our products. We generally record the payment as a reduction in revenue in the period that the revenue is earned, unless the payment is for a distinct service, which we record as an expense when the marketing activities occur.

Long-Lived Assets

Property, Plant, and Equipment

We compute depreciation using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of assets. We also capitalize interest on borrowings related to eligible capital expenditures. Capitalized interest is added to the cost of qualified assets and depreciated over the estimated useful life.

At least annually, we evaluate the period over which we expect to recover the economic value of our property, plant, and equipment, considering factors such as the process technology cadence between node transitions, changes in machinery and equipment technology, and re-use of machinery and tools across each generation of process technology. As we make manufacturing process conversions and other factory planning decisions, we use assumptions involving the use of management judgments regarding the remaining useful lives of assets, primarily process-specific semiconductor manufacturing tools and building improvements. When we determine that the useful lives of assets are shorter or longer than we had originally estimated, we adjust the rate of depreciation to reflect the assets' revised useful lives. Effective January 2023, the estimated useful lives of certain machinery and equipment in our wafer fabrication facilities were increased from 5 to 8 years. This change in estimate was applied prospectively beginning in the first quarter of 2023.

Assets are categorized and evaluated for impairment at the lowest level of identifiable cash flows. Factors that we consider in deciding when to perform an impairment review include significant under-performance of a business or product line in relation to expectations, significant negative industry or economic trends, and significant changes or planned changes in our use and fungibility of the assets. If the carrying value of an asset grouping is not recoverable through the related undiscounted cash flows, the asset grouping is considered to be impaired.

Identified Intangible Assets

We amortize acquisition-related intangible assets that are subject to amortization over their estimated useful lives. We perform periodic reviews of significant finite-lived identified intangible assets to determine whether facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. These reviews can be affected by various factors, including external factors such as industry and economic trends, and internal factors such as changes in our business strategy and our forecasts for specific product lines.

Periodically, we also evaluate the estimated remaining useful lives of purchased intangible assets and whether events or changes in circumstances warrant a revision to the remaining periods of amortization. We may adjust the period over which these assets are amortized to reflect the period over which they are expected to contribute to our cash flows.

Goodwill

Our reporting units substantially align with our operating segments. We reevaluate our identified reporting units annually or when triggered, such as upon reorganization of our operating segments. We perform an annual impairment assessment of goodwill at the reporting unit level in the fourth quarter of each year, or more frequently if indicators of potential impairment exist. The reporting unit's carrying value used in an impairment assessment represents the assignment of various assets and liabilities, excluding certain corporate assets and liabilities, such as cash, investments, and debt. The impairment assessment may include both qualitative and quantitative factors to assess the likelihood of an impairment.

Qualitative factors used include industry and market considerations, overall financial performance, and other relevant events and factors affecting the reporting unit. We may also perform a quantitative analysis to support the qualitative factors by applying sensitivities to assumptions and inputs used in measuring a reporting unit's fair value.

Our quantitative impairment assessment considers both the income approach and the market approach to estimate a reporting unit's fair value. Significant estimates include market segment growth rates, our assumed market segment share, estimated gross margins, operating expenses, and discount rates based on a reporting unit's weighted average cost of capital. We test the reasonableness of the inputs and outcomes of our discounted cash flow analysis against available market data. These estimates change from year to year based on operating results, market conditions, and other factors and could materially affect the determination of the fair value and potential goodwill impairment for each reporting unit. Our quantitative assessment is sensitive to changes in underlying estimates and assumptions, the most sensitive of which is the discount rate.

Inventories

We compute inventory cost on a first-in, first-out basis. Our process and product development life cycle corresponds with substantive engineering milestones. These engineering milestones are regularly and consistently applied in assessing the point at which our activities and associated costs change in nature from R&D to cost of sales, and when cost of sales can be capitalized as inventory.

For a product to be manufactured in high volumes and sold to our customers under our standard warranty, it must meet our rigorous technical quality specifications. We have identified the start of manufacturing volume for sale to customers as the point at which the costs incurred to manufacture our products are included in the valuation of inventory. Prior to the start of manufacturing volume for sale to customers, costs that do not meet the criteria for R&D are included in cost of sales in the period incurred.

The valuation of inventory includes determining which fixed production overhead costs can be included in inventory based on the normal capacity of our manufacturing and assembly and test facilities. We apply our historical loading compared to our total available capacity to determine our expectations of normal capacity level. If the factory loading is below the established normal capacity level, a portion of our fixed production overhead costs would not be included in the cost of inventory; instead, it would be recognized as cost of sales in that period. We refer to these costs as excess capacity charges. Excess capacity charges were \$174 million in 2024, \$834 million in 2023, and \$423 million in 2022.

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. Product-specific facts and circumstances reviewed in the inventory valuation process include a review of our customer base, the stage of the product life cycle, variations in market pricing, and an assessment of selling price in relation to product cost. Lower of cost or net realizable value inventory reserves fluctuate as we ramp new process technologies, with costs generally improving over time due to scale and improved yields. Additionally, inventory valuation is impacted by cyclical changes in market conditions and the associated pricing environment.

The valuation of inventory also requires us to estimate obsolete and excess inventory, as well as inventory that is not of saleable quality. We use a demand forecast to develop our short-term manufacturing plans to enable consistency between inventory valuations and build decisions. For certain new products, we have limited historical data when developing these demand forecasts. We compare the estimate of future demand to work-in-process and finished goods inventory levels to determine the amount, if any, of obsolete or excess inventory. When our demand forecast for specific products is greater than actual demand and we fail to reduce manufacturing output accordingly, we write off amounts considered to be excess inventory.

Government Incentives

Government incentives, including cash grants and refundable tax credits, are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the incentive will be received and we will comply with the conditions specified in the agreement or statutory requirements. We record capital-related incentives as a reduction to *property, plant, and equipment, net* within our Consolidated Balance Sheets and recognize a reduction to depreciation expense over the useful life of the corresponding acquired asset. We record operating-related incentives as a reduction to expense in the same line item on the Consolidated Statements of Operations as the expenditure for which the incentive is intended to compensate.

Fair Value

When determining fair value, we consider the principal or most advantageous market in which we would transact, as well as assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. Our financial assets are measured and recorded at fair value on a recurring basis, except for equity securities measured using the measurement alternative, equity method investments, certain other receivables, and grants receivable. We assess fair value hierarchy levels for our issued debt and fixed-income investment portfolio based on the underlying instrument type.

The three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value are:

- **Level 1.** Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. We evaluate security-specific market data when determining whether a market is active.
- **Level 2.** Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in less active markets, or model-derived valuations. All significant inputs used in our valuations, such as discounted cash flows, are observable or can be derived principally from or corroborated with observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. We use yield curves, overnight indexed swap curves, currency spot and forward rates, and credit ratings as significant inputs in our valuations. Level 2 inputs also include non-binding market consensus prices, as well as quoted prices that were adjusted for security-specific restrictions. When we use non-binding market consensus prices, we corroborate them with quoted market prices for similar instruments or compare them to output from internally developed pricing models such as discounted cash flow models.
- **Level 3.** Unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of assets or liabilities. We monitor and review the inputs and results of these valuation models to help confirm that the fair value measurements are reasonable and consistent with market experience in similar asset and liability classes. Level 3 inputs also include non-binding market consensus prices, non-binding broker quotes, and probability-weighted outcomes that we are unable to corroborate with observable market data.

Equity Investments

We regularly invest in equity securities of public and private companies to promote business and strategic objectives. Equity investments are measured and recorded as follows:

- **Marketable equity investments** are equity securities with RDFV that are measured and recorded at fair value on a recurring basis with changes in fair value, whether realized or unrealized, recorded through the income statement.
- **Non-marketable equity investments** are equity securities without RDFV that are measured and recorded using a measurement alternative that measures the securities at cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from qualifying observable price changes.
- **Equity method investments** are equity securities in investees we do not control but over which we have the ability to exercise significant influence. Equity method investments are measured at cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus our share of equity method investee income or loss.

Realized and unrealized gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value or the sale of our equity investments are recorded in *gains (losses) on equity investments, net*. The carrying value of our non-marketable equity investments is adjusted for qualifying observable price changes resulting from the issuance of similar or identical securities in an orderly transaction by the same issuer. Determining whether an observed transaction is similar to a security within our portfolio requires judgment based on the rights and preferences of the securities.

Non-marketable equity investments and equity method investments (collectively referred to as non-marketable equity investments) are also subject to periodic impairment reviews. Our quarterly impairment analysis considers both qualitative and quantitative factors. When indicators of impairment exist, we prepare quantitative assessments of the fair value of our non-marketable equity investments using both the market and income approaches.

- **Non-marketable equity investments** are tested for impairment using a qualitative model similar to the model used for goodwill and property, plant, and equipment. Upon determining that an impairment may exist, the security's fair value is calculated and compared to its carrying value, and an impairment is recognized immediately if the carrying value exceeds the fair value.
- **Equity method investments** are subject to periodic impairment reviews using the other-than-temporary impairment model, which considers the severity and duration of a decline in fair value below cost and our ability and intent to hold the investment for a sufficient period of time to allow for recovery.

Impairments of non-marketable equity investments are recorded in *gains (losses) on equity investments, net*.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Our primary objective for holding derivative financial instruments is to manage currency exchange rate risk and interest rate risk, and, to a lesser extent, equity market risk, commodity price risk, and credit risk. We enter into master netting arrangements to mitigate credit risk in derivative transactions by permitting net settlement of transactions with the same counterparty. We also enter into collateral security arrangements with certain of our counterparties to exchange cash collateral when the net fair value of certain derivative instruments fluctuates from contractually established thresholds. For presentation on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, we do not offset fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments under master netting arrangements. Our derivative financial instruments, including related collateral amounts, are presented at fair value on a gross basis and are included in *other current assets*, *other long-term assets*, *other accrued liabilities*, or *other long-term liabilities*.

Cash flow hedges use foreign currency contracts, such as currency forwards and currency swaps, to hedge exposures for variability in the US-dollar equivalent of non-US-dollar-denominated cash flows associated with our forecasted operating and capital purchases spending.

The after-tax gains or losses from the effective portion of a cash flow hedge are reported as a component of *accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)* and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods in which the hedged transaction affects earnings, and in the same line item on the Consolidated Statements of Operations as the impact of the hedge transaction. For foreign currency contracts hedging our capital purchases, forward points are excluded from the hedge effectiveness assessment, and are recognized in earnings in the same income statement line item used to present the earnings effect of the hedged item. If the cash flow hedge transactions become improbable, the corresponding amounts deferred in *accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)* would be immediately reclassified to *interest and other, net*. Cash flows associated with these derivatives are classified in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows in the same section as the underlying item.

Fair value hedges use interest rate contracts, such as interest rate swaps, to hedge against changes in the fair value on certain of our fixed-rate indebtedness attributable to changes in the benchmark interest rate. The gains or losses on these hedges, as well as the offsetting losses or gains related to the changes in the fair value of the underlying hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, are recognized in earnings in the current period, primarily in *interest and other, net*. Cash flows associated with these derivatives are classified in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows in the same section as the underlying item, primarily within *net cash provided by (used for) financing activities*.

Non-designated hedges use foreign currency contracts to economically hedge the functional currency equivalent cash flows of recognized monetary assets and liabilities, and non-US-dollar-denominated debt instruments classified as hedged investments. We also use interest rate contracts to hedge interest rate risk related to our US-dollar-denominated fixed-rate debt investments classified as hedged investments. The change in fair value of non-designated derivatives is recorded through earnings in the line item on the Consolidated Statements of Operations to which the derivatives most closely relate, primarily in *interest and other, net*. Changes in the fair value of the underlying assets and liabilities associated with the hedged risk are generally offset by the changes in the fair value of the related derivatives.

Debt Investments

Debt investments include investments in corporate debt, government debt, and financial institution instruments. Unhedged debt investments with original maturities of approximately three months or less from the date of purchase are classified within *cash and cash equivalents*. Unhedged debt investments with original maturities at the date of purchase greater than approximately three months and all economically hedged debt investments are classified as *short-term investments*, as they represent the investment of cash available for current operations.

For certain of our marketable debt investments, we economically hedge market risks at inception with a related derivative instrument, or the marketable debt investment itself is used to economically hedge currency exchange rate risk from remeasurement. These hedged investments are reported at fair value. Gains or losses on these investments arising from changes in fair value due to interest rate and currency market fluctuations and credit market volatility, largely offset by losses or gains on the related derivative instruments and balance sheet remeasurement, are recorded in *interest and other, net*. Our remaining unhedged marketable debt investments are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains or losses, net of tax, recorded in *accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)*. We determine the cost of the investment sold at the individual security level and record the interest income and realized gains or losses on the sale of these investments in *interest and other, net*.

Unhedged debt investments are subject to periodic impairment reviews. For investments in an unrealized loss position, we determine whether a credit loss exists by considering information about the collectability of the instrument, current market conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts of economic conditions. We recognize an allowance for credit losses, up to the amount of the unrealized loss when appropriate, and write down the amortized cost basis of the investment if it is more likely than not we will be required or we intend to sell the investment before recovery of its amortized cost basis. Allowances for credit losses and write-downs are recognized in *interest and other, net*, and unrealized losses not related to credit losses are recognized in *accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)*.

Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of investments in debt instruments, derivative financial instruments, reverse repurchase agreements, and trade and other receivables. We generally place investments with high-credit-quality counterparties and, by policy, we limit the amount of credit exposure to any one counterparty based on our analysis of that counterparty's relative credit standing. As required per our investment policy, substantially all of our investments in debt instruments are in investment-grade instruments. Credit-rating criteria for derivative instruments are similar to those for other investments.

We enter into master netting arrangements to mitigate credit risk in derivative transactions by permitting net settlement of transactions with the same counterparty. Due to master netting arrangements, the amounts subject to credit risk related to derivative instruments are generally limited to the amounts, if any, by which the counterparty's obligations exceed our obligations with that counterparty. As of December 28, 2024, our total credit exposure to any single counterparty, excluding money market funds invested in US treasury and US agency securities and reverse repurchase agreements collateralized by treasury and agency securities, did not exceed \$1.4 billion. To further reduce credit risk, we enter into collateral security arrangements with certain of our derivative counterparties and obtain and secure collateral from counterparties against obligations, including securities lending transactions when we deem it appropriate. Cash collateral exchanged under our collateral security arrangements is included in *other current assets*, *other long-term assets*, *other accrued liabilities*, or *other long-term liabilities*. For reverse repurchase agreements collateralized by other securities, we do not record the collateral as an asset or a liability unless the collateral is repledged.

A substantial majority of our trade receivables are derived from sales to OEMs and ODMs. We also have accounts receivable derived from sales to industrial and communications equipment manufacturers in the computing and communications industries. We believe the net accounts receivable balances from our three largest customers (47% as of December 28, 2024) do not represent a significant credit risk, based on cash flow forecasts, balance sheet analysis, and past collection experience.

We have adopted credit policies and standards intended to accommodate industry growth and inherent risk. We believe credit risks are moderated by the financial stability of our major customers. We assess credit risk through quantitative and qualitative analysis. From this analysis, we establish shipping and credit limits and determine whether we will seek to use one or more credit support protection devices, such as obtaining a parent guarantee, standby letter of credit, or credit insurance.

Variable Interest Entities

We have economic interests in entities that are VIEs. If we conclude we are the primary beneficiary of the VIE, we are required to consolidate the entity in our financial statements. To determine if we are the primary beneficiary, we evaluate whether we have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Our evaluation includes identification of significant activities and an assessment of our ability to direct those activities based on governance provisions and arrangements to provide services to the VIE. Periodically, we assess whether any changes in our interest or relationship with the entity affect our determination of whether the entity is a VIE and, if so, whether we are the primary beneficiary.

Non-Controlling Interests

Our Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of majority-owned subsidiaries consolidated under the variable interest and voting interest models. Non-controlling interests represent the portion of equity not attributable to Intel and are reported as a separate component of equity, net of tax and transaction costs, on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for majority-owned subsidiaries are attributed to Intel and to non-controlling interest holders on our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) based on respective ownership percentages. We account for changes in ownership of our majority-owned subsidiaries as equity transactions when we retain a controlling financial interest.

Business Combinations

We allocate the purchase price paid for assets acquired and liabilities assumed in connection with our acquisitions based on their estimated fair values at the time of acquisition. This allocation involves a number of assumptions, estimates, and judgments in determining the fair value of the following:

- inventory; property, plant, and equipment; pre-existing liabilities or legal claims; and contingent consideration; each as may be applicable;
- intangible assets, including the valuation methodology, estimations of future cash flows, discount rates, market segment growth rates, and our assumed market segment share, as well as the estimated useful life of intangible assets;
- deferred tax assets and liabilities, uncertain tax positions, and tax-related valuation allowances, which are initially estimated as of the acquisition date; and
- goodwill as measured as the excess of consideration transferred over the net of the acquisition date fair values of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

Our assumptions and estimates are based upon comparable market data and information obtained from our management and the management of the acquired companies. These assumptions and estimates are used to value assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and to allocate goodwill to the reporting units of the business that are expected to benefit from the business combination. During the measurement period, which may be up to one year from the business acquisition date, we may recognize adjustments to the assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and related goodwill.

Employee Equity Incentive Plans

We use the straight-line amortization method to recognize share-based compensation expense over the service period of the award, net of estimated forfeitures. Upon exercise, cancellation, forfeiture, or expiration of stock options, or upon vesting or forfeiture of RSUs, we eliminate deferred tax assets for options and RSUs with multiple vesting dates for each vesting period on a first-in, first-out basis as if each vesting period were a separate award.

For the majority of RSUs granted, the number of shares of common stock issued on the date the RSUs vest is net of the minimum statutory withholding requirements that we pay in cash to the appropriate taxing authorities on behalf of our employees. The obligation to pay the relevant taxing authority is contingent upon continued employment. In addition, the amount of the obligation is unknown, as it is based in part on the market price of our common stock when the awards vest.

Income Taxes

We compute the provision for income taxes using the asset and liability method, under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and for operating losses and tax credit carryforwards. We measure deferred tax assets and liabilities using the currently enacted tax rates that apply to taxable income in effect for the years in which those tax assets are expected to be realized or settled.

We assess the likelihood that we will be able to recover our deferred tax assets. If recovery is not likely, we must increase our provision for taxes by recording a valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets that we estimate will not ultimately be recoverable. Recovery of a portion of our deferred tax assets is affected by management's plans with respect to holding or disposing of certain investments; therefore, such changes could also affect our future provision for taxes.

We recognize tax benefits from uncertain tax positions only if (based on the technical merits of the position) it is more likely than not that the tax positions will be sustained on examination by the tax authority. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such positions are measured based on the largest amount that is more than 50% likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement. We recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits within the *provision for (benefit from) taxes* on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

We recognize the tax impact of including certain foreign earnings in US taxable income as a period cost. We have recognized deferred income taxes for local country income and withholding taxes that could be incurred on distributions of certain non-US earnings or for outside basis differences in our subsidiaries, because we do not plan to indefinitely reinvest such earnings and basis differences. Remittances of non-US earnings are based on estimates and judgments of projected cash flow needs, as well as the working capital and investment requirements of our non-US and US operations. Material changes in our estimates of cash, working capital, and investment needs in various jurisdictions could require repatriation of indefinitely reinvested non-US earnings, which could be subject to applicable non-US income and withholding taxes.

Leases

Leases consist of real property and machinery and equipment. Our lease terms may include options to extend or terminate when it is reasonably certain that we will exercise such options. For leases for supplier capacity, we account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component. For all other leases, we account for the lease and non-lease components separately and do not include the non-lease components in our leased assets and corresponding liabilities. Payments on leases may be fixed or variable, and variable lease payments are based on output of the underlying leased assets.

Loss Contingencies

We are subject to loss contingencies, including various legal and regulatory proceedings, asserted and potential claims, liabilities related to repair or replacement of parts in connection with product defects, as well as product warranties and potential asset impairments that arise in the ordinary course of business and are subject to change, including due to sudden or rapid developments in proceedings or claims. An estimated loss from such contingencies is recognized as a charge to income if it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. We evaluate developments that could affect prior disclosures or previously accrued liabilities, and make adjustments as appropriate. Significant judgment is required to determine both likelihood of there being, and the estimated amount of, a loss related to such matters. If one or more of these matters were resolved against us for amounts in excess of management's estimates of losses, our results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Note 3 : Operating Segments

We previously announced the implementation of our internal foundry operating model, which took effect in the first quarter of 2024, and creates a foundry relationship between our Intel Products business (collectively CCG, DCAI, and NEX) and our Intel Foundry business. Intel Products consists substantially of design and development of CPUs and related solutions for external customers. Intel Foundry consists substantially of process engineering, manufacturing, and foundry services groups that provide manufacturing, test, and assembly services to our Intel Products business and to external customers. Both businesses utilize marketing, sales, and other support functions.

Our internal foundry model is a key component of our strategy and is designed to reshape our operational dynamics and drive greater transparency, accountability, and focus on costs and efficiency. We also previously announced our intent to operate Altera as a standalone business. Altera was previously included in our DCAI segment results and, beginning in the first quarter of 2024, is included in "all other." As a result of these changes, we modified our segment reporting in the first quarter of 2024 to align to this new operating model. All prior period segment data has been retrospectively adjusted to reflect the way our CODMs internally receive information and manage and monitor our operating segment performance. There are no changes to our Consolidated Financial Statements for any prior periods.

We organize our business as follows:

- Intel Products:
 - Client Computing Group (CCG)
 - Data Center and AI (DCAI)
 - Network and Edge (NEX)
- Intel Foundry
- All other:
 - Altera
 - Mobileye
 - Other

CCG, DCAI, and Intel Foundry qualify as reportable operating segments. NEX, Altera, and Mobileye do not qualify as reportable operating segments; however, we have elected to disclose certain of their results. When we enter into federal contracts, they are aligned to the sponsoring operating segment.

The accounting policies applied to our segments follow those applied to Intel as a whole. A summary of the basis for which we report our operating segment revenues and operating margin is as follows:

Intel Products: CCG, DCAI, and NEX

- **Segment revenue:** Consists of revenues from external customers. Our Intel Products operating segments represent most of Intel consolidated revenue and are derived from our principal products that incorporate various components and technologies, including a microprocessor and chipset, a stand-alone SoC, or a multichip package, which are based on Intel architecture.
- **Segment expenses:** Consists of intersegment charges for product manufacturing and related services from Intel Foundry, external foundry and other manufacturing expenses, product development costs, allocated expenses as described below, and direct operating expenses.

Intel Foundry

- **Segment revenue:** Consists substantially of intersegment product and services revenue for wafer fabrication, substrates and other related products, and services sold to Intel Products, Altera, and certain other Intel internal businesses. We recognize intersegment revenue based on the completion of performance obligations. Product revenue is recognized upon transfer of ownership, which is generally at the completion of wafer sorting. Backend service revenue is recognized upon the completion of assembly and test milestones, which approximates the recognition of revenue over the service period. Intersegment sales are recorded at prices that are intended to approximate market pricing. Intel Foundry also includes certain third-party foundry and assembly and test revenue from external customers that totaled \$385 million in 2024, \$953 million in 2023, and \$474 million in 2022.
- **Segment expenses:** Consists of direct expenses for technology development, product manufacturing and services provided by Intel Foundry to internal and external customers, allocated expenses as described below, and direct operating expenses. Direct expenses for product manufacturing include excess capacity charges.

All Other

Our "all other" category includes the results of operations from other non-reportable segments not otherwise presented, including our Altera and Mobileye businesses, start-up businesses that support our initiatives, and historical results of operations from divested businesses. The financial results of our all other category include intersegment product and services revenue and intersegment expenses.

We allocate operating expenses from our sales and marketing group to the Intel Products operating segments and allocate operating expenses from our finance and administration groups to all of our operating segments, except Mobileye.

We estimate that the substantial majority of our consolidated depreciation expense was incurred by Intel Foundry in 2024, 2023, and 2022. Intel Foundry depreciation expense is substantially included in overhead cost pools and then combined with other costs, and subsequently absorbed into inventory as each product passes through the manufacturing process and is sold to Intel Products or other customers. As a result, it is impracticable to determine the total depreciation expense included as a component of each Intel Products operating segment's operating income (loss).

We do not allocate to our operating segments corporate operating expenses that primarily consist of:

- restructuring and other charges;
- share-based compensation;
- certain impairment charges; and
- certain acquisition-related adjustments, including amortization and any impairment of acquisition-related intangibles and goodwill.

We do not allocate to our operating segments non-operating items such as:

- gains and losses from equity investments;
- interest and other income; and
- income taxes.

Our interim Co-Chief Executive Officers are our CODMs. The CODMs primarily use operating income (loss) to evaluate each segment's performance and allocate resources. This measure is utilized during our budgeting and forecasting process to assess profitability and enable decision making regarding strategic initiatives, capital investments, and personnel across all operating segments. While operating income (loss) is the primary measure used by our CODMs to allocate resources, they often review materials that present operating segment gross margin. Accordingly, we have included gross margin as a secondary measure within the accompanying reconciliation of our operating segment and consolidated results. The measures regularly provided to and used by our CODMs under our new operating model continue to evolve; currently, our CODMs do not regularly review or receive discrete asset information by operating segment.

Intersegment eliminations: Intersegment sales and related gross margin on inventory recorded at the end of the period or sold through to third-party customers is eliminated for consolidation purposes. The Intel Products operating segments and Intel Foundry are meant to reflect separate fabless semiconductor and foundry companies, respectively. Thus, certain intersegment activity is captured within the intersegment eliminations upon consolidation and presented at the Intel consolidated level. This activity primarily relates to inventory reserves, which are determined and recorded based on our accounting policies for Intel as a whole, but are only recorded by the Intel Products operating segments upon transfer of inventory from Intel Foundry. If a reserve is identified that relates to neither Intel Products operating segments nor Intel Foundry, the reserve is recognized as activity within the intersegment eliminations for Intel on a consolidated basis.

Net revenue, cost of sales, gross margin, operating expenses, and operating income (loss) for each period were as follows:

(In Millions)		Dec 28, 2024							
		Intel Products							
		CCG	DCAI	NEX	Total Intel Products	Intel Foundry	All Other	Corporate Unallocated	Intersegment Eliminations
Revenue		\$ 30,290	\$ 12,817	\$ 5,842	\$ 48,949	\$ 17,543	\$ 3,824	\$ —	\$ (17,215)
Cost of sales		14,569	6,792	2,457	23,818	25,596	1,831	1,919	(17,408)
Gross margin (loss)		15,721	6,025	3,385	25,131	(8,053)	1,993	(1,919)	193
Operating expenses		4,801	4,687	2,454	11,942	5,355	2,077	9,299	350
Operating income (loss)		\$ 10,920	\$ 1,338	\$ 931	\$ 13,189	\$ (13,408)	\$ (84)	\$ (11,218)	\$ (11,678)

(In Millions)		Dec 30, 2023							
		Intel Products							
		CCG	DCAI	NEX	Total Intel Products	Intel Foundry	All Other	Corporate Unallocated	Intersegment Eliminations
Revenue		\$ 29,258	\$ 12,635	\$ 5,774	\$ 47,667	\$ 18,910	\$ 5,608	\$ —	\$ (17,957)
Cost of sales		14,606	6,420	3,095	24,121	21,471	2,475	2,136	(17,686)
Gross margin (loss)		14,652	6,215	2,679	23,546	(2,561)	3,133	(2,136)	(271)
Operating expenses		5,139	4,595	2,475	12,209	4,394	2,054	3,029	(68)
Operating income (loss)		\$ 9,513	\$ 1,620	\$ 204	\$ 11,337	\$ (6,955)	\$ 1,079	\$ (5,165)	\$ (203)

(In Millions)		Dec 31, 2022							
		Intel Products							
		CCG	DCAI	NEX	Total Intel Products	Intel Foundry	All Other	Corporate Unallocated	Intersegment Eliminations
Revenue		\$ 31,773	\$ 16,856	\$ 8,409	\$ 57,038	\$ 27,491	\$ 5,530	\$ —	\$ (27,005)
Cost of sales		16,826	7,081	3,856	27,763	28,052	2,425	2,875	(24,927)
Gross margin (loss)		14,947	9,775	4,553	29,275	(561)	3,105	(2,875)	(2,078)
Operating expenses		6,740	5,577	3,021	15,338	4,608	1,931	2,758	(103)
Operating income (loss)		\$ 8,207	\$ 4,198	\$ 1,532	\$ 13,937	\$ (5,169)	\$ 1,174	\$ (5,633)	\$ (1,975)

Corporate Unallocated Expenses

Corporate unallocated expenses include certain operating and non-operating costs not allocated to specific operating segments. The nature of these expenses may vary, but primarily consist of restructuring and other charges, share-based compensation, certain impairment charges, and certain acquisition-related costs.

(In Millions)

	Dec 28, 2024		
	Cost of Sales	Operating Expenses	Total
Acquisition-related costs	\$ 879	\$ 165	\$ 1,044
Share-based compensation	875	2,535	3,410
Restructuring and other charges ¹	—	6,970	6,970
Other	165	(371)	(206)
Total corporate unallocated expenses	\$ 1,919	\$ 9,299	\$ 11,218

(In Millions)

	Dec 30, 2023		
	Cost of Sales	Operating Expenses	Total
Acquisition-related costs	\$ 1,235	\$ 172	\$ 1,407
Share-based compensation	705	2,524	3,229
Restructuring and other charges ¹	—	(62)	(62)
Other	196	395	591
Total corporate unallocated expenses	\$ 2,136	\$ 3,029	\$ 5,165

(In Millions)

	Dec 31, 2022		
	Cost of Sales	Operating Expenses	Total
Acquisition-related costs	\$ 1,341	\$ 185	\$ 1,526
Share-based compensation	663	2,465	3,128
Patent settlement	204	—	204
Optane inventory impairment	723	—	723
Restructuring and other charges ¹	—	2	2
Other	(56)	106	50
Total corporate unallocated expenses	\$ 2,875	\$ 2,758	\$ 5,633

¹ See "Note 7: Restructuring and Other Charges" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Concentration of Revenue

In 2024, substantially all of the revenue from our three largest customers was from the sale of platforms and other components by our Intel Products operating segments. Our three largest customers accounted for the following percentage of our net revenue:

Years Ended	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Customer A	19 %	19 %	19 %
Customer B	14 %	11 %	12 %
Customer C	12 %	10 %	11 %
Total percentage of net revenue	45 %	40 %	42 %

Net revenue by region, based on the billing location of the customer, was as follows:

Years Ended (In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
China	\$ 15,532	\$ 14,854	\$ 17,125
United States	12,994	13,958	16,529
Singapore	10,187	8,602	9,664
Taiwan	7,804	6,867	8,287
Other regions	6,584	9,947	11,449
Total net revenue	\$ 53,101	\$ 54,228	\$ 63,054

Note 4 : Non-Controlling Interests

Years Ended	Non-Controlling Ownership %		
	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Ireland SCIP	49 %	— %	— %
Arizona SCIP	49 %	49 %	49 %
Mobileye	12 %	12 %	6 %
IMS Nanofabrication (IMS Nano)	32 %	32 %	— %

(In Millions)	Ireland SCIP	Arizona SCIP	Mobileye	IMS Nano	Total
Non-controlling interests as of Dec 30, 2023	\$ —	\$ 2,359	\$ 1,838	\$ 178	\$ 4,375
Partner contributions	—	1,702	—	—	1,702
Partner distributions	(43)	—	—	—	(43)
Changes in equity of non-controlling interest holders	—	—	205	—	205
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	104	(173)	(371)	(37)	(477)
Non-controlling interests as of Dec 28, 2024	\$ 61	\$ 3,888	\$ 1,672	\$ 141	\$ 5,762

(In Millions)	Ireland SCIP	Arizona SCIP	Mobileye	IMS Nano	Total
Non-controlling interests as of Dec 31, 2022	\$ —	\$ 874	\$ 989	\$ —	\$ 1,863
Partner contributions	—	1,511	—	—	1,511
Changes in equity of non-controlling interest holders	—	—	848	167	1,015
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	—	(26)	1	11	(14)
Non-controlling interests as of Dec 30, 2023	\$ —	\$ 2,359	\$ 1,838	\$ 178	\$ 4,375

Semiconductor Co-Investment Program

Ireland SCIP

In the second quarter of 2024, we closed a transaction with Apollo Global Management, Inc. (Apollo) involving the sale of 49% of our interest in an Irish limited liability company (Ireland SCIP) for net proceeds of \$11.0 billion, which increased our capital in excess of par value. Ireland SCIP is a VIE that we consolidate into our Consolidated Financial Statements because we are the primary beneficiary. Generally, distributions will be received from Ireland SCIP based on both parties' proportional ownership. Ireland SCIP has the rights to operate Fab 34 in Leixlip, Ireland, and has the rights to the related factory output. We have the right to purchase 100% of the related factory output from Ireland SCIP. We will retain sole ownership of Fab 34, will be engaged as the Fab 34 operator in exchange for variable payments from Ireland SCIP based on the related factory output, and will be required to maintain certain performance standards in our capacity as operator.

We are required to substantially complete construction of Fab 34 in accordance with contractual parameters and timelines or we will be required to pay delay-related liquidated damages to Apollo beginning in 2026, not to exceed \$1.1 billion in total. As of December 28, 2024, we expect certain construction milestones for Fab 34 will be delayed as we refined our near-term production capacity requirements and related capital outlays relative to those that are required per the Ireland SCIP agreement. As a result, in 2024 we recognized a loss of \$755 million within *Interest and other, net* from the change in fair value of the liquidated damage provisions, which qualify as a non-designated derivative. Refer to "Note 16: Derivative Financial Instruments" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information. Though we expect certain construction delays in the near term, we intend to complete construction of Fab 34. We will be required to purchase minimum quantities of the related factory output from Ireland SCIP, or we will be subject to pay certain volume-related damages to Ireland SCIP, beginning at the earlier of when construction is complete or Q3 2027.

As of December 28, 2024, other than cash and cash equivalents held by Ireland SCIP, substantially all of the remaining assets and liabilities of Ireland SCIP were eliminated in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Arizona SCIP

We consolidate the results of an Arizona limited liability company (Arizona SCIP), a VIE, into our Consolidated Financial Statements because we are the primary beneficiary. Generally, contributions will be made to, and distributions will be received from Arizona SCIP based on Intel's and Brookfield Asset Management's (Brookfield's) proportional ownership. We will be the sole operator and main beneficiary of two new chip factories that will be constructed by Arizona SCIP, and we will have the right to purchase 100% of the related factory output. Once production commences, we will be required to both operate Arizona SCIP at minimum production levels (measured in wafer starts per week) and limit excess inventory held on site or we will be subject to certain damages.

We have an unrecognized commitment to fund our respective share of the total construction costs of Arizona SCIP. The total construction costs were estimated at \$29.0 billion when we entered into the definitive agreement with Brookfield in 2022.

As of December 28, 2024, substantially all of the assets of Arizona SCIP consisted of property, plant, and equipment. The remaining assets and liabilities of Arizona SCIP were eliminated in our Consolidated Financial Statements. The assets held by Arizona SCIP, which can be used only to settle obligations of the VIE and are not available to us, were \$11.5 billion as of December 28, 2024 (\$4.8 billion as of December 30, 2023).

Mobileye

In 2022, Mobileye completed its IPO and certain other equity financing transactions. During 2023, we converted 38.5 million of our Mobileye Class B shares into Class A shares, representing 5% of Mobileye's outstanding capital stock, and subsequently sold the Class A shares for \$42 per share as part of a secondary offering, receiving net proceeds of \$1.6 billion and increasing our capital in excess of par value by \$663 million, net of tax. We continue to consolidate the results of Mobileye into our Consolidated Financial Statements. In the third quarter of 2024, the non-cash impairment of goodwill related to our Mobileye reporting unit was attributed to Intel and to non-controlling interest holders based on our proportional ownership (see "Note 11: Goodwill" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

IMS Nanofabrication

In 2023, we closed agreements to sell a combined 32% minority stake in our IMS business, a business within our Intel Foundry operating segment—including a 20% stake to Bain Capital Special Situations and a 10% stake to TSMC. Net proceeds resulting from the minority stake sales totaled \$1.4 billion, and our capital in excess of par value increased by \$958 million, net of tax. We continue to consolidate the results of IMS into our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 5 : Earnings (Loss) Per Share

We computed basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. We computed diluted earnings (loss) per share of common stock based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding plus potentially dilutive shares of common stock outstanding during the period, if applicable.

Years Ended (In Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Net income (loss)	\$ (19,233)	\$ 1,675	\$ 8,017
Less: net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(477)	(14)	3
Net income (loss) attributable to Intel	\$ (18,756)	\$ 1,689	\$ 8,014
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding—basic	4,280	4,190	4,108
Dilutive effect of employee equity incentive plans	—	22	15
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding—diluted	4,280	4,212	4,123
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to Intel—basic	\$ (4.38)	\$ 0.40	\$ 1.95
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to Intel—diluted	\$ (4.38)	\$ 0.40	\$ 1.94

Potentially dilutive shares of common stock from employee equity incentive plans are determined by applying the treasury stock method to the assumed exercise of outstanding stock options, the assumed vesting of outstanding RSUs, and the assumed issuance of common stock under the stock purchase plan. The potentially dilutive impact from the assumed issuance of common stock associated with a contractual conversion feature is determined by applying the if-converted method to the assumed exercise of the outstanding conversion feature.

At December 28, 2024, the assumed exercise of outstanding stock options, the assumed vesting of outstanding RSUs, the assumed issuance of common stock under the stock purchase plan, and the assumed issuance of common stock associated with a contractual conversion feature, as applicable, had an anti-dilutive effect on diluted loss per share and were excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share. At December 28, 2024, 114 million anti-dilutive shares (70 million in 2022) were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share. In 2023, securities that would have been anti-dilutive were insignificant.

Note 6 : Other Financial Statement Details

Accounts Receivable

We sell certain of our accounts receivable on a non-recourse basis to third-party financial institutions. We record these transactions as sales of receivables and present cash proceeds as *cash provided by operating activities* in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Accounts receivable sold under non-recourse factoring arrangements were \$2.3 billion during 2024, \$2.0 billion during 2023, and \$665 million during 2022. After the sale of our accounts receivable, we expect to collect payment from the customers and remit it to the third-party financial institution.

Inventories

Years Ended (In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023
Raw materials	\$ 1,344	\$ 1,166
Work in process	7,432	6,203
Finished goods	3,422	3,758
Total inventories	\$ 12,198	\$ 11,127

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Years Ended (In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023
Land and buildings	\$ 56,544	\$ 51,182
Machinery and equipment	103,150	100,033
Construction in progress	50,418	43,442
Total property, plant, and equipment, gross	210,112	194,657
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(102,193)	(98,010)
Total property, plant, and equipment, net	\$ 107,919	\$ 96,647

Our depreciable property, plant, and equipment assets are depreciated over the following estimated useful lives: machinery and equipment, 3 to 8 years; and buildings, 10 to 25 years.

We invest in and deploy manufacturing assets in response to manufacturing capacity requirements based upon short- and long-term demand forecasts and economic returns relative to capital outlays. We regularly monitor, evaluate, and adjust our manufacturing capacity footprint in response to a number of volatile factors that impact our business, including demand for our products and services and the state of the semiconductor industry as a whole. In connection with the preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements for the third quarter of 2024, we evaluated our current process technology node capacities relative to projected market demand for our products and services, and concluded that our manufacturing asset portfolio, primarily for our Intel 7 process node, exceeded manufacturing capacity requirements. Upon performing a re-use assessment, we impaired and accelerated depreciation for certain manufacturing assets. In total, we recorded non-cash impairments and accelerated depreciation charges of \$2.3 billion and \$992 million, respectively, in 2024, substantially all of which were recognized in *cost of sales* within our Intel Foundry operating segment.

We also incurred certain other non-cash asset impairment charges of \$442 million as a direct result of the 2024 Restructuring Plan (see "Note 7: Restructuring and Other Charges" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). These charges were included as a component of "corporate unallocated expenses" within the *restructuring and other* category presented in "Note 3: Operating Segments" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

We negotiate extended payment terms of greater than 90 days with certain of our capital vendors, which are reported as financing activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows when paid. Unpaid amounts related to the acquisition of property, plant, and equipment in 2024 under such extended payment terms, included in *accounts payable* and *other accrued liabilities*, totaled \$3.2 billion.

Property, plant, and equipment, net, by country at the end of each period was as follows:

Years Ended (In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023
United States	\$ 72,068	\$ 63,234
Ireland	18,152	16,746
Israel	10,414	9,290
Other countries	7,285	7,377
Total property, plant, and equipment, net	\$ 107,919	\$ 96,647

Government Incentives

We enter into government incentive arrangements with local, regional, and national governments, both US and non-US. These arrangements vary in size, duration, and conditions and allow us to maintain a market-comparable foothold across various geographies. These incentives are primarily structured as cash grants and refundable tax credits. Capital-related incentives have terms of up to 15 years and operating-related incentives have terms that can vary widely. We are eligible to receive these incentives because we engage in qualifying capital investments, R&D, and other activities as defined by the relevant government entities. These include qualifying capital investments for semiconductor wafer and advanced packaging manufacturing facilities construction and acquisition of equipment. Each incentive requires that we comply with certain conditions for a period that may exceed the incentive terms. These conditions can include achievement of future operational targets and committing to minimum levels of capital investment. If conditions are not satisfied, the incentives may be subject to reduction, recapture, or termination. For example, in November 2024 we entered into a direct funding agreement with the US Department of Commerce under the CHIPS Act that contains detailed milestones we must achieve for us to receive the funds, including the achievement of various milestones with respect to capital expenditures, facility completion, process technology development, wafer production, Intel products insourcing, and external foundry customer acquisitions. It also contains restrictions on certain "change of control" transactions we are permitted to engage in, a requirement that we share with the US government project economic returns above specified thresholds, and various termination rights and remedies if we were to breach the agreement, including potential repayment of some or all of the awards.

Capital-related incentives reduced gross property, plant, and equipment by \$9.5 billion as of December 28, 2024 (\$5.5 billion as of December 30, 2023), of which \$4.1 billion was recognized in 2024 (\$2.2 billion in 2023). Capital-related incentives reduced depreciation expense by \$594 million in 2024, of which the substantial majority reduced *cost of sales* (\$226 million in 2023, substantially all of which reduced *cost of sales*, and \$230 million in 2022, all of which reduced *cost of sales*). Of our total capital-related government incentives recognized in 2024, \$3.3 billion was recognized as a non-cash investing activity (\$1.1 billion in 2023 and \$128 million in 2022). Related incentives recognized during each period consisted of the following:

- US federal government pursuant to the CHIPS Act.** In September 2024, we were awarded up to \$3.0 billion in direct funding for the Secure Enclave program to expand the trusted manufacturing of leading-edge semiconductors for the US government. In November 2024, we signed a Direct Funding Agreement with the US Department of Commerce for the award of \$7.9 billion in government incentives. We recognized \$1.3 billion of grants, including \$253 million of operating grants, in 2024 under the CHIPS Act. Additionally, we recognized an advanced manufacturing investment tax credit of \$2.6 billion in 2024 (\$845 million in 2023), which may be refunded to us in cash to the extent it exceeds our outstanding income tax liabilities.
- US state governments.** We recognized \$115 million of grants in 2024 related to modernization and expansion of chip factories in Oregon (\$723 million in 2023 related to two new leading-edge chip factories in Ohio).
- Non-US governments.** We recognized \$384 million of grants and refundable tax credits in 2024 (\$645 million in 2023), substantially all and a majority of which, respectively, related to the expansion of silicon wafer manufacturing facilities in Ireland.

Operating-related incentives, including those recognized under the CHIPS Act, benefited operating income by \$442 million in 2024, the substantial majority of which was recorded in *cost of sales* (\$202 million in 2023 and \$104 million in 2022, a majority of which was recorded in *cost of sales* in both periods).

The amounts recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets related to grants receivable and capital-related refundable tax credits for each period were as follows:

Years Ended (In Millions)	Location	Dec 28, 2024		Dec 30, 2023	
Operating-related grants receivables	Other current assets	\$	272	\$	17
	Other long-term assets	\$	186	\$	130
Capital-related grants receivables	Other current assets	\$	859	\$	64
	Other long-term assets	\$	374	\$	348
Capital-related refundable tax credits	Other current assets	\$	2,099	\$	—
Capital-related refundable tax credits	Income taxes payable	\$	—	\$	365

Advertising

Advertising costs, including direct marketing, are expensed as incurred and recorded within MG&A expenses. Advertising costs were \$856 million in 2024 (\$950 million in 2023 and \$1.2 billion in 2022).

Interest and Other, Net

Years Ended (In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Interest income	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,335	\$ 589
Interest expense	(1,034)	(878)	(496)
Other, net	15	172	1,073
Total interest and other, net	\$ 226	\$ 629	\$ 1,166

Interest expense is net of \$1.5 billion of interest capitalized in 2024 (\$1.5 billion in 2023 and \$785 million in 2022).

Other, net in 2024 includes a \$755 million loss from the change in fair value of a derivative related to Ireland SCIP and \$560 million of interest received and recognized as a benefit in 2024 in relation to the European Commission competition matter that was recorded and paid in 2009 and refunded to us in 2022. Other, net in 2022 included a \$1.0 billion gain recognized from the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND memory business.

Note 7 : Restructuring and Other Charges

Years Ended (In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Employee severance and benefit arrangements	\$ 2,481	\$ 222	\$ 1,038
Litigation charges and other	858	(329)	(1,187)
Asset impairment charges	3,631	45	151
Total restructuring and other charges	\$ 6,970	\$ (62)	\$ 2

In the third quarter of 2024, the 2024 Restructuring Plan was announced, subsequently approved and committed to by our management team, and initiated to implement cost-reduction measures, including reductions in employee headcount, other operating expenditures, and capital expenditures. Restructuring charges are primarily composed of employee severance and benefit arrangements, non-cash charges related to asset impairments associated with exit activities, and charges relating to real estate exits and consolidations. These charges were included as "corporate unallocated expenses" within the *restructuring and other* category presented in "Note 3: Operating Segments" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. We expect to recognize total charges of approximately \$3.0 billion under the 2024 Restructuring Plan. The cumulative cost of the 2024 Restructuring Plan as of December 28, 2024, was \$2.8 billion. Any changes to our estimates or timing will be reflected in our results of operations in future periods. We expect actions pursuant to the 2024 Restructuring Plan to be substantially complete by the fourth quarter of 2025, which is subject to change.

Employee severance and benefit arrangements includes net charges relating to the 2024 Restructuring Plan of \$2.2 billion in 2024. Charges relating to other actions taken to streamline operations and to reduce costs were \$294 million in 2024. Charges accrued as of December 28, 2024, were recorded as current liabilities within *accrued compensation and benefits* on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Charges in 2023 and 2022 primarily related to the 2022 Restructuring Program, which was approved to rebalance our workforce and operations in alignment with our strategy and was completed in the first quarter of 2024. The cumulative cost of the 2022 Restructuring Program as of December 28, 2024 was \$1.3 billion.

Restructuring activities related to employee severance and benefit arrangements under the 2024 and 2022 Restructuring Plans were as follows:

(In Millions)	2024 Restructuring Plan	2022 Restructuring Program
Accrued balance as of December 25, 2021	\$ —	\$ —
Accruals and adjustments	—	1,038
Cash payments	—	(165)
Accrued balance as of December 31, 2022	—	873
Accruals and adjustments	—	222
Cash payments	—	(1,013)
Accrued balance as of December 30, 2023	—	82
Accruals and adjustments	2,306	—
Cash payments	(2,004)	(82)
Accrued balance as of December 28, 2024	\$ 302	\$ —

Litigation charges and other includes a charge of \$780 million in 2024 arising out of the R2 litigation. In 2023, a \$1.2 billion benefit was recorded due to the reduction in the previously accrued charge as a result of developments in the VLSI litigation. 2023 charges also included a \$401 million charge for an EC-imposed fine and a \$353 million termination fee in connection with our inability to timely obtain required regulatory approvals needed to acquire Tower. In 2009, we recorded and paid an EC-imposed fine that was subsequently annulled, which resulted in a benefit of \$1.2 billion in 2022. Refer to "Note 19: Commitments and Contingencies" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information about litigation related items.

Asset impairment charges in 2024 includes non-cash charges associated with the 2024 Restructuring Plan, including \$442 million of non-cash impairments of construction-in-progress assets associated with our decision to exit and outsource manufacturing capabilities for certain internal test hardware; and \$103 million of non-cash impairments of operating leased assets and related leasehold improvements resulting from real estate consolidations and exits. Real estate consolidations and exits did not significantly change our operating lease liabilities and may result in future cash outlays for facility restoration or the relocation of operations. These impairments were recorded within *property, plant, and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation*, except for the impairment of operating leased assets of \$83 million that were recorded within *other long-term assets* on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 28, 2024.

In addition, we recorded non-cash goodwill impairment charges of \$3.0 billion in 2024 (see "Note 11: Goodwill" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). Further, as a result of a decline in the actual and projected undiscounted cash flows for certain acquired intangible assets, we concluded the assets were not recoverable and recognized a non-cash impairment charge of \$108 million in 2024.

Note 8 : Income Taxes

Provision for (Benefit From) Taxes

Years Ended (\$ In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Income (losses) before taxes:			
US	\$ (13,450)	\$ (4,749)	\$ (1,161)
Non-US	2,241	5,511	8,929
Total income before taxes	\$ (11,210)	\$ 762	\$ 7,768
Provision for (benefit from) taxes:			
Current:			
Federal	\$ 600	\$ 538	\$ 4,106
State	(8)	23	68
Non-US	1,364	535	735
Total current provision for (benefit from) taxes	1,956	1,096	4,909
Deferred:			
Federal	6,192	(2,048)	(5,806)
State	67	(21)	(40)
Non-US	(192)	60	688
Total deferred provision for (benefit from) taxes	6,067	(2,009)	(5,158)
Total provision for (benefit from) taxes	\$ 8,023	\$ (913)	\$ (249)
Effective tax rate	71.6 %	(119.8)%	(3.2)%

The difference between the tax provision (benefit) at the statutory federal income tax rate and the tax provision as a percentage of income before income taxes (effective tax rate) for each period was as follows:

Years Ended	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Expected provision (benefit) at statutory federal income tax rate	(21.0)%	21.0 %	21.0 %
Increase (reduction) in rate resulting from:			
Federal valuation allowance	93.2	—	—
Goodwill impairment	2.1	—	—
Share-based compensation	4.2	34.3	3.0
Unrecognized tax benefits and settlements	1.3	16.3	4.5
Non-US income taxed at different rates	(5.3)	(60.6)	(13.4)
Research and development tax credits	(5.6)	(99.0)	(11.4)
Foreign derived intangible income benefit	—	(25.1)	(9.7)
Restructuring of certain non-US subsidiaries	—	(15.8)	(2.2)
Non-deductibility of European Commission fine	—	11.1	(4.1)
Other	2.7	(2.0)	9.1
Effective tax rate	71.6 %	(119.8)%	(3.2)%

Our effective tax rate increased in 2024 compared to 2023, primarily driven by the effects associated with the establishment of a valuation allowance against our US federal deferred tax assets in 2024. We assess the recoverability of our deferred tax assets quarterly, weighing available positive and negative evidence. As a result of our assessment in the third quarter of 2024, we determined it was more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be recoverable based upon our three-year cumulative historical loss position as of the third quarter of 2024, largely resulting from the asset impairment and restructuring and other charges incurred during 2024. Additionally, our 2024 provision for taxes and 2023 benefit from taxes included R&D tax credits, which provide a tax benefit based on our eligible R&D spending and are not dependent on lower income before taxes.

Our effective tax rate decreased in 2023 compared to 2022, primarily driven by our R&D tax credits and a higher proportion of our income being taxed in non-US jurisdictions.

We derive the effective tax rate benefit, or detriment, attributed to non-US income taxed at different rates primarily from our operations in Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, and Malaysia. The statutory tax rates in these jurisdictions range from 12.5% to 24.0%. We are subject to reduced tax rates in Israel and Malaysia as long as we conduct certain eligible activities and make certain capital investments. We have conditional reduced tax rates that expire at various dates through 2056, and we expect to apply for renewals upon expiration, if available. In 2024 the tax benefit specifically attributable to tax holidays was \$67 million (\$129 million in 2023 and \$220 million in 2022) with a \$0.02 impact on diluted earnings per share (\$0.03 in 2023 and \$0.05 in 2022).

Deferred and Current Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts for income tax purposes. Significant components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities at the end of each period were as follows:

Years Ended (In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023
Deferred tax assets:		
R&D expenditures capitalization	\$ 10,709	\$ 7,726
State credits and net operating losses	2,830	2,624
Inventory	1,054	1,430
Accrued compensation and other benefits	970	931
Share-based compensation	444	586
Litigation charge	447	308
Other, net	1,510	926
Gross deferred tax assets	17,964	14,531
Valuation allowance	(13,974)	(3,047)
Total deferred tax assets	3,990	11,484
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant, and equipment	(4,063)	(5,156)
Licenses and intangibles	(159)	(494)
Unrealized gains on investments and derivatives	(224)	(358)
Other, net	(403)	(203)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(4,849)	(6,211)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	\$ (859)	\$ 5,273
Reported as:		
Deferred tax assets	603	5,459
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,462)	(186)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	\$ (859)	\$ 5,273

Changes in the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets were as follows:

Years Ended (In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets:		
Balance at Beginning of Year	\$ 3,047	\$ 2,586
Additions Charged to Expenses/Other Accounts	10,927	461
(Deductions) Recoveries, Net	—	—
Balance at End of Year	\$ 13,974	\$ 3,047

Deferred tax assets are included within *other long-term assets* on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The \$10.9 billion change in valuation allowance from December 30, 2023 to December 28, 2024 is largely attributable to the uncertainty regarding the realizability of the US deferred tax assets.

As of December 28, 2024, our federal and non-US net operating loss carryforwards for income tax purposes were \$279 million and \$2.7 billion, respectively. The majority of the federal and non-US net operating loss carryforwards have no expiration date. The remaining federal and non-US net operating loss carryforwards expire at various dates through 2040.

As of December 28, 2024, we have undistributed earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries of approximately \$21.0 billion that we have indefinitely invested, and on which we have not recognized deferred taxes. Estimating the amount of potential tax is not practicable because of the complexity and variety of assumptions necessary to compute the tax.

Current income taxes receivable of \$2.6 billion as of December 28, 2024 (\$59 million as of December 30, 2023) are included in *other current assets*.

Long-term income taxes payable of \$1.6 billion as of December 28, 2024 (\$2.6 billion as of December 30, 2023) are primarily composed of the transition tax from Tax Reform, which is payable over eight years beginning in 2018, as well as amounts for uncertain tax positions, reduced by the associated deduction for state taxes and non-US tax credits.

Uncertain Tax Positions

Years Ended (In Millions)

	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Beginning gross unrecognized tax benefits	\$ 1,124	\$ 1,229	\$ 1,020
Settlements and effective settlements with tax authorities	(59)	(288)	(18)
Changes in balances related to tax position taken during prior periods	(8)	—	(120)
Changes in balances related to tax position taken during current period	73	183	347
Ending gross unrecognized tax benefits	\$ 1,130	\$ 1,124	\$ 1,229

If the remaining balance of unrecognized tax benefits were recognized in a future period, it would result in a tax benefit of \$946 million as of December 28, 2024 (\$962 million as of December 30, 2023) and a reduction in the effective tax rate. Interest, penalties, and accrued interest related to unrecognized tax benefits were insignificant in the periods presented.

We regularly engage in discussions and negotiations with tax authorities regarding tax matters in the various jurisdictions in which we conduct business. Although the timing of the resolutions and/or closures of audits is highly uncertain, it is reasonably possible that certain US federal and non-US tax audits may be concluded within the next 12 months, which could increase or decrease the balance of our gross unrecognized tax benefits. We estimate that the unrecognized tax benefits as of December 28, 2024, could decrease by as much as \$314 million in the next 12 months.

We file federal, state, and non-US tax returns. We are no longer subject to US federal and non-US tax examinations for years prior to 2018 and 2015, respectively. For US state tax returns, we are no longer subject to tax examination for years prior to 2015.

Note 9 : Investments

Short-term Investments

Short-term investments include marketable debt investments in corporate debt, government debt, and financial institution instruments, and are recorded within *cash and cash equivalents* and *short-term investments* on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Government debt includes instruments such as non-US government bills and bonds and US agency securities. Financial institution instruments include instruments issued or managed by financial institutions in various forms, such as commercial paper, fixed- and floating-rate bonds, money market fund deposits, and time deposits. As of December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023, substantially all time deposits were issued by institutions outside the US.

The fair value of our economically hedged marketable debt investments was \$13.5 billion as of December 28, 2024 (\$17.1 billion as of December 30, 2023). For hedged investments still held at the reporting date, we recorded net losses of \$464 million in 2024 (net gains of \$534 million in 2023 and net losses of \$748 million in 2022).

Our remaining unhedged marketable debt investments are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains or losses, net of tax, recorded in *accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)*. The adjusted cost of our unhedged investments was \$5.2 billion as of December 28, 2024 (\$4.7 billion as of December 30, 2023), which approximated the fair value for these periods.

The fair value of marketable debt investments, by contractual maturity, as of December 28, 2024, was as follows:

(In Millions)	Fair Value
Due in 1 year or less	\$ 5,690
Due in 1–2 years	2,321
Due in 2–5 years	6,182
Due after 5 years	168
Instruments not due at a single maturity date ¹	4,316
Total	\$ 18,677

¹ Instruments not due at a single maturity date is composed of money market fund deposits, which are classified as either short-term investments or cash and cash equivalents.

Equity Investments

Years Ended (In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023
Marketable equity investments ¹	\$ 848	\$ 1,194
Non-marketable equity investments	4,535	4,635
Total	\$ 5,383	\$ 5,829

¹ Most of our marketable equity investments are subject to trading-volume or market-based restrictions, which limit the number of shares we may sell in a specified period of time, impacting our ability to liquidate these investments. Certain of the trading-volume restrictions generally apply for as long as we own more than 1% of the outstanding shares. Market-based restrictions result from the rules of the respective exchange.

The components of gains (losses) on equity investments, net for each period were as follows:

Years Ended (in Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Unrealized gains (losses) on marketable equity investments	\$ (218)	\$ (99)	\$ (829)
Unrealized gains (losses) on non-marketable equity investments ¹	92	17	299
Impairment charges	(347)	(214)	(190)
Unrealized gains (losses) on equity investments, net	(473)	(296)	(720)
Realized gains (losses) on sales of equity investments, net	\$ 715	\$ 336	\$ 4,988
Gains (losses) on equity investments, net	\$ 242	\$ 40	\$ 4,268

¹ Unrealized gains (losses) on non-marketable investments includes observable price adjustments and our share of equity method investee gains (losses) and certain distributions.

As of December 28, 2024, the cumulative amount of impairments for equity investments without readily determinable fair value was \$1.4 billion (\$1.1 billion as of December 30, 2023) and upward observable price adjustments were \$1.4 billion (\$1.4 billion as of December 30, 2023).

McAfee Corp.

During 2022, the sale of McAfee's consumer business was completed and we received \$4.6 billion in cash for the sale of our remaining share of McAfee, recognizing a \$4.6 billion gain in *realized gains (losses) on sales of equity investments, net*.

Note 10 : Divestitures

NAND Memory Business

We sold our NAND memory technology and manufacturing business (the NAND OpCo Business) to SK hynix Inc. (SK hynix), which we deconsolidated upon closing the first phase of the transaction on December 29, 2021. We have a receivable within *other current assets* for the transaction's remaining proceeds of \$2.0 billion, which remains outstanding as of December 28, 2024 and will be received upon the second closing of the transaction, expected to be in March 2025.

In connection with the transaction, we have a wafer manufacturing and sale agreement that includes incentives and penalties that are contingent on the cost of operation and output of the NAND OpCo Business. These incentives and penalties present a maximum exposure of up to \$500 million annually, and \$1.5 billion in the aggregate. We are currently in negotiations with SK hynix to update the operating plan of the NAND OpCo Business, which may impact the metrics associated with the incentives and penalties and our expectations of the performance of the NAND OpCo Business against those metrics.

We were reimbursed for costs that we incurred on behalf of the NAND OpCo Business for corporate function services, which include human resources, information technology, finance, supply chain, and other compliance requirements. We recorded a receivable due from the NAND OpCo Business, a deconsolidated entity, of \$98 million within *other current assets* as of December 28, 2024 (\$145 million recorded as of December 30, 2023).

Note 11 : Goodwill

(In Millions)	Dec 30, 2023	Acquisitions	Transfers	Impairments	Dec 28, 2024
Client Computing	\$ 4,749	\$ —	\$ (130)	\$ —	\$ 4,619
Data Center and AI	8,721	—	(777)	—	7,944
Network and Edge	2,809	—	(29)	—	2,780
Intel Foundry	—	—	222	(222)	—
Mobileye	10,919	—	—	(2,613)	8,306
Altera	—	—	781	—	781
All Other	393	86	(67)	(149)	263
Total	\$ 27,591	\$ 86	\$ —	\$ (2,984)	\$ 24,693

(In Millions)	Dec 31, 2022	Acquisitions	Transfers	Other	Dec 30, 2023
Client Computing	\$ 4,254	\$ —	\$ 495	\$ —	\$ 4,749
Data Center and AI	9,013	—	(292)	—	8,721
Network and Edge	2,809	—	—	—	2,809
Mobileye	10,919	—	—	—	10,919
Accelerated Computing Systems and Graphics	596	—	(596)	—	—
All other	—	—	393	—	393
Total	\$ 27,591	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 27,591

Our quarterly qualitative impairment assessment for the third quarter of 2024 indicated that a more detailed quantitative analysis was necessary for certain of our reporting units, primarily due to the decline in our market capitalization below the carrying value of our net assets, as well as the decline in our Mobileye reporting unit's market capitalization below the carrying value of Mobileye's net assets. Our quantitative assessment was performed by measuring each reporting unit's fair value using the income approach, the market approach, or a combination of both. When using the income approach, we tested the reasonableness of the inputs and outcomes of our discounted cash flow analysis against available market data. As a result of our impairment tests, we recognized a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$2.8 billion in the third quarter of 2024 within *restructuring and other*, most of which related to our Mobileye reporting unit, as the estimated fair value of the reporting unit was lower than the assigned carrying value. The process of valuing each reporting unit is inherently subjective as valuation models require the application of significant estimates and the use of unobservable inputs, including market segment share, projected financial information, and discount rates. No impairment was required for our other reporting units, even when considering a hypothetical increase in the discount rate of 1%, which would cause a significant decrease in the estimated fair value of the respective non-impaired reporting units. Finally, to corroborate our estimated fair value, we performed a market capitalization reconciliation as of September 28, 2024, concluding that the implied control premium was reasonable. The accumulated impairment loss as of December 28, 2024 was \$3.9 billion: \$2.6 billion associated with Mobileye, \$364 million associated with CCG, \$275 million associated with DCAI, \$79 million associated with NEX, and the remainder associated with other reporting units.

In the first quarter of 2024, as a result of modifying our segment reporting, we reallocated goodwill among our affected reporting units on a relative fair value basis. We performed a quantitative goodwill impairment assessment for each of our reporting units immediately before and after our business reorganization. We concluded, based on our pre-reorganization impairment test, that goodwill was not impaired. As a result of our post-reorganization impairment test, we recognized a non-cash goodwill impairment loss of \$222 million within *restructuring and other* in the first quarter of 2024 related to our Intel Foundry reporting unit, as the estimated fair value of the new reporting unit was lower than the assigned carrying value, which includes substantially all of our allocated property, plant, and equipment. The Intel Foundry reporting unit has no remaining goodwill. At the conclusion of our impairment assessment performed during the first quarter of 2024, the fair value substantially exceeded the carrying value for all remaining reporting units.

Note 12 : Identified Intangible Assets

(In Millions)	December 28, 2024			December 30, 2023		
	Gross Assets	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Assets	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Developed technology	\$ 8,007	\$ (6,445)	\$ 1,562	\$ 10,520	\$ (7,996)	\$ 2,524
Customer relationships and brands	1,907	(1,372)	535	1,986	(1,286)	700
Licensed technology and patents	3,387	(1,852)	1,535	3,088	(1,728)	1,360
Internal-use software	128	(73)	55	—	—	—
Other non-amortizing intangibles	4	—	4	5	—	5
Total identified intangible assets	\$ 13,433	\$ (9,742)	\$ 3,691	\$ 15,599	\$ (11,010)	\$ 4,589

During 2024 and 2023, we entered into and/or renewed several licensed technology arrangements totaling \$562 million and \$309 million respectively, which are subject to amortization.

Amortization expenses recorded for and the weighted average useful life assigned to identified intangible assets in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for each period were as follows:

Years Ended (In Millions)	Location	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022	Weighted Average Useful Life ¹
Developed technology	Cost of sales	\$ 879	\$ 1,235	\$ 1,341	9 years
Customer relationships and brands	Marketing, general, and administrative	165	172	185	12 years
Licensed technology and patents	Cost of sales	360	348	381	12 years
Internal-use software	Marketing, general, and administrative	24	—	—	5 years
Total amortization expenses		\$ 1,428	\$ 1,755	\$ 1,907	

¹ Represents weighted average useful life in years of intangible assets as of December 28, 2024.

We expect future amortization expense for the next five years and thereafter to be as follows:

(In Millions)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Thereafter	Total
Future amortization expenses	\$ 998	\$ 858	\$ 655	\$ 431	\$ 252	\$ 493	\$ 3,687

Note 13 : Borrowings

Short-Term Debt

Short-term debt, which primarily includes the current portion of long-term debt, was \$3.7 billion as of December 28, 2024, and \$2.3 billion as of December 30, 2023. The current portion of long-term debt includes debt classified as short-term based on time remaining until maturity.

We have an ongoing authorization from our Board of Directors to borrow up to \$10.0 billion under our commercial paper program. As of December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023, we had no commercial paper outstanding.

Long-Term Debt

(\$ In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024		Dec 30, 2023	
	Effective Interest Rate	Amount	Amount	
Fixed-rate senior notes:				
2.88%, due May 2024	—%	\$ —	\$ —	1,250
2.70%, due June 2024	—%	—	—	600
3.40%, due March 2025	3.44%	1,500	1,500	1,500
3.70%, due July 2025	7.49%	2,250	2,250	2,250
4.88%, due February 2026	4.93%	1,500	1,500	1,500
2.60%, due May 2026	5.97%	1,000	1,000	1,000
3.75%, due March 2027	3.78%	1,000	1,000	1,000
3.15%, due May 2027	6.54%	1,000	1,000	1,000
3.75%, due August 2027	3.81%	1,250	1,250	1,250
4.88%, due February 2028	4.92%	1,750	1,750	1,750
1.60%, due August 2028	1.67%	1,000	1,000	1,000
4.00%, due August 2029	4.05%	850	850	850
2.45%, due November 2029	2.38%	2,000	2,000	2,000
5.13%, due February 2030	5.14%	1,250	1,250	1,250
3.90%, due March 2030	3.91%	1,500	1,500	1,500
5.00%, due February 2031	4.99%	500	—	—
2.00%, due August 2031	2.02%	1,250	1,250	1,250
4.15%, due August 2032	4.17%	1,250	1,250	1,250
4.00%, due December 2032	6.59%	750	750	750
5.20%, due February 2033	5.23%	2,250	2,250	2,250
5.15%, due February 2034	5.20%	900	—	—
4.60%, due March 2040	4.59%	750	750	750
2.80%, due August 2041	2.81%	750	750	750
4.80%, due October 2041	7.33%	802	802	802
4.25%, due December 2042	6.70%	567	567	567
5.63%, due February 2043	5.61%	1,000	1,000	1,000
4.90%, due July 2045	7.46%	772	772	772
4.10%, due May 2046	6.74%	1,250	1,250	1,250
4.10%, due May 2047	6.70%	1,000	1,000	1,000
4.10%, due August 2047	6.27%	640	640	640
3.73%, due December 2047	7.11%	1,967	1,967	1,967
3.25%, due November 2049	3.19%	2,000	2,000	2,000
4.75%, due March 2050	4.73%	2,250	2,250	2,250
3.05%, due August 2051	3.05%	1,250	1,250	1,250
4.90%, due August 2052	4.89%	1,750	1,750	1,750
5.70%, due February 2053	5.68%	2,000	2,000	2,000
5.60%, due February 2054	5.61%	1,150	—	—
3.10%, due February 2060	3.10%	1,000	1,000	1,000
4.95%, due March 2060	4.98%	1,000	1,000	1,000
3.20%, due August 2061	3.20%	750	750	750
5.05%, due August 2062	5.03%	900	900	900
5.90%, due February 2063	5.88%	1,250	1,250	1,250

(\$ In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024		Dec 30, 2023
	Effective Interest Rate	Amount	Amount
Oregon and Arizona bonds ¹ :			
3.80% - 4.10%, due December 2035 - 2040	3.87%	423	423
5.00%, due September 2042	3.63%	131	131
5.00%, due June 2049	—%	—	438
4.00%, due June 2049	3.99%	438	—
5.00%, due September 2052	4.24%	445	445
Total senior notes and other borrowings		50,985	50,285
Unamortized premium/discount, issuance costs and other		(392)	(445)
Hedge accounting fair value adjustments		(582)	(574)
Long-term debt		50,011	49,266
Current portion of long-term debt ²		(3,729)	(2,288)
Total long-term debt		\$ 46,282	\$ 46,978

¹ These bonds may be remarketed or tendered on a periodic basis and will be classified within the current portion of long-term debt in the 12 months before remarketing or tendering.

² As of December 28, 2024, current portion of long-term debt includes \$36M of hedge accounting fair value adjustments (\$0 as of December 30, 2023)

Senior Notes

In 2024, we issued a total of \$2.6 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes, and settled in cash \$1.9 billion of our senior notes that matured in May 2024 and June 2024.

In 2023, we issued a total of \$11.0 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes.

Our fixed-rate senior notes pay interest semiannually. We may redeem the fixed-rate notes prior to their maturity at our option at specified redemption prices and subject to certain restrictions. The obligations under the notes rank equally in right of payment with all of our other existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness and will effectively rank junior to all liabilities of our subsidiaries.

Oregon and Arizona Bonds

In 2024, we remarketed \$438 million aggregate principal amount of bonds issued by the Industrial Development Authority of the City of Chandler, Arizona. In accordance with loan agreements we entered into with the Industrial Development Authority of the City of Chandler, Arizona, the bonds are unsecured general obligations. The bonds mature in 2049 and have a 4.0% coupon. The bonds are subject to optional tender starting in February 2029 and mandatory tender in June 2029, at which time we may remarket the bonds for a new term period.

In 2023, we remarketed \$423 million aggregate principal amount of bonds issued by the Industrial Development Authority of the City of Chandler, Arizona (the Arizona bonds) and the State of Oregon Business Development Commission (the Oregon bonds). The bonds are unsecured general obligations in accordance with loan agreements we entered into with each of the Industrial Development Authority of the City of Chandler, Arizona (CIDA) and the State of Oregon Business Development Commission. The bonds mature in 2035 and 2040 and have 3.8% and 4.1% coupons. Both the Arizona and Oregon bonds are subject to optional tender starting in February 2028 and mandatory tender in June 2028, at which time we may remarket the bonds for a new term period.

Revolving Credit Facilities

In 2024, we expanded both our 5-year \$5.0 billion revolving credit facility agreement and our 364-day \$5.0 billion credit facility agreement, to \$7.0 billion and \$8.0 billion, respectively, and the maturity dates were extended by one year to February 2029 and January 2025, respectively. These credit facilities are unsecured general obligations. The revolving credit facilities had no borrowings outstanding as of December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023.

In January 2025, we amended our 364-day \$8.0 billion credit facility agreement to \$5.0 billion, and the maturity date was extended by one year to January 2026.

Debt Maturities

Our aggregate debt maturities, based on outstanding principal as of December 28, 2024, by year payable, are as follows:

(In Millions)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 and thereafter	Total
	\$ 3,750	\$ 2,500	\$ 3,826	\$ 3,173	\$ 3,288	\$ 34,448	\$ 50,985

Note 14 : Fair Value

Assets and Liabilities Measured and Recorded at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

(In Millions)	December 28, 2024				December 30, 2023			
	Fair Value Measurements				Fair Value Measurements			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets								
Cash equivalents:								
Corporate debt	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 769	\$ —	\$ 769
Financial institution instruments ¹	4,121	743	—	4,864	2,241	835	—	3,076
Reverse repurchase agreements	—	2,654	—	2,654	—	2,554	—	2,554
Short-term investments:								
Corporate debt	—	5,365	—	5,365	—	6,951	—	6,951
Financial institution instruments ¹	195	3,356	—	3,551	33	4,215	—	4,248
Government debt ²	33	4,864	—	4,897	—	6,756	—	6,756
Other current assets:								
Derivative assets	348	733	—	1,081	366	809	—	1,175
Marketable equity securities	848	—	—	848	1,194	—	—	1,194
Other long-term assets:								
Derivative assets	—	1	—	1	—	21	—	21
Total assets measured and recorded at fair value	\$ 5,545	\$ 17,716	\$ —	\$ 23,261	\$ 3,834	\$ 22,910	\$ —	\$ 26,744
Liabilities								
Other accrued liabilities:								
Derivative liabilities	\$ —	\$ 562	\$ 134	\$ 696	\$ —	\$ 541	\$ 99	\$ 640
Other long-term liabilities:								
Derivative liabilities ³	—	416	755	1,171	—	479	—	479
Total liabilities measured and recorded at fair value	\$ —	\$ 978	\$ 889	\$ 1,867	\$ —	\$ 1,020	\$ 99	\$ 1,119

¹ Level 1 investments consist of money market funds. Level 2 investments consist primarily of certificates of deposit, commercial paper, time deposits, notes, and bonds issued by financial institutions

² Level 1 investments consist primarily of US Treasury securities. Level 2 investments consist primarily of non-US government debt

³ Level 3 derivative liabilities include liquidated damage provisions related to our Ireland SCIP arrangement

Assets Measured and Recorded at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis

Our non-marketable equity investments, equity method investments, and certain non-financial assets—such as intangible assets, goodwill, and property, plant, and equipment—are recorded at fair value only if an impairment or observable price adjustment is recognized in the current period. If an observable price adjustment or impairment is recognized on our non-marketable equity investments during the period, we classify these assets as Level 3. Similarly, impairments recognized on our goodwill, intangible assets, and property, plant, and equipment are categorized as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy, as we utilize unobservable inputs such as prospective financial information, market segment growth rates, and discount rates in the fair value measurement process.

Financial Instruments Not Recorded at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Financial instruments not recorded at fair value on a recurring basis include non-marketable equity investments and equity method investments that have not been remeasured or impaired in the current period, grants receivable, certain other receivables, and issued debt.

We classify the fair value of grants receivable as Level 2. The estimated fair value of these financial assets approximates their carrying value. The aggregate carrying value of grants receivable as of December 28, 2024 was \$1.7 billion (the aggregate carrying value of grants receivable as of December 30, 2023 was \$559 million).

We classify the fair value of issued debt (excluding commercial paper) as Level 2. The fair value of these instruments was \$43.5 billion as of December 28, 2024 (\$47.6 billion as of December 30, 2023).

Note 15 : Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component and related tax effects for each period were as follows:

(In Millions)	Unrealized Holding Gains (Losses) on Derivatives	Actuarial Valuation and Other Pension Expenses	Translation Adjustments and Other	Total
Balance as of December 25, 2021	\$ 211	\$ (1,114)	\$ 23	\$ (880)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(910)	923	(28)	(15)
Amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss	410	82	(6)	486
Tax effects	(10)	(150)	7	(153)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(510)	855	(27)	318
Balance as of December 31, 2022	(299)	(259)	(4)	(562)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	3	57	11	71
Amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss	328	33	—	361
Tax effects	(59)	(24)	(2)	(85)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	272	66	9	347
Balance as of December 30, 2023	(27)	(193)	5	(215)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(652)	54	(4)	(602)
Amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss	96	11	2	109
Tax effects	1	(5)	1	(3)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(555)	60	(1)	(496)
Balance as of December 28, 2024	\$ (582)	\$ (133)	\$ 4	\$ (711)

Note 16 : Derivative Financial Instruments

Volume of Derivative Activity

The total gross notional amounts for outstanding derivatives (recorded at fair value) at the end of each period were as follows:

Years Ended (In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Foreign currency contracts	\$ 25,472	\$ 30,064	\$ 31,603
Interest rate contracts	17,899	18,363	16,011
Other	2,593	2,103	2,094
Total	\$ 45,964	\$ 50,530	\$ 49,708

The total notional amount of outstanding pay-variable, receive-fixed interest rate swaps was \$12.0 billion as of December 28, 2024 and as of December 30, 2023.

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments in the Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In Millions)	December 28, 2024		December 30, 2023	
	Assets ¹	Liabilities ²	Assets ¹	Liabilities ²
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts ³	\$ 40	\$ 405	\$ 255	\$ 142
Interest rate contracts	—	582	—	578
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments	40	987	255	720
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts ³	510	100	314	363
Interest rate contracts	184	25	261	36
Equity contracts	348	—	366	—
Other ⁴	—	755	—	—
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	1,042	880	941	399
Total derivatives	\$ 1,082	\$ 1,867	\$ 1,196	\$ 1,119

¹ Derivative assets are recorded as other assets, current and long-term.

² Derivative liabilities are recorded as other liabilities, current and long-term.

³ A substantial majority of these instruments mature within 12 months.

⁴ Embedded derivative related to our Ireland SCIP arrangement.

Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets

Agreements subject to master netting arrangements with various counterparties, and cash and non-cash collateral posted under such agreements at the end of each period were as follows:

(In Millions)	December 28, 2024					
	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts Presented in the Balance Sheet	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments	Cash and Non-Cash Collateral Received or Pledged	
Assets:						
Derivative assets subject to master netting arrangements	\$ 948	\$ —	\$ 948	\$ (269)	\$ (679)	\$ —
Reverse repurchase agreements	2,654	—	2,654	—	(2,654)	—
Total assets	\$ 3,602	\$ —	\$ 3,602	\$ (269)	\$ (3,333)	\$ —
Liabilities:						
Derivative liabilities subject to master netting arrangements	1,084	—	1,084	(269)	(745)	70
Total liabilities	\$ 1,084	\$ —	\$ 1,084	\$ (269)	\$ (745)	\$ 70

December 30, 2023						
(In Millions)	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Balance Sheet					
	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts Presented in the Balance Sheet	Financial Instruments	Cash and Non-Cash Collateral Received or Pledged	Net Amount
Assets:						
Derivative assets subject to master netting arrangements	\$ 1,047	\$ —	\$ 1,047	\$ (617)	\$ (430)	\$ —
Reverse repurchase agreements	2,554	—	2,554	—	(2,554)	—
Total assets	\$ 3,601	\$ —	\$ 3,601	\$ (617)	\$ (2,984)	\$ —
Liabilities:						
Derivative liabilities subject to master netting arrangements	1,111	—	1,111	(617)	(399)	95
Total liabilities	\$ 1,111	\$ —	\$ 1,111	\$ (617)	\$ (399)	\$ 95

We obtain and secure available collateral from counterparties against obligations, including securities lending transactions and reverse repurchase agreements, when we deem it appropriate.

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships

The before-tax net gains or losses attributed to the effective portion of cash flow hedges recognized in *other comprehensive income (loss)* were \$652 million net losses in 2024 (\$3 million net gains in 2023 and \$910 million net losses in 2022). Substantially all of our cash flow hedges are foreign currency contracts for all periods presented.

Amounts excluded from effectiveness testing were \$205 million net losses in 2024 (\$221 million net losses in 2023 and \$117 million net losses in 2022).

For information on the unrealized holding gains (losses) on derivatives reclassified out of *accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)* into the Consolidated Statements of Operations, see "Note 15: Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Derivatives in Fair Value Hedging Relationships

The effects of derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges, recognized in *interest and other, net* for each period were as follows:

Years Ended (In Millions)	Gains (Losses) on Derivatives Recognized in Consolidated Statements of Operations		
	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Interest rate contracts	\$ (4)	\$ 198	\$ (1,551)
Hedged items	4	(198)	1,551
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

The amounts recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets related to cumulative basis adjustments for fair value hedges for each period were as follows:

Line Items in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in Which the Hedged Item Is Included Years Ended (In Millions)	Carrying Amount of the Hedged Item Assets/(Liabilities)		Cumulative Amount of Fair Value Hedging Adjustment Included in the Carrying Amount Assets/(Liabilities)	
	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023
Long-term debt	\$ (9,201)	\$ (11,419)	\$ 546	\$ 578
Short-term debt	(2,214)	—	36	—
Total	\$ (11,415)	\$ (11,419)	\$ 582	\$ 578

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments

The effects of derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments on the Consolidated Statements of Operations for each period were as follows:

Years Ended (In Millions)	Location of Gains (Losses) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Foreign currency contracts	Interest and other, net	\$ 651	\$ 106	\$ 1,492
Interest rate contracts	Interest and other, net	182	50	309
Other	Various	(411)	325	(502)
Total		\$ 422	\$ 481	\$ 1,299

Our Ireland SCIP agreement with Apollo contains construction-related liquidated damage provisions that meet the definition of an embedded derivative that is not clearly and closely related to the relevant host contract, thus requiring bifurcation and separate accounting as a derivative liability. As of December 28, 2024, we assessed the probability of paying damages to Apollo and recognized a loss of \$755 million in 2024 within *Interest and other, net*, and a derivative liability within *Other long-term liabilities*. We will periodically reassess the probability of paying such liquidated damages and recognize changes in the fair value of the underlying liability through *Interest and other, net*.

Note 17 : Retirement Benefit Plans

Defined Contribution Plans

We provide tax-qualified defined contribution plans for the benefit of eligible employees, former employees, and retirees in the US and certain other countries. The plans are designed to provide employees with an accumulation of funds for retirement on a tax-deferred basis. For the benefit of eligible US employees, we also provide an unfunded non-tax-qualified supplemental deferred compensation plan for certain highly compensated employees, which had a balance of \$3.3 billion as of December 28, 2024 (\$2.9 billion as of December 30, 2023), recorded within *other accrued liabilities* on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

We expensed \$541 million in 2024, \$272 million in 2023, and \$489 million in 2022 for matching contributions based on the amount of employee contributions under the US qualified defined contribution and non-qualified deferred compensation plans. The matching contribution in the US qualified defined contribution plan was increased from January 1 through December 31, 2024 as compared to 2023 and 2022. The matching contribution in the US qualified defined contribution plan was reduced from March 1 through December 30, 2023 as compared to 2022.

US Retiree Medical Plan

Upon retirement, we provide certain benefits to eligible US employees who were hired prior to 2014 under the US Retiree Medical Plan. The benefits can be used to pay all or a portion of the cost to purchase eligible coverage in a medical plan.

As of December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023, the projected benefit obligations were \$493 million and \$490 million, which used the discount rates of 5.7% and 5.3%. The December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023 corresponding fair values of plan assets were \$542 million and \$548 million. As of December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023, the US Retiree Medical Plan was in the net asset position.

The investment strategy for US Retiree Medical Plan assets is to invest primarily in liquid assets, due to the level of expected future benefit payments. The assets are invested in tax-aware global equity and fixed-income long credit portfolios. Both portfolios are actively managed by external managers. The tax-aware global equity portfolio is composed of a diversified mix of equities in developed countries. The tax-aware fixed-income long credit portfolio is composed of domestic securities. The allocation to each asset class will fluctuate with market conditions, such as volatility and liquidity concerns, and will typically be rebalanced when outside the target ranges, which are 50% equity and 50% fixed-income investments. As of December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023, the majority of the US Retiree Medical Plan assets were invested in exchange-traded equity securities and were measured at fair value using Level 1 inputs. The remaining US Retiree Medical Plan assets were invested in fixed-income investments and were measured at fair value using Level 2 inputs.

As of December 28, 2024, the estimated benefit payments for this plan over the next 10 years are as follows:

(In Millions)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030-2034
Postretirement medical benefits	\$ 37	\$ 45	\$ 45	\$ 44	\$ 44	\$ 209

Pension Benefit Plans

We provide defined-benefit pension plans in certain countries, most significantly Ireland, the US, Germany, and Israel. The majority of the plans' benefits have been frozen.

Benefit Obligation and Plan Assets for Pension Benefit Plans

The vested benefit obligation for a defined-benefit pension plan is the actuarial present value of the vested benefits to which the employee is currently entitled based on the employee's expected date of separation or retirement.

Years Ended (In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023
Changes in projected benefit obligation:		
Beginning projected benefit obligation	\$ 2,825	\$ 2,705
Service cost	33	36
Interest cost	122	127
Actuarial (gain) loss	(40)	57
Currency exchange rate changes	(107)	38
Plan settlements	(143)	(103)
Other	(44)	(35)
Ending projected benefit obligation ¹	2,646	2,825
Changes in fair value of plan assets:		
Beginning fair value of plan assets	2,212	2,130
Actual return on plan assets	121	151
Currency exchange rate changes	(74)	34
Plan settlements	(143)	(103)
Other	26	—
Ending fair value of plan assets ²	2,142	2,212
Net unfunded status	\$ 504	\$ 613
Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets		
Other long-term assets	\$ 135	\$ 62
Other long-term liabilities	\$ 639	\$ 675
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (income), before tax ³	\$ 337	\$ 410
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 2,509	\$ 2,706

¹ The projected benefit obligation was approximately 30% in the US and 70% outside of the US as of December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023.

² The fair value of plan assets was approximately 40% in the US and 60% outside of the US as of December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023.

³ The accumulated other comprehensive loss (income), before tax, was approximately 80% in the US and 20% outside of the US as of December 28, 2024 (approximately 70% in the US and 30% outside of the US as of December 30, 2023).

Changes in actuarial gains and losses in the projected benefit obligation are generally driven by discount rate movement. We use the corridor approach to amortize actuarial gains and losses. Under this approach, net actuarial gains or losses in excess of 10% of the larger of the projected benefit obligation or the fair value of plan assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of active plan participants.

As of December 28, 2024, the accumulated benefit obligations were \$763 million and \$1.7 billion for the US plan and non-US plans, respectively. As of December 30, 2023, the accumulated benefit obligations were \$849 million and \$1.9 billion for the US plan and non-US plans, respectively. As of December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023, only non-US plans had projected benefit obligations and accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets.

(In Millions)	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023
Plans with accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets		
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 850	\$ 1,857
Plan assets	\$ 348	\$ 1,301
Plans with projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets		
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 987	\$ 1,976
Plan assets	\$ 348	\$ 1,301

Assumptions for Pension Benefit Plans

Years Ended		Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023
Weighted average actuarial assumptions used to determine benefit obligations			
Discount rate		4.6 %	4.5 %
Rate of compensation increase		3.4 %	3.3 %
Years Ended	2024	2023	2022
Weighted average actuarial assumptions used to determine costs			
Discount rate	4.5 %	4.9 %	2.2 %
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	5.1 %	5.0 %	3.2 %
Rate of compensation increase	3.3 %	3.7 %	3.2 %

We establish the discount rate for each pension plan by analyzing current market long-term bond rates and matching the bond maturity with the average duration of the pension liabilities.

We establish the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets by developing a forward-looking, long-term return assumption for each pension fund asset class, taking into account factors such as the expected real return for the specific asset class and inflation. A single, long-term rate of return is then calculated as the weighted average of the target asset allocation percentages and the long-term return assumption for each asset class.

Funding

Our practice is to fund the various pension plans in amounts sufficient to meet the minimum requirements of applicable local laws and regulations. On a worldwide basis, our pension and retiree medical plans were 86% funded as of December 28, 2024. Funded status is not indicative of our ability to pay ongoing pension benefits or of our obligation to fund retirement trusts.

Net Periodic Benefit Cost

The net periodic benefit cost for pension and US retiree medical benefits was \$69 million in 2024 (\$107 million in 2023 and \$139 million in 2022).

Pension Plan Assets

(In Millions)	December 28, 2024			
	Fair Value Measured at Reporting Date Using			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Equity securities	\$ —	\$ 344	\$ —	\$ 344
Fixed income	—	142	24	166
Assets measured by fair value hierarchy	\$ —	\$ 486	\$ 24	\$ 510
Assets measured at net asset value				1,618
Cash and cash equivalents				14
Total pension plan assets at fair value				\$ 2,142

(In Millions)	December 30, 2023			
	Fair Value Measured at Reporting Date Using			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Equity securities	\$ —	\$ 383	\$ —	\$ 383
Fixed income	—	139	25	164
Assets measured by fair value hierarchy	\$ —	\$ 522	\$ 25	\$ 547
Assets measured at net asset value				1,648
Cash and cash equivalents				17
Total pension plan assets at fair value				\$ 2,212

US Plan Assets

The investment strategy for US Pension Plan assets is to manage the funded status volatility, taking into consideration the investment horizon and expected volatility to help enable sufficient assets to be available to pay pension benefits as they come due. The allocation to each asset class will fluctuate with market conditions, such as volatility and liquidity concerns, and will typically be rebalanced when outside the target ranges, which are 91% fixed income and 9% equity investments. During 2024 and 2023, the US Pension Plan assets were invested in collective investment trust funds, which are measured at net asset value.

Non-US Plan Assets

The investments of the non-US plans are managed by insurance companies, pension funds, or third-party trustees, consistent with regulations or market practice of the country where the assets are invested. The investment manager makes investment decisions within the guidelines set by Intel or local regulations. Investments managed by qualified insurance companies or pension funds under standard contracts follow local regulations, and we are not actively involved in their investment strategies. For the assets that we have the discretion to set investment guidelines, the assets are invested in developed country equity investments and fixed-income investments, either through index funds or direct investment. In general, the investment strategy is designed to accumulate a diversified portfolio among markets, asset classes, or individual securities to reduce market risk and to help enable sufficient pension assets to be available to pay benefits as they come due. The equity investments in the non-US plan assets are invested in a diversified mix of equities of developed countries, including the US, and emerging markets throughout the world. We have control over the investment strategy related to the majority of the assets measured at net asset value, which are invested in hedge funds, bond index funds, and equity index funds. The target allocation of the non-US plan assets that we have control over was approximately 50% fixed income, 35% equity, and 15% hedge fund investments in 2024.

Estimated Future Benefit Payments for Pension Benefit Plans

As of December 28, 2024, estimated benefit payments over the next 10 years are as follows:

(In Millions)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030-2034
Pension benefits	\$ 145	\$ 86	\$ 95	\$ 97	\$ 106	\$ 623

Note 18 : Employee Equity Incentive Plans

Our equity incentive plans are broad-based, long-term programs intended to attract and retain talented employees and align stockholder and employee interests. Our plans include our 2006 Plan and our 2006 ESPP.

Under the 2006 Plan, 1.1 billion shares of common stock have been authorized for issuance as equity awards to employees and non-employee directors through June 2026. As of December 28, 2024, 171 million shares of common stock remained available for future grants.

Under the 2006 Plan, we may grant RSUs and stock options. We grant RSUs with a service condition as well as RSUs with a market condition, performance condition, and a service condition, which we call PSUs. PSUs are granted to a group of senior officers and employees. For PSUs granted in 2024 and 2023, the number of shares of our common stock to be received at vesting at the end of the three-year performance period will range from 0% to 200% of the target grant amount. The PSU payout will be determined based on our performance (i) relative to annual targets for each year in the performance period with respect to a revenue growth metric, weighted 60%, and a cash flow from operations metric, weighted 40%, which results are then averaged at the end of the three-year performance period; and (ii) as may be adjusted by two equally weighted modifiers: the TSR of our common stock measured against the benchmark TSR of above median of the S&P 500 Index over a three-year period and revenue CAGR for the three-year performance period. TSR is a measure of stock price appreciation plus any dividends paid in this performance period. For 2024 PSUs, overall payout will be capped at the target grant amount if our absolute TSR is negative; additionally, the combined modifiers applied to the payout are capped at +/-25%. As of December 28, 2024, 10 million PSUs were outstanding. PSUs vest three years and one month following the start of the performance period. Other RSU awards and option awards generally vest over four years from the grant date.

Share-Based Compensation

Share-based compensation recognized in 2024 was \$3.4 billion (\$3.2 billion in 2023 and \$3.1 billion in 2022). During 2024, the actual tax benefit that we realized for the tax deduction from share-based awards totaled \$684 million (\$571 million in 2023 and \$478 million in 2022). We realized a related tax expense of \$139 million in 2024 for the share-based awards as a result of the shortfall between the tax deduction being less than the associated deferred tax asset for the awards.

We estimate the fair value of RSUs and PSUs with a service condition or performance condition using the value of our common stock on the date of grant, reduced by the present value of dividends expected to be paid on our shares of common stock prior to vesting. We estimate the fair value of PSUs with a market condition using a Monte Carlo simulation model as of the date of grant using historical volatility.

Restricted Stock Units and Performance Stock Units

Weighted average assumptions used in estimating grant values were as follows:

Years Ended	Dec 28, 2024	Dec 30, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Estimated values	\$ 39.51	\$ 28.92	\$ 41.12
Risk-free interest rate	4.7 %	4.7 %	2.2 %
Dividend yield	1.2 %	1.6 %	3.4 %
Volatility	36 %	36 %	40 %

Summary of activities:

	Number of Stock Units Outstanding (In Millions)	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Balance as of December 30, 2023	172.9	\$ 37.05
Granted	64.5	39.51
Vested	(83.8)	40.33
Forfeited	(36.2)	35.54
Balance as of December 28, 2024	117.4	\$ 36.52
Expected to vest	104.3	\$ 36.70

The aggregate fair value of awards that vested in 2024 was \$2.4 billion (\$2.2 billion in 2023 and \$2.0 billion in 2022), which represents the market value of our common stock on the date that the RSUs vested. The grant-date fair value of awards that vested in 2024 was \$3.4 billion (\$2.7 billion in 2023 and \$2.5 billion in 2022). The number of RSUs vested includes shares of common stock that we withheld on behalf of employees to satisfy the minimum statutory tax withholding requirements. RSUs that are expected to vest are net of estimated future forfeitures.

As of December 28, 2024, unrecognized compensation costs related to RSUs granted under our equity incentive plans were \$2.7 billion. We expect to recognize those costs over a weighted average period of 1.1 years.

Stock Purchase Plan

The 2006 ESPP allows eligible employees to purchase shares of our common stock at 85% of the value of our common stock on specific dates. Under the 2006 ESPP, 523 million shares of common stock are authorized for issuance through August 2026. As of December 28, 2024, 118 million shares of common stock remained available for issuance.

Employees purchased 39 million shares of common stock in 2024 for \$972 million under the 2006 ESPP (43 million shares of common stock for \$1.0 billion in 2023 and 27 million shares of common stock for \$931 million in 2022). As of December 28, 2024, unrecognized share-based compensation costs related to rights to acquire shares of common stock under the 2006 ESPP totaled \$63 million. We expect to recognize those costs over a period of approximately two months.

Note 19 : Commitments and Contingencies

Leases

We recognized operating leased assets in *other long-term assets* of \$457 million (\$505 million in 2023) and corresponding accrued liabilities of \$181 million (\$142 million in 2023), and other long-term liabilities of \$279 million as of December 28, 2024 (\$289 million in 2023). Our operating leases have remaining terms of 1 to 12 years and may include options to extend the leases for up to 37 years. The weighted average remaining lease term was 6.5 years, and the weighted average discount rate was 4.9% as of December 28, 2024 for our operating leases.

Operating lease expense was \$248 million in 2024 (\$407 million in 2023 and \$729 million in 2022), including \$98 million in variable lease expense in 2024 (\$213 million in 2023 and \$551 million in 2022).

We recognized finance leased assets in property, plant, and equipment of \$470 million as of December 28, 2024 (\$619 million as of December 30, 2023) of which the majority is related to a prepaid finance lease for supplier capacity. This lease will commence upon start of supplier production and has a term of 6 years.

We also incurred non-cash impairment charges of \$83 million on certain operating leased assets as a direct result of the 2024 Restructuring Plan (see "Note 7: Restructuring and Other Charges" within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). These charges were included within *restructuring and other* in the third quarter of 2024.

Discounted and undiscounted lease payments under non-cancelable leases as of December 28, 2024, were as follows:

(In Millions)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Thereafter	Total
Operating lease payments	\$ 112	\$ 74	\$ 59	\$ 46	\$ 42	\$ 119	\$ 452
Finance lease payments	\$ 107	\$ 106	\$ 16	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 235
Present value of lease payments							\$ 614

Commitments

Commitments for capital expenditures totaled \$20.0 billion as of December 28, 2024 (\$27.5 billion as of December 30, 2023), a majority of which will be due within the next 12 months. Other purchase obligations and commitments totaled approximately \$7.0 billion as of December 28, 2024 (approximately \$8.3 billion as of December 30, 2023).

Other purchase obligations and commitments include payments due under supply agreements and various types of licenses and agreements to purchase goods or services. Contractual obligations for purchases of goods or services relate to agreements that are enforceable and legally binding and that specify all significant terms, including fixed or minimum quantities; fixed, minimum, or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. Other purchase obligations reflect the non-cancelable portion or the minimum cancellation fee under the agreement.

Other purchase commitments also include our unrecognized commitment to fund our respective share of the total construction costs of Arizona SCIP in connection with the definitive agreement entered into with Brookfield during 2022. Our remaining unfunded contribution was \$10.5 billion as of December 28, 2024.

Legal Proceedings

We are regularly party to various ongoing claims, litigation, and other proceedings, including those noted in this section. As of December 28, 2024, we have accrued a charge of \$1.0 billion related to litigation involving VLSI and a charge of \$401 million related to an EC-imposed fine, both as described below. Excluding the VLSI claims described below, management at present believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings, individually and in the aggregate, will not materially harm our financial position, results of operations, cash flows, or overall trends; however, legal proceedings and related government investigations are subject to inherent uncertainties, and unfavorable rulings, excessive verdicts, or other events could occur. Unfavorable resolutions could include substantial monetary damages, fines, or penalties. Certain of these outstanding matters include speculative, substantial, or indeterminate monetary awards. In addition, in matters for which injunctive relief or other conduct remedies are sought, unfavorable resolutions could include an injunction or other order prohibiting us from selling one or more products at all or in particular ways, precluding particular business practices, or requiring other remedies. An unfavorable outcome may result in a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, financial position, and overall trends. We might also conclude that settling one or more such matters is in the best interests of our stockholders, employees, and customers, and any such settlement could include substantial payments. Except as specifically described below, we have not concluded that settlement of any of the legal proceedings noted in this section is appropriate at this time.

In addition, in the second quarter of 2024, we accrued a charge of \$780 million within *restructuring and other* related to three separate confidential settlement agreements with R2, Third Point, and TRGP (see R2 Semiconductor Patent Litigation below). The remaining unpaid liability was \$655 million as of December 28, 2024.

European Commission Competition Matter

In 2009, the EC found that we had used unfair business practices to persuade customers to buy microprocessors in violation of Article 82 of the EC Treaty (later renumbered Article 102) and Article 54 of the European Economic Area Agreement. In general, the EC found that we violated Article 82 by offering alleged “conditional rebates and payments” that required customers to purchase all or most of their x86 microprocessors from us and by making alleged “payments to prevent sales of specific rival products.” The EC ordered us to end the alleged infringement referred to in its decision and imposed a €1.1 billion fine, which we paid in the third quarter of 2009.

We appealed the EC decision to the European Court of Justice in 2014, after the General Court (then called the Court of First Instance) rejected our appeal of the EC decision in its entirety. In September 2017, the Court of Justice sent the case back to the General Court to examine whether the rebates at issue were capable of restricting competition. In January 2022, the General Court annulled the EC’s 2009 findings against us regarding rebates, as well as the €1.1 billion fine imposed on Intel, which was returned to us in February 2022. The General Court’s January 2022 decision did not annul the EC’s 2009 finding that we made payments to prevent sales of specific rival products.

In April 2022, the EC appealed the General Court’s findings regarding rebates to the Court of Justice. In October 2024, the Court of Justice dismissed the EC’s appeal, upholding the judgment of the General Court.

In September 2023, the EC imposed a €376 million (\$401 million) fine against us based on its 2009 finding that we made payments to prevent sales of specific rival products. We have appealed the EC’s decision. We have accrued a charge for the fine and are unable to make a reasonable estimate of the potential loss or range of losses in excess of this amount given the procedural posture and the nature of these proceedings.

In a related matter, in April 2022, we filed applications with the General Court seeking an order requiring the EC to pay us approximately €593 million (\$647 million) in default interest on the original €1.1 billion (\$1.2 billion) fine that was held by the EC for 12 years. In November 2024, the EC paid us approximately €516 million (\$560 million) in settlement of the applications.

Litigation Related to Security Vulnerabilities

In June 2017, a Google research team notified Intel and other companies that it had identified security vulnerabilities, the first variants of which are now commonly referred to as “Spectre” and “Meltdown,” that affect many types of microprocessors, including our products. As is standard when findings like these are presented, we worked together with other companies in the industry to verify the research and develop and validate software and firmware updates for impacted technologies. In January 2018, information on the security vulnerabilities was publicly reported, before software and firmware updates to address the vulnerabilities were made widely available.

Consumer class action lawsuits against us were pending in the US and Canada. The plaintiffs, who purport to represent various classes of purchasers of our products, generally claim to have been harmed by our actions and/or omissions in connection with Spectre, Meltdown, and other variants of this class of security vulnerabilities that have been identified since 2018, and assert a variety of common law and statutory claims seeking monetary damages and equitable relief. In the US, class action suits filed in various jurisdictions between 2018 and 2021 were consolidated for all pretrial proceedings in the US District Court for the District of Oregon, which entered final judgment in favor of Intel in July 2022 based on plaintiffs’ failure to plead a viable claim. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the district court’s judgment in November 2023, ending the litigation. In November 2023, new plaintiffs filed a consumer class action complaint in the US District Court for the Northern District of California with respect to a further vulnerability variant disclosed in August 2023 and commonly referred to as “Downfall.” In August 2024, the district court dismissed plaintiffs’ complaint for failure to plead a viable claim. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint in September 2024, which we moved to dismiss in October 2024. In Canada, an initial status conference has not yet been scheduled in one case relating to Spectre and Meltdown pending in the Superior Court of Justice of Ontario, and a stay of a second case pending in the Superior Court of Justice of Quebec is in effect. Additional lawsuits and claims may be asserted seeking monetary damages or other related relief. Given the procedural posture and the nature of these cases, including that the pending proceedings are in the early stages, that alleged damages have not been specified, that uncertainty exists as to the likelihood of a class or classes being certified or the ultimate size of any class or classes if certified, and that there are significant factual and legal issues to be resolved, we are unable to make a reasonable estimate of the potential loss or range of losses, if any, that might arise from these matters.

Litigation Related to Segment Reporting and Internal Foundry Model

A securities class action lawsuit was filed in the US District Court for the Northern District of California in May 2024 against us and certain officers following the modification of our segment reporting in the first quarter of 2024 to align to our new internal foundry operating model. In August 2024 the court ordered the case consolidated with a second, similar lawsuit, and in October 2024 plaintiffs filed an amended consolidated complaint generally alleging that defendants violated the federal securities laws by making false or misleading statements about the growth and prospects of the foundry business and seeking monetary damages on behalf of all persons and entities that purchased or otherwise acquired our common stock or purchased call options or sold put options on our common stock from January 25, 2024 through August 1, 2024. We filed a motion to dismiss the amended consolidated complaint in December 2024. Given the procedural posture and the nature of the case, including that it is in the early stages, that alleged damages have not been specified, that uncertainty exists as to the likelihood of a class being certified or the ultimate size of any class if certified, and that there are significant factual and legal issues to be resolved, we are unable to make a reasonable estimate of the potential loss or range of losses, if any, that might arise from the matter.

Several stockholder derivative lawsuits have been filed in the Delaware state and federal courts since the filing of the securities class action lawsuit alleging that our directors and certain officers breached their fiduciary duties and violated the federal securities laws by making or allowing the statements that are challenged in the securities class action lawsuit. A similar derivative lawsuit was filed in the US District Court for the Northern District of California in December 2024, and transferred to the Delaware federal court in January 2025. In each derivative lawsuit, the plaintiff seeks to recover damages from the defendants on behalf of Intel. By stipulation of the parties, the Delaware state and federal courts have ordered the cases before them stayed pending certain developments in the securities class action lawsuit.

Litigation Related to Patent and IP Claims

We have had IP infringement lawsuits filed against us, including but not limited to those discussed below. Most involve claims that certain of our products, services, and technologies infringe others' IP rights. Adverse results in these lawsuits may include awards of substantial fines and penalties, costly royalty or licensing agreements, or orders preventing us from offering certain features, functionalities, products, or services. As a result, we may have to change our business practices, and develop non-infringing products or technologies, which could result in a loss of revenue for us and otherwise harm our business. In addition, certain agreements with our customers require us to indemnify them against certain IP infringement claims, which can increase our costs as a result of defending such claims, and may require that we pay significant damages, accept product returns, or supply our customers with non-infringing products if there were an adverse ruling in any such claims. In addition, our customers and partners may discontinue the use of our products, services, and technologies, as a result of injunctions or otherwise, which could result in loss of revenue and adversely affect our business.

VLSI Technology LLC v. Intel

In October 2017, VLSI Technology LLC (VLSI) filed a complaint against us in the US District Court for the Northern District of California alleging that various Intel FPGA and processor products infringe eight patents VLSI acquired from NXP Semiconductors, N.V. (NXP). VLSI sought damages, attorneys' fees, costs, and interest. Intel prevailed on all eight patents and the court entered final judgment in April 2024. VLSI appealed the Court's judgment of non-infringement as to one of the eight patents. In April 2019, VLSI filed three infringement suits against us in the US District Court for the Western District of Texas accusing various of our processors of infringement of eight additional patents it had acquired from NXP:

- The first Texas case went to trial in February 2021, and the jury awarded VLSI \$1.5 billion for literal infringement of one patent and \$675 million for infringement of another patent under the doctrine of equivalents. In April 2022, the court entered final judgment, awarding VLSI \$2.2 billion in damages and approximately \$162 million in pre-judgment and post-judgment interest. We appealed the judgment to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, including the court's rejection of Intel's claim to have a license from Fortress Investment Group's acquisition of Finjan. The Federal Circuit Court heard oral argument in October 2023. In December 2023, the Federal Circuit reversed the finding of infringement as to the patent for which VLSI was awarded \$675 million. The Federal Circuit affirmed the finding of infringement as to the patent for which VLSI had been awarded \$1.5 billion, but vacated the damages award and sent the case back to the trial court for further damages proceedings on that patent. The Federal Circuit also ruled that Intel can advance the defense that it is licensed to VLSI's patents. In December 2021 and January 2022 the Patent Trial and Appeal Board (PTAB) instituted Inter Partes Reviews (IPR) on the claims found to have been infringed in the first Texas case, and in May and June 2023 found all of those claims unpatentable; VLSI has appealed the PTAB's decisions. In April 2024, Intel moved to add the defense that it is licensed to VLSI's patents. The motion remains pending.
- The second Texas case went to trial in April 2021, and the jury found that we do not infringe the asserted patents. VLSI had sought approximately \$3.0 billion for alleged infringement, plus enhanced damages for willful infringement. In September 2024, the court denied VLSI's motion for a new trial. Other post-trial motions remain pending, and the court has not yet entered final judgment.
- The third Texas case went to trial in November 2022, with VLSI asserting one remaining patent. The jury found the patent valid and infringed, and awarded VLSI approximately \$949 million in damages, plus interest and a running royalty. The court has not yet entered final judgment. In February 2023, we filed motions for a new trial and for judgment as a matter of law notwithstanding the verdict on various grounds. Further appeals are possible. In April 2024, Intel moved to add the defense that it is licensed to VLSI's patents, and the court granted Intel's motion that same month. Trial on the license defense has been set for May 2025.

In May 2019, VLSI filed a case in Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court against Intel, Intel (China) Co., Ltd., Intel Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., and Intel Products (Chengdu) Co., Ltd. VLSI asserted one patent against certain Intel Core processors. Defendants filed an invalidation petition in October 2019 with the China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA) which held a hearing in September 2021. The Shenzhen court held trial proceedings in July 2021 and September 2023. VLSI sought an injunction as well as RMB 1.3 million in costs and expenses, but no damages. In September 2023, the CNIPA invalidated every claim of the asserted patent. In November 2023, the trial court dismissed VLSI's case.

In May 2019, VLSI filed a case in Shanghai Intellectual Property Court against Intel (China) Co., Ltd., Intel Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., and Intel Products (Chengdu) Co., Ltd. asserting one patent against certain Intel core processors. The court held a trial hearing in December 2020, where VLSI requested expenses (RMB 300 thousand) and an injunction. In December 2022, we filed a petition to invalidate the patent at issue. In February 2024, the patent was found not invalid, and Intel appealed the decision in May 2024. The appeal remains pending. The court held a second trial hearing in May 2022, and in October 2023, issued a decision finding no infringement and dismissing all claims. In November 2023, VLSI appealed the finding of non-infringement to the Supreme People's Court. The Supreme People's Court held an evidentiary hearing in October 2024, and a trial in November 2024.

In July 2024, Intel filed suit against VLSI in US District Court for the District of Delaware requesting the court find Intel is licensed to VLSI's patents. In September 2024, VLSI filed motions requesting that Intel's complaint be dismissed, transferred, or stayed.

As of December 28, 2024, we have accrued a charge of approximately \$1.0 billion related to the VLSI litigation. While we dispute VLSI's claims and intend to vigorously defend against them, we are unable to make a reasonable estimate of losses in excess of recorded amounts given recent developments and future proceedings.

R2 Semiconductor Patent Litigation

In November 2022, R2 Semiconductor, Inc. (R2) filed a lawsuit in the High Court of Justice in the UK against Intel Corporation (UK) Limited and Intel Corporation, and a lawsuit in the Dusseldorf Regional Court in Germany against Intel Deutschland GmbH and certain Intel customers. R2 asserts one European patent is infringed by Intel's Ice Lake, Tiger Lake, Alder Lake, and Ice Lake Server (Xeon) processors (the accused products), and customer servers and laptops that contain those processors. In July 2024, the UK High Court of Justice found the UK part of R2's European patent invalid. In February 2024, the Dusseldorf court found Intel's processors infringe and issued an injunction and recall order against Intel and its customers. In March 2024, R2 asserted the same patent against Fujitsu and Amazon Web Services in Dusseldorf Regional Court, accusing Ice Lake and Sapphire Rapids in the AWS suit; and Tiger Lake, Ice Lake, Alder Lake, Raptor Lake, and Sapphire Rapids in the Fujitsu suit. R2 seeks an injunction, recall, and damages. Intel is indemnifying and defending its customers. In March 2024, Intel Corporation Italia S.P.A. filed an action in the Tribunale di Milano seeking an order that Intel processors do not infringe R2's patent. In May 2024, R2 filed suit in Milan against Intel Corporation Italia S.P.A. and Italian affiliates of customers Dell, HP, and HPE, accusing Intel's Ice Lake (server and client), Tiger Lake, Alder Lake, and Raptor Lake processors of infringing its patent, and requesting that its suit be consolidated with Intel Corporation Italia S.P.A.'s suit. R2 is requesting an injunction and damages. In April 2024, R2 filed an action against Intel and its customers Dell, HP, and HPE for patent infringement before the Tribunal Judiciaire of Paris. R2 sought an injunction. Intel and its customers filed a nullity action against the patent in France.

In light of the potential disruption to Intel's and its customers' businesses in Europe were the Dusseldorf Regional Court's injunction and recall order to be enforced before a decision by the appeals court was expected, the significant delay expected before a decision by the appeals court, and the additional ongoing and potential litigation across other jurisdictions and with respect to other Intel processors and customers, in August 2024 Intel entered into three separate confidential agreements with R2, Third Point (the controlling shareholder), and TRGP Capital (a third-party organization funding the lawsuits) to resolve the injunction enforcement risk and related pending litigation, and provide for broad-based litigation peace with these entities, which included rights to other technology and services to Intel. Across the three agreements, Intel expects to pay an aggregate amount of \$780 million.

Business Interruption Insurance Proceeds

We received \$484 million of insurance proceeds, primarily in the fourth quarter of 2022, to compensate for business interruption and property damage from a temporary electrical breakdown that occurred at one of our facilities in 2020. We recognized these receipts as a reduction of *cost of sales*.

Key Terms

We use terms throughout our document that are specific to Intel or that are abbreviations that may not be commonly known or used. Below is a list of these terms used in our document.

Term	Definition
2006 ESPP	2006 Employee Stock Purchase Plan
2006 Plan	2006 Equity Incentive Plan
2024 Restructuring Plan	Cost and capital reduction initiatives approved by management, the board of directors or the Audit & Finance Committee of the board of directors designed to adjust spending to current business trends and achieve objectives announced in Q3 2024 with respect to reducing operating expenses, reducing capital expenditures and reducing cost of sales while enabling Intel's new operating model and continuing to fund investments in Intel's core strategy.
5G	The fifth-generation mobile network, which brings dramatic improvements in network speeds and latency, and which we view as a transformative technology and opportunity for many industries
AI	Artificial intelligence
AI PC	Artificial intelligence personal computer
Apollo	Apollo Global Management, Inc.
ARM	Advanced RISC machine
ASIC	Application-specific integrated circuit
ASP	Average selling price
BEPS	Base erosion and profit shifting
Brookfield	Brookfield Asset Management
CAGR	Compound annual growth rate
CCG	Client Computing Group operating segment
CHIPS Act	Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors for America Act
CDP	A nonprofit organization that runs a global disclosure system for investors, companies, cities, states, and regions to manage their environmental impacts
CEO	Chief executive officer
CODMs	Chief operating decision makers
COVID-19	The infectious disease caused by coronavirus (aka SARS-CoV-2), which was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization
CPU	Processor or central processing unit
CSP	Cloud service provider
CXL	Compute Express Link, an open standard for high-speed CPU-to-device and CPU-to-memory connections
DCAI	Data Center and Artificial Intelligence operating segment
EC	European Commission
EEO-1	EEO-1 Component 1 report, a mandatory annual data collection that requires employers meeting certain criteria to submit demographic workforce data, including data by race/ethnicity, sex, and job categories.
ESG	Environmental, social, and governance
EUV	Extreme ultraviolet lithography
Exchange Act	Securities Exchange Act of 1934
2023 Form 10-K	Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 30, 2023
FPGA	Field-programmable gate array
GenAI	Generative AI, deep-learning models that can generate high-quality text, images, and other content based on the data they were trained on
GPU	Graphics processing unit
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
High-NA EUV	High Numerical Aperture Extreme Ultraviolet
HPC	High-performance computing
Intel	Intel Corporation
IMS	IMS Nanofabrication GmbH, a business within Intel Foundry that develops and produces electron-beam systems for the semiconductor industry
Internet of Things	Internet of Things market in which we sell our NEX and Mobileye products
IP	Intellectual property
IPO	Initial public offering

IPU	Infrastructure processing unit, a programmable networking device designed to enable cloud and communication service providers to reduce overhead and free up performance for CPUs
MaaS	Mobility as a service
MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis
MG&A	Marketing, general, and administrative
NAND	NAND flash memory
NEX	Networking and Edge operating segment
nm	Nanometer
NPU	Neural processing unit
ODM	Original design manufacturer
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEM	Original equipment manufacturer
oneAPI	Open, cross-architecture programming model that frees developers to use a single code base across multiple architectures
PSU	Performance stock unit
RAN	Radio access network
R&D	Research and development
RDFV	Readily determinable fair value
RISC-V	Reduced Instruction Set Computer, version five
RSU	Restricted stock unit
SaaS	Software as a service
SASB	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board
SCIP	Semiconductor Co-Investment Program
SEC	US Securities and Exchange Commission
Smart Capital	Our Smart Capital approach accelerates progress on our strategy. This approach is designed to enable us to adjust quickly to opportunities in the market, while managing our margin structure and capital spending. The elements of Smart Capital include capacity investments, government incentives, customer commitments, continued use of external foundries.
SoC	System on a chip, which integrates most of the components of a computer or other electronic system into a single silicon chip. We offer a range of SoC products in CCG, DCAI, and NEX. Our DCAI and NEX businesses offer SoCs across many market segments for a variety of applications, including products targeted for 5G base stations and network infrastructure
SOFR	Secured Overnight Financing Rate, a benchmark interest rate for US-dollar-denominated derivatives and loans, replacing LIBOR
Systems foundry	A service provider that offers end-to-end semiconductor manufacturing and design solutions
TAM	Total addressable market
Tax Reform	US Tax Cuts and Jobs Act
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures
TSR	Total stockholder return
US GAAP	US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
US Pension Plan	US Intel Minimum Pension Plan
US Retiree Medical Plan	US Postretirement Medical Benefits Plan
VIE	Variable interest entity
vRAN	Virtualized radio access network
xPU	Processors that are designed for one of four major computing architectures: CPU, GPU, AI accelerator, and FPGA

Controls and Procedures

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our principal executive officers and principal financial officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well-designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Further, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based on management's evaluation (with the participation of our principal executive officers and principal financial officer), as of the end of the period covered by this report, our principal executive officers and principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive officers and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes to our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the quarter ended December 28, 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with US GAAP.

Management assessed our internal control over financial reporting as of December 28, 2024. Management based its assessment on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework). Management's assessment included evaluation of elements such as the design and operating effectiveness of key financial reporting controls, process documentation, accounting policies, and our overall control environment.

Based on this assessment, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of the end of the fiscal year to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with US GAAP. We reviewed the results of management's assessment with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, independently assessed the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting, as stated in the firm's attestation report, which is included within Financial Statements and Supplemental Details.

Exhibits

1. Financial Statements: See "Index to Consolidated Financial Statements" within the Consolidated Financial Statements.
2. Financial Statement Schedules: Not applicable or the required information is otherwise included in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes.
3. Exhibits: The exhibits listed in the accompanying index to exhibits are filed, furnished, or incorporated by reference as part of this Form 10-K.

Certain of the agreements filed as exhibits to this Form 10-K contain representations and warranties by the parties to the agreements that have been made solely for the benefit of the parties to the agreement. These representations and warranties:

- may have been qualified by disclosures that were made to the other parties in connection with the negotiation of the agreements, which disclosures are not necessarily reflected in the agreements;
- may apply standards of materiality that differ from those of a reasonable investor; and
- were made only as of specified dates contained in the agreements and are subject to subsequent developments and changed circumstances.

Accordingly, these representations and warranties may not describe the actual state of affairs as of the date that these representations and warranties were made or at any other time. Investors should not rely on them as statements of fact.

Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed or Furnished Herewith
		Form	File Number	Exhibit	Filing Date	
2.1	<u>Master Purchase Agreement between Intel Corporation and SK hynix Inc., dated as of October 19, 2020</u>	8-K	000-06217	2.1	10/20/2020	
2.2 ^a	<u>Direct Funding Agreement between Intel Corporation and U.S. Department of Commerce dated November 25, 2024</u>					X
3.1	<u>Corrected Third Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Intel Corporation, dated October 23, 2023</u>	10-Q	000-06217	3.1	10/27/2023	
3.2	<u>Intel Corporation Bylaws, as amended and restated on November 29, 2023</u>	8-K	000-06217	3.2	12/5/2023	
4.1	<u>Indenture dated as of March 29, 2006 between Intel Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (as successor to Citibank N.A.) (the "Open-Ended Indenture")</u>	S-3ASR	333-132865	4.4	3/30/2006	
4.2	<u>First Supplemental Indenture to Open-Ended Indenture, dated as of December 3, 2007</u>	10-K	000-06217	4.2.4	2/20/2008	
4.3	<u>Second Supplemental Indenture to Open-Ended Indenture for the Registrant's 1.95% Senior Notes due 2016, 3.30% Senior Notes due 2021, and 4.80% Senior Notes due 2041, dated as of September 19, 2011</u>	8-K	000-06217	4.01	9/19/2011	
4.4	<u>Third Supplemental Indenture to Open-Ended Indenture for the Registrant's 1.35% Senior Notes due 2017, 2.70% Senior Notes due 2022, 4.00% Senior Notes due 2032, and 4.25% Senior Notes due 2042, dated as of December 11, 2012</u>	8-K	000-06217	4.01	12/11/2012	
4.5	<u>Fourth Supplemental Indenture to Open-Ended Indenture for the Registrant's 4.25% Senior Notes due 2042, dated as of December 14, 2012</u>	8-K	000-06217	4.01	12/14/2012	
4.6	<u>Fifth Supplemental Indenture to Open-Ended Indenture, dated as of July 29, 2015, between Intel Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as successor trustee</u>	8-K	000-06217	4.1	7/29/2015	
4.7	<u>Eighth Supplemental Indenture to Open-Ended Indenture, dated as of May 19, 2016, between Intel Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as successor trustee</u>	8-K	000-06217	4.1	5/19/2016	
4.8	<u>Ninth Supplemental Indenture to Open-Ended Indenture, dated as of May 11, 2017, between Intel Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as successor trustee</u>	8-K	000-06217	4.1	5/11/2017	
4.9	<u>Tenth Supplemental Indenture to Open-Ended Indenture, dated as of June 16, 2017, between Intel Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as successor trustee</u>	8-K	000-06217	4.1	6/16/2017	
4.10	<u>Eleventh Supplemental Indenture to Open-Ended Indenture, dated as of August 14, 2017, among Intel Corporation, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as successor trustee, and Elavon Financial Services DAC, UK Branch, as paying agent</u>	8-K	000-06217	4.1	8/14/2017	

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed or Furnished Herewith
		Form	File Number	Exhibit	Filing Date	
4.11	<u>Twelfth Supplemental Indenture to Open-Ended Indenture, dated as of December 8, 2017, between Intel Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as successor trustee</u>	10-K	000-06217	4.2.13	2/16/2018	
4.12	<u>Thirteenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 21, 2019, between Intel Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as successor trustee</u>	8-K	000-06217	4.1	11/21/2019	
4.13	<u>Fourteenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 13, 2020, between Intel Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as successor trustee</u>	8-K	000-06217	4.1	2/13/2020	
4.14	<u>Fifteenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 13, 2020, between Intel Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as successor trustee</u>	8-K	000-06217	4.2	2/13/2020	
4.15	<u>Sixteenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 25, 2020, between Intel Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as successor trustee</u>	8-K	000-06217	4.1	3/25/2020	
4.16	<u>Seventeenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 12, 2021, between Intel Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as successor trustee</u>	8-K	000-06217	4.1	8/12/2021	
4.17	<u>Eighteenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 5, 2022, between Intel Corporation and Computershare Trust Company, National Association (as successor to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association), as trustee</u>	8-K	000-06217	4.1	8/5/2022	
4.18	<u>Nineteenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 10, 2023, between Intel Corporation and Computershare Trust Company, National Association (as successor to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association), as trustee</u>	8-K	000-06217	4.1	2/10/2023	
4.19	<u>Twentieth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 21, 2024, between Intel Corporation and Computershare Trust Company, National Association (as successor to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association), as trustee</u>	8-K	000-06217	4.1	2/21/2024	
4.20	<u>Description of Intel Securities Registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act</u>	10-K	000-06217	4.18	1/27/2022	
10.1†	<u>Intel Corporation 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated, effective May 11, 2023</u>	S-8	000-06217	99.1	9/26/2023	
10.1.2†	<u>Intel Corporation Form of Notice of Grant - Restricted Stock Units</u>	10-Q	000-06217	10.1	10/25/2018	
10.1.3†	<u>Intel Corporation Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (for RSUs with retirement vesting terms granted to executives on or after January 30, 2019)</u>	10-Q	000-06217	10.3	4/26/2019	
10.1.4†	<u>Intel Corporation Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (for RSUs without retirement vesting terms granted to executives on or after January 30, 2019)</u>	10-Q	000-06217	10.4	4/26/2019	
10.1.5†	<u>Intel Corporation Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (for performance-based RSUs granted to grandfathered executives on or after January 30, 2019)</u>	10-Q	000-06217	10.5	4/26/2019	

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed or Furnished Herewith
		Form	File Number	Exhibit	Filing Date	
10.1.6†	<u>Intel Corporation Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (for performance-based RSUs granted to non-grandfathered executives on or after January 30, 2019)</u>	10-Q	000-06217	10.1	4/24/2020	
10.1.7†	<u>Intel Corporation Form of Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (for RSUs granted to non-employee directors on or after May 12, 2022)</u>	10-Q	000-6217	10.3	10/28/2022	
10.2†	<u>Intel Corporation Executive Annual Performance Bonus Plan, effective as of January 1, 2020</u>	8-K	000-06217	10.1	1/22/2020	
10.3†	<u>Intel Corporation Sheltered Employee Retirement Plan Plus, as amended and restated, effective January 1, 2020</u>	10-Q	000-06217	10.3	4/24/2020	
10.4†	<u>First Amendment to Intel Corporation Sheltered Employee Retirement Plan Plus dated January 1, 2020</u>	10-Q	000-06217	10.1	7/29/2022	
10.5†	<u>Second Amendment to Intel Corporation Sheltered Employee Retirement Plan Plus dated January 1, 2023</u>	10-K	000-6218	10.5	1/27/2023	
10.6†	<u>Intel Corporation 2006 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended and restated, effective November 19, 2024</u>					X
10.7†	<u>Intel Corporation 2006 Deferral Plan for Outside Directors, effective November 15, 2006</u>	10-K	000-06217	10.41	2/26/2007	
10.8†	<u>Form of Indemnification Agreement with Directors and Executive Officers</u>	10-K	000-06217	10.15	2/22/2005	
10.9†	<u>Form of Indemnification Agreement with Directors and Executive Officers (for Directors and Executive Officers who joined Intel after July 1, 2016)</u>	10-Q	000-06217	10.2	10/31/2016	
10.10	<u>Settlement Agreement Between Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. and Intel Corporation, dated November 11, 2009</u>	8-K	000-06217	10.1	11/12/2009	
10.11††	<u>Patent Cross License Agreement between NVIDIA Corporation and Intel Corporation, dated January 10, 2011</u>	8-K	000-06217	10.1	1/10/2011	
10.12^	<u>Purchase and Contribution Agreement, dated as of August 22, 2022, by and among Intel Corporation, Arizona Fab HoldCo Inc., Foundry JV Holdco LLC, and Arizona Fab LLC</u>	8-K	000-06217	10.1	8/23/2022	
10.13^	<u>Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Arizona Fab LLC by and between Arizona Fab HoldCo Inc. and Foundry JV Holdco LLC</u>	8-K	000-06217	10.1	11/22/2022	
10.14^	<u>Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of June 4, 2024, by and among Intel Ireland Limited, Grange Newco LLC, and AP Grange Holdings, LLC</u>	8-K	000-06217	10.1	6/4/2024	
10.15^	<u>Form of Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Grange Newco LLC by and among Grange Newco LLC, Intel Ireland Limited and AP Grange Holdings, LLC</u>	8-K	000-06217	10.2	6/4/2024	
10.16†	<u>Offer Letter between Intel Corporation and David A. Zinsner dated January 6, 2022</u>	8-K	000-06217	10.1	1/10/2022	
10.17†	<u>Offer Letter between Intel Corporation and Christoph Schell dated February 11, 2022</u>	10-K	000-06217	10.16	1/26/2024	

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed or Furnished Herewith
		Form	File Number	Exhibit	Filing Date	
10.18 [†]	<u>Offer Letter between Intel Corporation and Sandra Rivera dated October 2, 2023</u>	8-K	000-06217	10.1	10/05/2023	
10.19 [†]	<u>Intel Corporation Executive Officer Cash Severance Policy</u>	8-K	000-06217	10.1	2/16/2024	
10.20 [†]	<u>Retirement and Separation Agreement between Intel Corporation and Patrick Gelsinger, dated December 1, 2024</u>					X
10.21 [†]	<u>Intel Corporation Executive Severance Plan</u>	10-Q	000-06217	10.3	8/2/2024	
10.22 [†]	<u>Altera Corporation 2024 Equity Incentive Plan</u>	10-Q	000-06217	10.1	10/31/2024	
10.23 [†]	<u>Form of Altera Corporation Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (for Long-Term Incentive Awards for senior executives of Altera Corporation)</u>	10-Q	000-06217	10.2	10/31/2024	
10.24 [†]	<u>Form of Altera Corporation Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (for Staking Grants for senior executives of Altera Corporation)</u>	10-Q	000-06217	10.3	10/31/2024	
10.25 [†]	<u>Form of Altera Corporation Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (for Long-Term Incentive Awards for senior executives of Altera Corporation)</u>	10-Q	000-06217	10.4	10/31/2024	
10.26 [†]	<u>Form of Altera Corporation Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (for Staking Grants for senior executives of Altera Corporation)</u>	10-Q	000-06217	10.5	10/31/2024	
19.1	<u>Intel's Insider Trading Policy</u>					X
19.2	<u>Company Procedures for Transactions in Company Securities</u>					X
21.1	<u>Intel Corporation Subsidiaries</u>					X
23.1	<u>Consent of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>					X
31.1	<u>Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act</u>					X
31.2	<u>Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act</u>					X
32.1	<u>Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Exchange Act and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350</u>					X
97.1 [†]	<u>Intel Corporation Compensation Recoupment Policy, effective October 2, 2023</u>	10-K	000-06217	97.1	1/26/2024	
101	Inline XBRL Document Set for the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes in Financial Statements and Supplemental Details					X
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File - formatted in Inline XBRL and included as Exhibit 101					X

[†] Management contracts or compensation plans or arrangements in which directors or executive officers are eligible to participate.

^{††} Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to an order granting confidential treatment.

[^] Schedules and certain portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(a)(5)-(6) and Item 601(b)(10)(iv) of Regulation S-K.

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(a) Incorporated by reference to the applicable section of the 2025 Proxy Statement.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

INTEL CORPORATION
Registrant

By: /s/ DAVID ZINSNER
David Zinsner
Interim Co-Chief Executive Officer, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
January 31, 2025

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<p><u>/s/ DAVID ZINSNER</u> David Zinsner Interim Co-Chief Executive Officer, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Co-Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer) January 31, 2025</p>	<p><u>/s/ MICHELLE JOHNSTON HOLTHAUS</u> Michelle Johnston Holthaus Interim Co-Chief Executive Officer and Chief Executive Officer, Intel Products (Co-Principal Executive Officer) January 31, 2025</p>
<p><u>/s/ SCOTT GAWEL</u> Scott Gawel Corporate Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer) January 31, 2025</p>	
<p><u>/s/ JAMES J. GOETZ</u> James J. Goetz Director January 31, 2025</p>	<p><u>/s/ DR. ANDREA J. GOLDSMITH</u> Dr. Andrea J. Goldsmith Director January 31, 2025</p>
<p><u>/s/ ALYSSA HENRY</u> Alyssa Henry Director January 31, 2025</p>	<p><u>/s/ DR. OMAR ISHRAK</u> Dr. Omar Ishrak Director January 31, 2025</p>
<p><u>/s/ DR. TSU-JAE KING LIU</u> Dr. Tsu-Jae King Liu Director January 31, 2025</p>	<p><u>/s/ DR. RISA LAVIZZIO-MOUREY</u> Dr. Risa Lavizzo-Mourey Director January 31, 2025</p>
<p><u>/s/ ERIC MEURICE</u> Eric Meurice Director January 31, 2025</p>	<p><u>/s/ BARBARA G. NOVICK</u> Barbara G. Novick Director January 31, 2025</p>
<p><u>/s/ STEVE SANGHI</u> Steve Sanghi Director January 31, 2025</p>	<p><u>/s/ GREGORY D. SMITH</u> Gregory D. Smith Director January 31, 2025</p>
<p><u>/s/ STACY J. SMITH</u> Stacy J. Smith Director January 31, 2025</p>	<p><u>/s/ DION J. WEISLER</u> Dion J. Weisler Director January 31, 2025</p>
<p><u>/s/ FRANK D. YEARY</u> Frank D. Yeary Interim Executive Chair of the Board and Director January 31, 2025</p>	

INFORMATION IN THIS EXHIBIT IDENTIFIED BY [***] IS CONFIDENTIAL AND HAS BEEN EXCLUDED PURSUANT TO ITEM 601(B)(10)(iv) OF REGULATION S-K BECAUSE IT IS BOTH NOT MATERIAL AND CUSTOMARILY AND ACTUALLY TREATED BY THE REGISTRANT AS PRIVATE OR CONFIDENTIAL, INCLUDING IN SOME INSTANCES BECAUSE IT IS INFORMATION THAT WOULD LIKELY CAUSE COMPETITIVE HARM TO THE REGISTRANT IF PUBLICLY DISCLOSED.

Dated as of November 25, 2024

INTEL CORPORATION

as Recipient

and

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

as the Department

DIRECT FUNDING AGREEMENT

AWARD ID NO. AP-2024-0015

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This DIRECT FUNDING AGREEMENT (the “**Agreement**”), dated as of November 25, 2024, is entered into by and between (a) Intel Corporation, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware as the recipient (the “**Recipient**”) and (b) the UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (the “**Department**” and together with the Recipient, the “**Parties**” and each a “**Party**”), an agency of the United States of America, acting by and through the Secretary of Commerce (or appropriate authorized representative thereof).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Recipient has undertaken (a) construction, tool purchase and installation in, and operation of two new microchip fabrication facilities (the “**Fab 52 Project**” and the “**Fab 62 Project**”) owned by Arizona Fab LLC and the modernization, tool purchase and installation in, and operation of one existing microchip fabrication facility (the “**Fab 42 Project**”) owned by the Recipient, in each case located at the Recipient's Ocotillo campus in Chandler, Arizona (together, the “**Arizona Projects**”); (b) the modernization, tool purchase and installation in, and operation of six existing fabrication facilities located at the Recipient's Gordon Moore Park campus in Hillsboro, Oregon and owned by the Recipient (the “**Oregon Project**”); (c) the modernization, tool purchase and installation in, and operation of two microchip fabrication facilities to also include advanced packaging facilities co-located on the Recipient's site in Rio Rancho, New Mexico and held through an industrial revenue bond program (the “**New Mexico Project**”); and (d) the construction, tool purchase and installation in, and operation of a new microchip fabrication facility located on the Recipient's site in Licking County, Ohio and owned by the Recipient (the “**Ohio Project**” and, collectively with the Arizona Projects, the Oregon Project and the New Mexico Project, the “**Projects**”);

WHEREAS, pursuant to the CHIPS Incentives Program—Commercial Fabrication Facilities Notice of Funding Opportunity No. 2023-NIST-CHIPS-CFF-01 (as amended, supplemented, or otherwise modified from time to time, the “**NOFO**”), the Recipient submitted applications, dated July 18, 2023, August 26, 2023, September 12, 2023, and September 22, 2023, having CHIPS ID Nos. 000039, 000301, 000531, and 000549, respectively (together, the “**Applications**”) to the Department's CHIPS Program Office for an Award of Direct Funding and Workforce Funding for the Projects under the CHIPS Incentives Program established pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 4652 of the CHIPS Act (the “**CHIPS Incentives Program**”);

WHEREAS, the Department has agreed to issue one or more Awards for each Project subject to, and in accordance with, the terms and conditions of this Agreement, which is entered into pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 4652 and 4659(a)(1) of the CHIPS Act as an other transaction on such terms as the Secretary considers appropriate;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and other good and valid consideration, the receipt and adequacy of which are hereby expressly acknowledged, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1

DEFINITIONS

Capitalized terms used in this Agreement and its Exhibits, Schedules and Annexes shall have the meanings set forth in Annex A (**Definitions**) and the rules of interpretation set forth in Annex B (**Rules of Interpretation**) shall apply to this Agreement, except, in each case, as otherwise expressly provided herein.

ARTICLE 2

AWARD AND DISBURSEMENTS

Section 2.1. Award Amount.

(a) The total maximum amount of the Award:

(i) for Direct Funding for the Arizona Projects is three billion nine hundred forty million Dollars (\$3,940,000,000) (the "**Arizona Projects Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount**") and such Award, the "**Arizona Projects Direct Funding Award**";

(ii) for Direct Funding for the Oregon Project is one billion eight hundred sixty million Dollars (\$1,860,000,000) (the "**Oregon Project Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount**") and such Award, the "**Oregon Project Direct Funding Award**";

(iii) for Direct Funding for the New Mexico Project is five hundred million Dollars (\$500,000,000) (the "**New Mexico Project Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount**") and such Award, the "**New Mexico Project Direct Funding Award**";

(iv) for Direct Funding for the Ohio Project is one billion five hundred million Dollars (\$1,500,000,000) (the "**Ohio Project Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount**") and, together with the Arizona Projects Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount, the Oregon Project Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount and the New Mexico Project Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount, the "**Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount**" and such Award, the "**Ohio Project Direct Funding Award**" and, together with the Arizona Projects Direct Funding Award, the Oregon Project Direct Funding Award and the New Mexico Project Direct Funding Award, the "**Direct Funding Award**"; and

(v) for Workforce Activities relating to the Projects is sixty-five million Dollars (\$65,000,000) (the "**Maximum Workforce Award Amount**") and, together with the Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount, the "**Maximum Award Amount**", and such Award, the "**Workforce Award**", which, collectively, represent the total amount of funds that may be disbursed by the Department to the Recipient upon execution and delivery of one or more Funding Obligations in accordance with Schedule A (**Fiscal Year Appropriations**).

(b) For any Project, the Department may execute and deliver one or more Funding Obligations authorizing the obligation of funds for (i) the Direct Funding Award up to the relevant portion of the Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount applicable to such Project as set out in Schedule B (**Disbursement Milestone Schedule**), and (ii) the relevant portion of the Workforce Award applicable to such Project up to the Maximum Workforce Award Amount. No obligation of funds for the Award by the Department shall occur upon execution of this Agreement. An obligation of funds for an Award shall occur only upon delivery of a Funding Obligation.

(c) The Department shall not be obligated to make, and shall be prohibited from making, any (i) Direct Funding Disbursement pursuant to this Agreement in relation to a Project that, when aggregated with all prior Direct Funding Disbursements in relation to such Project, would result in such aggregate Direct Funding Disbursements being in excess of the relevant portion of the Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount for such Project, or (ii) Workforce Disbursement pursuant to this Agreement that, when aggregated with all prior Workforce Disbursements, would result in such aggregate Workforce Disbursements being in excess of the Maximum Workforce Award Amount, in each case as authorized in executed and delivered Funding Obligations.

Section 2.2. Disbursement Procedure.

2.2.1 ASAP System. Subject to the terms of this Agreement, each Disbursement shall be made through the Department of Treasury's Automated Standard Application for Payment System

("ASAP"). Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth in this Article 2 (**Award and Disbursements**), the Recipient shall comply with all technical requirements and instructions necessary to receive a Disbursement through ASAP as set out in the "Award Handbook". The Recipient may designate a payment requestor through ASAP.

2.2.2 Direct Funding Disbursement Request.

(a) Subject to the other requirements of this Section 2.2 (**Disbursement Procedure**), the Recipient may request a Direct Funding Disbursement for a Disbursement Milestone for any Project on any date that is (i) on or after the Actual Milestone Completion Date for such Disbursement Milestone; and (ii) prior to the Milestone Completion Longstop Date for such Disbursement Milestone, by delivering to the Department a completed Direct Funding Disbursement Request substantially in the form of Exhibit B (**Form of Direct Funding Disbursement Request**) evidencing the satisfactory completion of the applicable Disbursement Milestone and satisfaction of the conditions in Section 5.1 (**Conditions Precedent to Each Direct Funding Disbursement**), except for the conditions set out in Sections 5.1.1 (**Funding Obligation**), and 5.1.5 (**Direct Funding Disbursement Date Certificate**).

(b) The Recipient shall be entitled to submit a Direct Funding Disbursement Request for any Project only during the Direct Funding Disbursement Period for such Project in accordance with this Section 2.2 (**Disbursement Procedure**).

(c) At least thirty (30) days before it expects to complete a Disbursement Milestone, the Recipient may provide the Department with a draft Direct Funding Disbursement Request in accordance with this Section 2.2 and Article 4. The Department and the Recipient will work together in good faith to resolve any concerns about the Direct Funding Disbursement Request, including whether the applicable Disbursement Milestone and other applicable conditions precedent have been achieved and whether more documentation is needed before the Recipient submits the formal Direct Funding Disbursement Request.

2.2.3 Disbursement Approval Notice. Once the Department is satisfied that all necessary conditions for the applicable Disbursement have been satisfied the Department shall (a) issue a Direct Funding Disbursement Approval Notice to the Recipient and (b) make a Direct Funding Disbursement within thirty (30) days of the issuance of such Direct Funding Disbursement Approval Notice.

2.2.4 Disbursement Date. For the avoidance of doubt, the actual Direct Funding Disbursement Date for any Disbursement Milestone for any Project may occur after the Milestone Completion Longstop Date for such Disbursement Milestone.

2.2.5 Disbursement Date Certificate. The Recipient shall deliver a Direct Funding Disbursement Date Certificate one (1) Business Day prior to the scheduled Direct Funding Disbursement Date, as notified to the Recipient by the Department not less than five (5) Business Days prior to the scheduled Direct Funding Disbursement Date, in accordance with in accordance with Section 5.1.5 (**Direct 4 Funding Disbursement Date Certificate**) and the Direct Funding Disbursement shall occur within thirty (30) days of the Department's Direct Funding Disbursement Approval Notice.

2.2.6 Direct Funding Disbursement Amount.

(a) Subject to Section 2.1, with respect to each Disbursement Milestone for a Project that has been achieved, the amount of the applicable Direct Funding Disbursement will be equal to or less than the amount of Eligible Uses of Funds determined by the Department at the

applicable Actual Milestone Completion Date as having been incurred and paid by the Recipient (or other Recipient Party, as applicable) in respect of the applicable Project, as evidenced by the invoices submitted under Section 5.1.2, provided that the amount of such Direct Funding Disbursement when expressed as a percentage of the relevant portion of the Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount applicable for such Project shall be no greater than the Available Disbursement Percentage for such Disbursement Milestone.

(b) A Direct Funding Disbursement Request requesting a Direct Funding Disbursement in respect of a Project will only be considered valid if, after making such Direct Funding Disbursement, the aggregate outstanding amount of all Direct Funding Disbursements in respect of such Project would not exceed the relevant portion of the Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount applicable for such Project.

Section 2.3. No Interest.

For the avoidance of doubt, no interest or penalties shall accrue on the amount of a requested Disbursement between the date of the Disbursement Request and the Disbursement Date.

Section 2.4. No Approval of Work.

The making of any Disbursement under the Award Documents shall not be deemed an approval or acceptance by the Department of the quality of any work, labor, supplies, materials or equipment furnished or supplied with respect to any Project.

Section 2.5. Workforce Disbursements.

The Recipient shall request a Workforce Disbursement in accordance with the terms set forth in Annex G (**Direct Funding for Workforce Activities**).

ARTICLE 3

PAYMENTS

Section 3.1. Place and Manner of Payments to the Department.

(a) All payments to be made to the Department under this Agreement shall be sent by the Recipient in Dollars in immediately available funds before 1:00 p.m. (District of Columbia time) on the date when due and shall be due pursuant to payment instructions provided by the Department to the Recipient (as such instructions may be amended from time to time by the Department upon notice to the Recipient made in accordance with this Agreement) not less than thirty (30) Calendar Days prior to the date when such payments are due (unless expressly provided for otherwise in this Agreement).

(b) In the event that the date of any payment to the Department or the expiration of any time period hereunder occurs on a day that is not a Business Day, then such payment or expiration of time period shall be made or occur on the next succeeding Business Day, and such extension of time shall in such cases be included in computing interest or fees, if any, in connection with such payment.

Section 3.2. Upside Sharing.

3.2.1 Upside Sharing Amount Payment Instructions. During the Upside Sharing Term, and in accordance with this Section 3.2 (**Upside Sharing**), the Recipient shall pay the Upside Sharing Amount due to the Department with respect to any applicable Project as set forth in the Upside Sharing Amount Certification, no later than thirty (30) Calendar Days after receipt of such Upside Sharing Amount Certification by the Department (such date, the **Upside Sharing Amount Payment**

Date) pursuant to the payment instructions provided by the Department pursuant to Section 3.1 (**Place and Manner of Payments to the Department**).

3.2.2 Upside Sharing Amount Calculation. The Upside Sharing Amount with respect to each applicable Project shall be calculated for each Relevant Period as set forth in this Section 3.2.2 (**Upside Sharing Amount Calculation**).

(a) If the Total Cumulative Realized Unlevered Free Cash Flow for an applicable Project is less than or equal to the applicable Threshold for the Relevant Period, the Upside Sharing Amount shall be zero Dollars (\$0).

(b) Subject to paragraph (c), if the Total Cumulative Realized Unlevered Free Cash Flow for an applicable Project is greater than the applicable Threshold for the Relevant Period, the Upside Sharing Amount shall be equal to (i) [***]%, [***]%, and [***]% of the amount by which the Total Cumulative Realized Unlevered Free Cash Flow for the Arizona Projects, the Ohio Project, and the New Mexico Project, respectively, exceeds the applicable Threshold for such Relevant Period less (ii) the aggregate amount of any Upside Sharing Amounts previously paid by the Recipient to the Department with respect to such Project pursuant to this Section 3.2 (**Upside Sharing**), provided, that the Upside Sharing Amount calculated pursuant to this paragraph (b) shall not be less than zero Dollars (\$0).

(c) Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the aggregate amount of all Upside Sharing Amounts paid by the Recipient to the Department with respect to an applicable Project shall not exceed seventy-five percent (75%) of the amount equal to (i) the aggregate amount of Disbursements made by the Department to the Recipient as of the Project Completion Date for such Project *minus* (ii) the aggregate amount returned to the Department as a result of any Clawback Event (or any payment pursuant to Section 9.3(k) (**Remedies for Events of Default and Change of Control Events**) or Section 9.8 (**Recipient's Right to Repay**)) for such Project as of such date.

3.2.3 Upside Sharing Amount Certification.

(a) For each applicable Project, commencing with the first (1st) Fiscal Year after the Fiscal Year in which the Breakeven Date occurs, within thirty (30) Calendar Days of the Recipient's delivery of its audited Financial Statements for each Fiscal Year pursuant to Annex F (**Reporting Covenants**), the Recipient shall deliver to the Department a written certification from the Recipient's Accountant (an "**Upside Sharing Amount Certification**") that (i) certifies the Recipient's Accountant's calculation of the Upside Sharing Amount for such Relevant Period for such Project, accompanied by supporting evidence of such calculation; and (ii) attaches a quality of earnings report for such Project prepared by the Recipient's Accountant (a "**Quality of Earnings Report**"), accompanied by supporting evidence for the calculation of Total Cumulative Realized Unlevered Free Cash Flow for such Project as of the end of such Fiscal Year.

(b) If, at any time, the Recipient is unable to provide audited Financial Statements for a Project pursuant to Section 3.2.3(a) (**Upside Sharing Amount Certification**), the Recipient shall deliver financial information as required by the Department prepared on the basis of the Unlevered Free Cash Flow of such Project ("**Carve-Out Financials**"), accompanied by a certification from the Recipient's Accountant, certifying that such Carve-Out Financials (i) were prepared in a manner consistent with Applicable Accounting Requirements; and (ii) include an overview of the cost allocation policies and methodologies consistent with the cost allocation policies and methodologies used in the Base Case Financial Model.

(c) During the Upside Sharing Term, the Recipient shall provide prompt written notice to the Department following any internal changes of the Recipient that affect (i) any cost allocation policies or methodologies of the Recipient or (ii) any cost allocation policies or methodologies used in the Base Case Financial Model or any Carve-Out Financials; and following such notification, the Parties shall work in good faith to adjust the Upside Sharing Amount to the extent necessary.

Section 3.3. **Payment of Costs and Expenses.** The Recipient shall, whether or not any Project reaches the first Direct Funding Disbursement, pay or reimburse, without duplication, all reasonable fees, out-of-pocket costs and expenses of the Department (including all commissions, charges, costs and expenses for the conversion of currencies and all other fees, costs, charges and expenses, including all Periodic Expenses of any Consultant) paid or incurred in connection with (i) the due diligence of the Recipient Parties and the Projects; and (ii) the negotiation, review, and preparation of this Agreement, the other Financing Documents any other documents and instruments related to this Agreement or thereto (including legal opinions).

Section 3.4. **Net of Tax.**

(a) The Recipient understands and agrees that the Department is an agency or instrumentality of the United States and that all payments by the Recipient to the Department hereunder are payable, and shall in all cases be paid, free and clear of all Taxes.

(b) If the Recipient shall be required by Applicable Law to withhold or deduct any tax from or in respect of any sum payable hereunder or under any other Financing Document to the Department, (i) the sum payable shall be increased as may be necessary so that after making all such required deductions, the Department receives an amount equal to the sum it would have received had no such deductions been made; (ii) the Recipient shall make such deductions; and (iii) the Recipient shall pay the full amount deducted to the relevant taxation authority or other authority in accordance with Applicable Law.

ARTICLE 4

TERMS SATISFIED AS OF THE AWARD DATE

By execution and delivery of this Agreement, each of the Recipient and the Department acknowledges and agrees that the following terms have been satisfied in form and substance satisfactory to the Department as of the Award Date:

Section 4.1. **Financing Documents.** The Department shall have received (a) a fully executed original of each Award Document (other than any Funding Obligation to be delivered under Section 5.1.1 (Funding Obligation)), and (b) copies of each other Financing Document (other than the Loan Guarantee Agreement and the FFB Documents), and each such other Financing Document shall be in full force and effect in accordance with its terms.

Section 4.2. **Organizational Documents.**

(a) **Recipient Parties Organizational Documents.** The Department shall have received the Organizational Documents of each Recipient Party, accompanied in each case by an Officer's Certificate of the Recipient, good standing certificates, incumbency certificates, resolutions and any other documents as the Department shall reasonably request, with respect to, inter alia, approval of: (i) each such Recipient Party's participation in the applicable Project; (ii) the financing therefor (including the Award and this Agreement); and (iii) the execution, delivery and performance by each such Recipient Party of the Financing Documents to which it is party.

(b) **Recipient Parties Organizational Structure.** The Department shall have received an up-to-date corporate group chart showing each Recipient Party and each Affiliate and Subsidiary of each Recipient Party, listing each Recipient Party's Related Entities and Members of the Affiliated Group, and accompanied by an Officer's Certificate of the Recipient certifying such group chart as true and correct.

(c) **Recipient Parties Ownership.** The Department shall have received (i) an SF-328 Certificate Pertaining to Foreign Interests executed by the Recipient dated as of November 20, 2024, and certification in an Officer's Certificate that the information contained therein is true and

correct as of the Award Date; and (ii) a capitalization table of each Recipient Party setting out, as of the Award Date, the direct and indirect beneficial owners of more than ten percent (10%) of the Equity Interests in each such Recipient Party.

Section 4.3. **Initial Financing Plan.** The Department shall have received, as part of the Base Case Financial Model or separately, a detailed description of the overall financing plan for each Project, including expected sources and uses of funding associated with such Project (including specific line items for each material component, phase or element of such Project).

Section 4.4. **Financial Statements.** The Department shall have received the most recent annual audited and quarterly unaudited Financial Statements of each Recipient Party together, in each case, with an Officer's Certificate of the Recipient concerning the accuracy of such Financial Statements.

Section 4.5. **Permits and Approvals.** The Department shall have received:

- (a) copies of each Required Approval that is listed on the Permitting Plan and required to be obtained prior to the Award Date; and
- (b) an Officer's Certificate of the Recipient, certifying that: (i) such copies are true, correct and complete (including all schedules, exhibits, attachments, supplements and amendments thereto and any related protocols or side letters); (ii) no term or condition of any such Required Approval has been amended from that delivered pursuant to this Section 4.5 (Permits and Approvals); and (iii) each such Required Approval has been validly issued, is unconditional (or, if conditional, all conditions precedent (if any) to the effectiveness of each Required Approval have been satisfied or waived) and in full force and effect and is or, with the passage of time following the expiration of any relevant appeal period, will be, Non-Appealable.

Section 4.6. **Real Property and Land Rights.** The Department shall have received:

- (a) a Survey with respect to each Project, depicting the land and improvements (including then-existing improvements and site plan overlay) constituting such Project and the relevant Project Site that is in form and substance satisfactory to the Department and prepared by a land surveyor duly licensed and registered in the States of Arizona, Oregon, New Mexico or Ohio, as applicable;
- (b) a Title Report with respect to each Project; and
- (c) true and correct copies of any related documents related to any Project Site requested by the Department.

Section 4.7. **Legal Opinions.** The Department shall have received legal opinions dated as of the Award Date and addressed to the Department from Arnold & Porter Kaye Scholer LLP, as New York counsel to the Recipient.

Section 4.8. **Certificates and Reports.** The Department shall have received:

- (a) **Recipient Award Date Certificate.** An Officer's Certificate of the Recipient substantially in the form of Exhibit A-1 (**Form of Recipient Award Date Certificate**) and addressing such other matters as the Department may reasonably request.
- (b) **Advisor Reports.** A report addressed to the Department, and in each case satisfactory to the Department, from each of:
 - (i) the Construction Advisor;
 - (ii) the Technical Advisor; and

(iii) the Financial Advisor.

Section 4.9. Federal Requirements and Approvals.

(a) **Lobbying Certification.** The Department shall have received an executed (a) "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying" (Standard Form LLL) and (b) "Certification Regarding Lobbying" (Form CD-511), in each case, from any Recipient Party.

(b) **Application for Federal Assistance.** The Department shall have received an executed "Application for Federal Assistance" (Standard Form 424) from the Recipient.

(c) **SAM Registration.** The Department shall have received evidence of the registration by the Recipient in SAM.

(d) **ASAP Enrollment.** The Department shall have received evidence of the enrollment by the Recipient in ASAP.

(e) **KYC Requirements.** The Department shall have received all documentation (including taxpayer identification documents) and other information in respect of each Recipient Party, as required by the Department to enable it to be satisfied with the results of all "know your customer" and other requirements (including, inter alia, the Anti-Money Laundering Laws).

(f) **Program Requirements.** The Recipient is (and each other Recipient Party is) in compliance with all relevant provisions set forth in Annex D (**Program Requirements**) applicable as of the Award Date, and the Department shall have received the Supplier Diversity Plan listed in Section 2.15 thereto.

(g) **Davis-Bacon Act Requirements.** The conditions precedent in Section 2 (**Conditions Precedent to Award Issuance**) of Annex E (**Davis-Bacon Act Requirements**) shall have been satisfied, and the Department shall have received the DB Plan listed in Section 2 thereto.

Section 4.10. Base Case Financial Model. The Department shall have received a Base Case Financial Model for each Project, accompanied by an Officer's Certificate from the Chief Financial Officer of the Recipient, such certifications to include confirmation that such Base Case Financial Model:

(a) is based on reasonable assumptions;

(b) has been prepared in good faith and with due care; and

(c) fairly represents the Recipient's expectation as to the matters covered thereby as of the Award Date.

Section 4.11. Fees and Expenses. The Department shall have received evidence that all Periodic Expenses due and payable to the Department or the Department's Consultants on or prior to the relevant Award Date have been paid or reimbursed in full or, in the case of the Department's Consultants, arrangements for payment have been made.

Section 4.12. Construction and Tool Installation Budget. The Department shall have received the Construction and Tool Installation Budget for each Project consistent with the Base Case Financial Model for such Project.

Section 4.13. Milestone Based Schedule. The Department shall have received the Milestone Based Schedule for each Project.

Section 4.14. No Violation. Entering into the Award Documents shall not result in a violation of any Applicable Law, Financing Document, Governmental Approval, or any other material agreement or consent to which the Recipient is a party, or any material judgment or approval to which the Recipient is subject.

Section 4.15. **Additional Documents.** The Department shall have received such other information, documents, legal opinions, certifications, or consents relating to any Project, any Recipient Party, or any of the matters contemplated by the Financing Documents as the Department may reasonably request.

ARTICLE 5

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO EACH DISBURSEMENT

Section 5.1. **Conditions Precedent to Each Direct Funding Disbursement.** With respect to each Relevant Project and each Relevant Recipient Party, the obligation of the Department to make any Direct Funding Disbursement (including the first Direct Funding Disbursement) shall be subject to the prior satisfaction (or waiver in writing), of each of the following conditions precedent and the delivery to the Department of each of the documents indicated below, all in form and substance satisfactory to the Department as of the Direct Funding Disbursement Date for such Direct Funding Disbursement, unless indicated otherwise, and to their continued satisfaction on the relevant Direct Funding Disbursement Date. The Department may (but shall not be required to) consult with any of the Department's Consultants regarding the satisfaction of any condition precedent.

5.1.1 **Funding Obligation.** As set forth in Section 2.1(b) (**Award Amount.**), the Department shall have executed and delivered one or more Funding Obligations acknowledged by the Recipient that cumulatively obligates the amount of the proposed Direct Funding Disbursement when aggregated with all prior Direct Funding Disbursements in relation to each Relevant Project.

5.1.2 **Disbursement Request.** The Department shall have received a Direct Funding Disbursement Request in accordance with Section 2.2 (**Disbursement Procedure**) demonstrating completion of the applicable Disbursement Milestone for such Project, together with (i) relevant invoices demonstrating that the amount of the relevant Direct Funding Disbursement is equal to or less than the amount of Eligible Uses of Funds determined by the Department at the applicable Actual Milestone Completion Date as having been incurred and paid by the Recipient (or other Relevant Recipient Party, as applicable) in respect of the applicable Project (excluding, for these purposes, Eligible Workforce Costs); and (ii) an inventory of invoices for the amount in the Direct Funding Disbursement Request.

5.1.3 **Commencement of Project.** With respect to the first Direct Funding Disbursement for each Relevant Project, the Project Commencement Date for such Project shall have occurred no later than the following dates:

- (a) for the Fab 42 Project, the Award Date;
- (b) for the Fab 52 Project, the Award Date;
- (c) for the Fab 62 Project, the Award Date;
- (d) for the Oregon Project, the Award Date;
- (e) for the New Mexico Project, the Award Date;
- (f) for the Ohio Project, the Award Date.

5.1.4 **Completion of Disbursement Milestone.** The Department shall have received evidence that each Disbursement Milestone (other than any Customer Milestone) for each Relevant Project that is required to have been achieved on or prior to the relevant Direct Funding Disbursement Date in accordance with the applicable Disbursement Milestone Schedule has been achieved.

5.1.5 Direct Funding Disbursement Date Certificates. The Department shall have received, one (1) Business Day prior to the Direct Funding Disbursement Date, an Officer's Certificate of the Recipient substantially in the form of Exhibit E (**Form of Direct Funding Disbursement Date Certificate**) and addressing such other matters as the Department may reasonably request.

5.1.6 Permits and Approvals. The Department shall have received:

(a) fully executed copies of each of the Required Approvals that are listed on the Permitting Plan and required to have been obtained as of the relevant Direct Funding Disbursement Date and not previously provided by the Recipient to the Department; and

(b) an Officer's Certificate of the Recipient, certifying that:

(i) such copies are true, correct and complete (including all schedules, exhibits, attachments, supplements and amendments thereto and any related protocols or side letters);

(ii) no material term or condition of any Required Approval has been amended from the form thereof originally delivered pursuant to Section 4.5 (**Permits and Approvals**) or this Section 5.1.6 (**Permits and Approvals**), or any subsequently amended form thereof delivered pursuant to Section 5.1.6 (**Permits and Approvals**) and confirmed in writing by the Department as being in form and substance satisfactory; and

(iii) each Required Approval has been validly issued, is unconditional (or, if conditional, all conditions precedent (if any) to the effectiveness of each Required Approval have been satisfied or waived) and is in full force and effect and is or, with the passage of time following the expiration of any relevant appeal period, will be, Non-Appealable.

5.1.7 Representations and Warranties. Each of the representations and warranties made (or deemed made) by the Recipient in any Financing Document to which it is a party shall be true and correct in relation to each Relevant Project and each Relevant Recipient Party in all material respects (except to the extent any such representation and warranty itself is qualified by "materiality," "material adverse effect" or a similar qualifier, in which case it shall be true and correct in all respects) as of such date, except to the extent such representation or warranty is made only as of a specific date or time (in which event such representation or warranty shall be true and correct as of such date or time).

5.1.8 Program Requirements. The Recipient is (and each other Relevant Recipient Party is) in compliance with all relevant provisions set forth in Annex D (**Program Requirements**) applicable as of the Direct Funding Disbursement Date.

5.1.9 No Default. No Event of Default or Potential Event of Default in relation to any Relevant Project or any Relevant Recipient Party, and no Change of Control Event, has occurred and is continuing or would result from the making of such Direct Funding Disbursement or from the application of the proceeds thereof.

5.1.10 Corrective Action Plan. No Event of Default arising under Section 9.1.7 (**Bankruptcy; Insolvency; Dissolution.**) in relation to a Recipient Party (other than the Recipient) has occurred, in respect of which (a) the Recipient has failed to pay to the Department an amount equal to the proceeds paid to the Recipient pursuant to the Direct Funding Disbursements made hereunder and the FFB Advances made under the Loan Guarantee Agreement with respect to each Project in which such Recipient Party holds (or, immediately prior to such Event of Default, held) a direct or indirect legal or beneficial ownership interest within sixty (60) calendar days of such Event of Default arising, or (b) a Corrective Action Plan has not (i) been submitted by the Recipient to the Department within thirty (30) calendar days of such Event of Default arising, and (ii) been confirmed by the Department in writing as

being in form and substance satisfactory to the Department within sixty (60) calendar days of such Event of Default arising. For the avoidance of doubt, for so long as such an Event of Default has arisen and the actions required under paragraphs (a) and (b) above have not been completed, this condition precedent will not be considered satisfied by the Department and the Department will refuse any Disbursement Request in respect of any Project (and not merely those Projects in which the relevant Recipient Party holds (or, immediately prior to such Event of Default, held) a direct or indirect legal or beneficial ownership interest).

5.1.11 **No Guardrail Suspension.** The Secretary has not made any determination in accordance with the Guardrail Provisions to suspend the Recipient's ability to request Direct Funding Disbursements.

5.1.12 **No Material Adverse Effect.** No event or circumstance (including a change in law) shall have occurred or could reasonably be expected to occur with respect to the Recipient, any Relevant Recipient Party or any Relevant Project that has had, or could reasonably be expected to have, a Material Adverse Effect.

5.1.13 **Davis-Bacon Act Requirements.** The conditions precedent in Section 3 (***Conditions Precedent to Each Direct Funding Disbursement***) of Annex E (**Davis-Bacon Act Requirements**) have been satisfied.

5.1.14 **Additional Documents.** The Department shall have received such other information, documents, legal opinions, certifications, or consents relating to any Relevant Project or any Relevant Recipient Party, or the matters contemplated by the Financing Documents as the Department may reasonably request in order to verify the completion of any of the conditions precedent set forth in this Section 5.1.

Section 5.2. **Conditions Precedent to Each Workforce Disbursement.** The obligation of the Department to make any Workforce Disbursement shall be subject to the prior satisfaction (or waiver in writing), of each of the conditions precedent set forth in **Annex G (Direct Funding for Workforce Activities)**.

ARTICLE 6

REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

The Recipient makes each of the following representations and warranties to and in favor of the Department as of (a) the Award Date; (b) the date of each Disbursement Request; (c) each Disbursement Date; and (d) each Project Completion Date, except as such representations and warranties are expressly made as to an earlier date, in which case such representations and warranties will be true as of such earlier date, provided that (i) in the case of a representation and warranty under (b), (c) or (d) above, such representation and warranty shall apply only to each Relevant Project and each Relevant Recipient Party; and (ii) in the case of a representation and warranty under (c) above, such representation and warranty shall be made both immediately before and immediately after giving effect to the Disbursement being made on the relevant Disbursement Date:

Section 6.1. **Organization.** Each Recipient Party (a) is an entity, duly organized or formed, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the state of its organization or formation; (b) is duly qualified to do business in the state of its organization or formation and in each other jurisdiction where the failure to so qualify could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect; and (c) has all requisite power and authority to (i) own or hold under lease and operate the property it purports to own or hold under lease; (ii) carry on its business as now being conducted and as proposed to be conducted in respect of each applicable Project; and (iii) execute, deliver and perform its obligations under each of the Financing Documents to which it is a party.

Section 6.2. **Authorization; No Conflict.** The Recipient has duly authorized, executed and delivered the Financing Documents to which it is a party, and neither its execution and delivery thereof nor its performance of the obligations contemplated hereby or thereby nor its compliance with the terms of this Agreement or thereof does or will (a) contravene its or any other Recipient Party's Organizational Documents or any Applicable Laws in any material respect; (b) contravene or result in any breach or constitute any default under any Governmental Judgment in any material respect; (c) contravene or result in any breach or constitute any default under, or result in or require the creation of any Lien upon any of its or any other Recipient Party's material Project Assets under any material agreement or instrument to which it or any other Recipient Party is a party or by which it, any other Recipient Party or any of its Project Assets may be bound, except for any Permitted Liens; or (d) require the consent or approval of any Person, other than: (i) the Required Approvals, (ii) any consents and approvals which are not material, and (iii) any other consents or approvals that have been obtained and are in full force and effect.

Section 6.3. **Compliance with Laws.** The Recipient has conducted and is conducting (and each other Recipient Party has conducted and is conducting, as applicable) the construction, development, operation and maintenance of each Project and each Facility in compliance with:

- (a) the CHIPS Act;
- (b) the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act (31 U.S.C. § 3801 et seq.);
- (c) the False Claims Amendments Act of 1986 (18 U.S.C. § 287);
- (d) the False Statements Accountability Act of 1996 (18 U.S.C. § 1001);
- (e) Civil False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. §§ 3729 – 3733);
- (f) the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. § 4601 et seq.) in all material respects;
- (g) all applicable federal labor and employment laws, including Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000e et seq.), the Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U.S.C. § 203), the Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 U.S.C. § 653) and the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. § 151 et seq.) in all material respects;
- (h) all applicable Export Control Laws in all respects except for any actual or potential violations that involve only unintentional minor, technical infractions, which either (i) were voluntarily self-disclosed to BIS within sixty (60) days of the Recipient Party becoming aware of the violation, and, within sixty (60) days of submission of the final disclosure resulted in the issuance of a warning or no action letter by BIS, or (ii) otherwise could not reasonably be expected to give rise to an enforcement action, or the imposition of any fine or penalty by any Governmental Authority; and

(i) without prejudice to Section 6.2 (**Authorization, No Conflict**), this Section 6.3 (**Compliance with Laws**), Section 6.7 (**Required Approvals.**), Section 6.8 (**Intellectual Property.**), Section 6.16 (**Environmental Laws.**), Section 6.17 (**Federal Requirements.**), or Section 6.18 (**Foreign Entity of Concern; Prohibited Persons; Sanctions; Export Controls; Anti-Corruption; Anti-Money Laundering Laws.**), all Applicable Laws (other than those listed above) in all material respects.

Section 6.4. **Legality; Validity; Enforceability.** Each Financing Document to which the Recipient is (or will be when executed) a party constitutes a legal, valid and binding obligation of the Recipient, enforceable against the Recipient in accordance with its terms, except as such enforceability may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, receivership, moratorium or other Applicable Laws affecting creditors' rights generally and by general principles of equity.

Section 6.5. Real Property.

(a) The Recipient or another Recipient Party (as applicable) owns and has valid legal and beneficial title to or a valid leasehold interest in all Real Property in each Project Site, free and clear of any Lien of any kind, except for Permitted Liens, and no contracts or arrangements, conditional or unconditional, exist for the creation by the Recipient or such other Recipient Party (as applicable) of any Lien on any real property interest in any Project Site, other than Permitted Liens.

(b) All easements, leasehold and other property interests and utility and other services, means of transportation, facilities, other materials and rights that are reasonably necessary for the construction, completion and operation of any Project in accordance with Applicable Law and the Financing Documents have been obtained or could be obtained on commercially reasonable terms when needed.

(c) Any Leases material to any Project and in existence on the date of this representation and under which the Recipient or another Recipient Party (as applicable) is a lessee are valid and subsisting, and the Recipient or such other Recipient Party (as applicable) is not in default in any material respect under any of such Leases.

(d) Each Project Site is sufficient and appropriate in all material respects for the development, siting, design, engineering, construction, ownership, operation, maintenance and use of the relevant Project as contemplated by the Financing Documents.

(e) Except as shown on the applicable Survey, with respect to each Project Site, all of the improvements on such Project Site lie wholly within the boundaries and building restriction lines of such Project Site, and no improvements on adjoining properties encroach upon such Project Site, and no improvements on such Project Site encroach upon or violate any easements or other encumbrances upon such Project Site, in each case, so as to materially impair the development, construction, operation, or use by (or for the benefit of) the Recipient or other Recipient Party (as applicable) of such Project Site for the applicable Project. To the Recipient's Knowledge, there are no material matters affecting the applicable Project Site or the title thereto.

(f) No condemnation or adverse zoning or usage change proceeding has occurred or, to the Recipient's Knowledge, been threatened against any Real Property that could materially impair the development, construction, operation, access to or use by (or for the benefit of) the Recipient or other Recipient Party (as applicable) of any Project Site for any Project.

Section 6.6. Liens. The Recipient has not created, and is not under any obligation to create, and has not entered into any transaction or agreement that would result in the imposition of, any Lien upon any of its Project Assets except for Permitted Liens.

Section 6.7. Required Approvals.

(a) Each Required Approval that is required to be obtained as of any date on which this representation is made has been duly and validly issued, is in full force and effect and is, or, with the passage of time following the expiration of any relevant appeal period, will be, Non-Appealable, and the Recipient has not received any written notice of proposed revocation of any such Required Approval that has already been obtained.

(b) The Recipient does not have any reason to believe that it, or any other Recipient Party will be unable to obtain the Required Approvals applicable to it in the ordinary course of business free from conditions or requirements and at such time or times as may be necessary to avoid any material delay in, or impairment to the development, construction or operation of the Projects in accordance with the Financing Documents.

(c) Each of the Recipient and each other Recipient Party is in compliance in all material respects with all Required Approvals that have been obtained by, or are otherwise applicable to, such Person.

Section 6.8. Intellectual Property.

(a) Each Recipient Party exclusively owns right, title and interest in and to all material Project IP owned or purported to be owned by such Recipient Party (such Project IP, "**Material Recipient Party-Owned Project IP**"), free and clear of all Liens, except Permitted Liens.

(b) To the Knowledge of the Recipient, each Recipient Party holds a valid and enforceable license, permit, certificate, franchise, or other authorization or right to use all material Project IP that is not Material Recipient Party-Owned Project IP.

(c) To the Knowledge of the Recipient, no third party has infringed upon or misappropriated any Material Recipient Party-Owned Project IP except as could not reasonably be expected to cause a Material Adverse Effect.

(d) To the Knowledge of the Recipient, the ownership or holding a license, permit, certificate, franchise, or other authorization or right to use, as applicable, by the Recipient of the Project IP and the use thereof at the Facilities by the Recipient does not infringe upon or misappropriate the Intellectual Property of any other Person except as could not reasonably be expected to cause a Material Adverse Effect.

(e) There is no pending or, to the Recipient's Knowledge, threatened (in writing) Action challenging the ownership, validity, enforceability, scope or use of, or otherwise relating to, any of the Material Recipient Party-Owned Project IP, in each case, except as could not reasonably be expected to cause a Material Adverse Effect.

Section 6.9. Litigation. There is no pending or, to the Recipient's Knowledge, threatened Action (in writing) that relates to: (a) the legality, validity or enforceability of any of the Financing Documents; (b) the development, construction, operation or maintenance of any Project in any material respect; or (c) any Recipient Party, that (excluding any Action contemplated under sub-clauses (a) or (b) above) either individually or in the aggregate, has, or could reasonably be expected to cause, a Material Adverse Effect.

Section 6.10. Labor Disputes. There are no strikes, slowdowns or work stoppages ongoing or threatened in writing by the employees of the Recipient or any other Recipient Party that have caused or could reasonably be expected to cause a Material Adverse Effect.

Section 6.11. Taxes.

(a) Each Recipient Party has filed all tax returns required by Applicable Laws to be filed by it and has paid: (i) all U.S. federal income Taxes that have become due pursuant to such tax returns; and (ii) all other material Taxes and assessments payable by it that have become due (other than, in each case, those Taxes that it is contesting in good faith and by appropriate proceedings, and for which reserves have been established to the extent required by the Applicable Accounting Requirements).

(b) No Recipient Party has been convicted of a criminal offense under the Internal Revenue Code.

Section 6.12. Financial Statements. Each of the Financial Statements of the Recipient and each Recipient Party delivered to the Department pursuant to Annex F (**Reporting Covenants**) has been prepared in accordance with the Applicable Accounting Requirements, on a Consolidated Basis (as applicable), and presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial condition of the Recipient or such other Recipient Party (as applicable) as of the respective dates of the Financial Statements for the

respective periods covered therein. Such Financial Statements reflect all liabilities or obligations of the Recipient or such other Recipient Party (as applicable) and other information of any nature whatsoever for the period to which such Financial Statements relate that are required to be disclosed in accordance with Applicable Accounting Requirements. Since the date of such Financial Statements, the Recipient or such other Recipient Party (as applicable), has not incurred or assumed any liabilities or obligations that would be required to be disclosed in accordance with the Applicable Accounting Requirements which has not been disclosed to the Department in writing.

Section 6.13. **Contracts; Other Transactions.** Except as expressly set forth on Schedule E (**Affiliate Transactions**), no Recipient Party is a party to any contract or agreement in relation to a Project with, and does not have any other loan commitment in relation to a Project to, any Affiliate that is not on arms' length terms.

Section 6.14. **Construction and Tool Installation Budget; Project Schedule.**

(a) The Construction and Tool Installation Budget:

(i) is based on reasonable assumptions;

(ii) has been prepared in good faith and with due care; and

(iii) fairly represents the Recipient's expectation as to the matters covered thereby as of any date on which this representation is made or deemed made.

(b) With respect to each Project, the Construction and Tool Installation Budget represents the Recipient's good faith estimate of Total Project Costs anticipated to be incurred to achieve the Project Completion Date for such Project by the final Milestone Completion Longstop Date set forth in Schedule B (**Disbursement Milestone Schedule**). No Construction and Tool Installation Budget for any Project has been amended or changed in any material respect other than to reflect changes resulting from Disclosed Project Changes for the relevant Project in accordance with Section 8.1.3 (**Disclosed Project Changes**).

(c) The Recipient's good faith estimate is that, for each Project, the Project Completion Date will occur no later than the Milestone Completion Longstop Date for the final Disbursement Milestone for such Project.

(d) In respect of the Project to which the Direct Funding Disbursement relates, a certificate from the Recipient certifying that the Recipient is committed to achieving the Project Completion Date for each Project and that the Total Funding Available for such Project will be sufficient to pay all remaining Project Costs (as of the Disbursement Date) reasonably expected to be required for such Project to achieve the applicable Project Completion Date by no later than the final Milestone Completion Longstop Date set forth in Schedule B (**Disbursement Milestone Schedule**) for such Project, which shall include such detail as the Department reasonably requests (to the extent not already provided by the Recipient under this Agreement) regarding the components of Total Funding Available, including sources and corresponding amounts and approximate timing therefor, as projected by the Recipient in good faith and based upon reasonable assumptions.

Section 6.15. **[Reserved.]**

Section 6.16. **Environmental Laws.**

(a) All Required Approvals that are required to be obtained for any Project as of each date on which this representation is given relating to (i) air emissions; (ii) discharges to surface water or ground water; (iii) noise emissions; (iv) the use, generation, storage, transportation or disposal of Hazardous Substances; or (v) otherwise required under applicable Environmental Law have been obtained.

(b) To the Recipient's Knowledge, as of each date on which this representation is given, the Recipient has not received, and is not aware of, any facts or circumstances that could reasonably be expected to result in, any complaint, order, directive, claim, citation or notice arising under Environmental Law by any Governmental Authority that is, or could reasonably be expected to become, material.

(c) To the Recipient's Knowledge, as of each date on which this representation is given, there is not, and has not been, any condition, circumstance, action, activity or event with respect to any Project, any Recipient Party, or any Project Site that could reasonably form the basis of any material violation of any Environmental Law.

(d) To the Recipient's Knowledge, as of each date on which this representation is given, each Recipient Party is in compliance with all applicable Environmental Laws in all material respects.

(e) To the Recipient's Knowledge, none of the Recipient, any Recipient Party nor any other Person, has used, generated, manufactured, produced, stored, or Released, on, under or about any Facility or transported thereto or therefrom, any Hazardous Substances in a manner that could reasonably be expected to: (i) form the basis of a material Environmental Claim; or (ii) cause any Project to be subject to any material restrictions arising under any Environmental Law.

Section 6.17. **Federal Requirements.**

(a) **Davis-Bacon Act Requirements.** Each representation and warranty set forth in Section 4 (**Representations and Warranties**) of Annex E (**Davis-Bacon Act Requirements**) is true and correct.

(b) **Guardrail Provisions.**

(i) Each Recipient Party is in compliance with all applicable Guardrail Provisions.

(ii) Each of the lists of existing facilities and ongoing Joint Research and Technology Licensing, each as attached as Appendix 1 to the Guardrail Provisions, is true, correct, and such appendices memorialize all information required to be set forth herein pursuant to Section 1 (**Prohibition on Certain Expansion Transactions**) and Section 2 (**Prohibition on Certain Joint Research or Technology Licensing**) of the Guardrail Provisions.

(iii) Each Person that as of the date hereof is a member of the Recipient's "affiliated group," as such term is defined under 26 U.S.C. § 1504(a), without regard to U.S.C. § 1504(b)(3), directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, Controls or is Controlled by, or is under common Control with, the Recipient as of the date hereof is set forth in Part 4 (**Members of the Affiliated Group**) of Appendix 1 of the Guardrail Provisions.

(iv) Each Related Entity as of the date hereof is set forth in Part 5 (**Related Entities Subject to Section 3 of Annex C (Guardrail Provisions)**) of Appendix 1 of the Guardrail Provisions.

(v) Each Mitigation Agreement, if any, required pursuant to the Guardrail Provisions, is in full force and effect and no violation thereof has occurred.

(c) **Inverted Corporation Requirement.** The Recipient represents that neither it nor any other Recipient Party is a foreign incorporated entity which is treated as an inverted domestic corporation under Section 835(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. § 395(b)) or a Subsidiary of such an entity.

Section 6.18. Foreign Entity of Concern; Prohibited Persons; Sanctions; Export Controls; Anti- Corruption; Anti-Money Laundering Laws.

(a) No Recipient Party is a Foreign Entity of Concern.

(b) No Recipient Party nor any of their respective members, directors, or officers is a Prohibited Person, and to the Recipient's Knowledge, none of the employees, agents or representatives of any Recipient Party acting in such capacities is a Prohibited Person.

(c) To the Recipient's Knowledge, no event has occurred, and no condition exists, that is reasonably likely to result in any Recipient Party becoming a Prohibited Person.

(d) There are no Actions pending or, to the Recipient's Knowledge, threatened, against or affecting any Recipient Party or their respective members, directors, officers, employees, agents or representatives acting in such capacities regarding any actual or alleged non- compliance with any Sanctions, Export Control Laws, Anti-Money Laundering Laws, or Anti-Corruption Laws.

(e) The Recipient has adopted and implemented and maintains policies and procedures designed to promote and achieve compliance with all applicable Sanctions, Export Control Laws, Anti-Money Laundering Laws, and Anti-Corruption Laws.

(f) Each Recipient Party and the respective members, directors, officers, and, to the Recipient's Knowledge, employees, agents and representatives thereof, are, and for the last five (5) years have been, (i) in compliance with all applicable Sanctions, Anti-Corruption Laws and Anti-Money Laundering Laws and (ii) in compliance with all applicable Export Control Laws in all respects except for any actual or potential violations that involve only unintentional minor, technical infractions, which either (1) were voluntarily self-disclosed to BIS within sixty (60) days of the Recipient Party becoming aware of the violation, and, within sixty (60) days of submission of the final disclosure resulted in the issuance of a warning or no action letter by BIS, or (2) otherwise could not reasonably be expected to give rise to an enforcement action, or the imposition of any fine or penalty by any Governmental Authority.

(g) Each Recipient Party and each of their respective Principal Persons, and, to the Recipient's Knowledge, their employees, agents, and representatives (while acting in such capacity) have complied with all applicable Sanctions, Export Control Laws, Anti-Money Laundering Laws and Anti-Corruption Laws in obtaining any consents, licenses, approvals, authorizations, rights, or privileges with respect to any Project and, otherwise, have conducted each Project in compliance with all applicable Sanctions, Export Control Laws, Anti-Money Laundering Laws, and Anti-Corruption Laws.

(h) No Recipient Party, nor any Recipient Party's members, directors, officers, nor, to the Recipient's Knowledge, employees, agents or representatives (while acting in such capacity) has made, offered, promised to make, provided or paid any contribution, entertainment or anything of value that is unlawful under applicable law to any local or foreign official (including employees of state- owned or controlled entities), foreign political party or party official or any candidate for foreign political office:

(i) in order to influence any act or decision of any foreign official, foreign political party, party official or candidate for foreign political office in his or her official capacity, including a decision to fail to perform his or her official functions;

(ii) to secure an advantage; or

(iii) with the intent to induce the Recipient to misuse his or her official position to direct business to any Recipient Party or any of its Affiliates or to any other Person, in each case, in violation of any applicable Anti-Corruption Laws or any other Applicable Law.

Section 6.19. **Insolvency Proceedings.**

(a) Neither the Recipient nor any Recipient Party is the subject of any pending, or to the Recipient's Knowledge, threatened, Insolvency Proceedings.

(b) Each Recipient Party is and, after giving effect to any requested Disbursement, will be solvent. For purposes of the preceding sentence, "solvent" means (i) the fair saleable value (on a going concern basis) of the relevant Recipient Party's assets exceed its liabilities, contingent or otherwise, fairly valued; (ii) the relevant Recipient Party will be able to pay its debts as they become due; and (iii) upon paying its debts as they become due, the Recipient will not be left with unreasonably small capital as is necessary to satisfy all of its current and reasonably anticipated obligations.

Section 6.20. **No Defaults; no Change of Control Events; no Clawback Events.**

(a) No Event of Default, Potential Event of Default or Change of Control Event has occurred and is continuing.

(b) No Clawback Event has occurred and is continuing.

Section 6.21. **Material Adverse Effect.** No event or circumstance has occurred and is continuing, that has or could reasonably be expected to have or result in a Material Adverse Effect.

Section 6.22. **Program Requirements.** As of the Award Date, and as of each date thereafter that this representation is to be made, each Recipient Party is in compliance with all Program Requirements then-required pursuant to Annex D (**Program Requirements**).

Section 6.23. **Full Disclosure.** The statements and information contained in the Financing Documents, taken together with all documents, reports or other written information pertaining to any Project (other than any projections, estimates and other forecasts and forward-looking information and other information of a general economic or industry nature) that have been furnished by or on behalf of the Recipient or any other Recipient Party to the Department or any Consultant from time to time, when taken as a whole, do not contain any material misstatement of fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements contained therein not materially misleading in light of the circumstances under which such information is stated or certified at the time they were made; provided that with respect to any projections or other forward-looking statements included in such information, the Recipient represents only that such information was prepared in good faith upon assumptions believed by the Recipient to be reasonable at the time such information was provided to the Department (it being understood that any such projections and forward-looking statements are subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies, that no assurances can be given that any such projections or forecasts will be realized and that actual results during the period or periods covered by any such projections or forward-looking statements may differ materially from the projected results).

Section 6.24. **No Immunity.** No Recipient Party nor any of its assets is entitled to immunity in any jurisdiction in which judicial proceedings may at any time be commenced with respect to this Agreement or any other Financing Document.

Section 6.25. **No Federal Debt Delinquency.** No Recipient Party has (a) any judgment Lien against any of its Property for a debt owed to the United States; or (b) any Indebtedness owed to the United States or any Governmental Authority thereof that is in delinquent status, as the term "delinquent status" is defined in 31 C.F.R. 285.13(d), including any Tax liabilities (other than those Taxes that it is contesting in good faith and by appropriate proceedings, for which reserves have been established to the extent required by the Applicable Accounting Requirements except to the extent such delinquency has been resolved with the appropriate Governmental Authority in accordance with Applicable Law.

Section 6.26. **No Debarment.**

(a) To the Recipient's Knowledge, no event has occurred and no condition exists that is likely to result in the debarment or suspension of any Recipient Party or any Recipient Party's respective members, directors or officers from contracting with the U.S. government or any agency or instrumentality thereof.

(b) No Recipient Party nor any Recipient Party's respective members, directors or officers is or has been, within the prior three years, debarred or suspended.

Section 6.27. **Information Technology; Cyber Security.**

(a) The information technology (including data communications systems, equipment and devices) used in the business of each Recipient Party (collectively, the "**IT Systems**") operates and performs in all material respects as necessary: (i) for the development, design, engineering, procurement, construction, starting up, commissioning, ownership, operation or maintenance of the Projects; (ii) to complete the activities designated to achieve, for each Project, the Project Completion Date; and (iii) to exercise the Recipient's rights and perform its obligations under the Financing Documents in a timely manner except as would not be expected to result in a Material Adverse Effect.

(b) The Recipient has implemented and maintains, and has caused, or no later than the first Disbursement Date for the relevant Project, will have caused, each other Recipient Party to implement and maintain in connection with each Project, commercially reasonable privacy, information security, cyber security, disaster recovery, business continuity, data backup and incident response plans, policies and procedures consistent with Prudent Industry Practice (including administrative, technical and physical safeguards) designed to protect: (i) Sensitive Information from any unauthorized, accidental, or unlawful Processing or loss; (ii) each applicable IT System from any unauthorized or unlawful access, acquisition, use, control, disruption, destruction, or modification; and (iii) the integrity, security and availability of the Sensitive Information and IT Systems.

Section 6.28. **Acknowledgement Regarding Use of Data.**

Each Recipient Party has taken reasonable measures to safeguard protected personally identifiable information and other confidential or sensitive personal or business information created or obtained in connection with the Award.

ARTICLE 7

AFFIRMATIVE COVENANTS

Section 7.1. **Reporting Covenants.**

(a) The Recipient covenants and agrees that, unless the Department waives compliance in writing, the Recipient shall, at its own expense, furnish, or cause to be furnished, to the Department, all information as and when required in accordance with Annex F (**Reporting Covenants**).

(b) In addition the Recipient covenants and agrees that it shall notify the Department promptly (and in any event within five (5) Business Days) of its Knowledge of:

(i) any Person that is not an Affiliate of the Recipient, or any group of such Persons acting in concert, holds or acquires more than five percent (5%) of any Ownership Interest or voting rights in any Recipient Party;

(ii) any Affiliate acquiring any direct or indirect legal or beneficial Ownership Interest or voting rights in any Project, or any Affiliate ceasing to be a Recipient Party; or

- (iii) any material amendment or waiver of any Organizational Document of any Recipient Party;
- (iv) any appointment or removal of any board member of any Recipient Party,

and provide: (1) together with any notice of an Affiliate becoming a Recipient Party under paragraph (ii) above, an up-to-date copy of all Organizational Documents (including any material amendment or waiver thereof), any other documents evidencing the Recipient's Control of such Affiliate or of any Recipient Party which is a Subsidiary of such Affiliate; (2) together with any notice of a material amendment or waiver under paragraph (iii) above, an up-to-date copy of such amendment or waiver; and (3) in respect of any matter notified under this paragraph (b), copies of such governance-related documents as the Department may reasonably request and, where such matter relates to a Change of Control in compliance with the Safe Harbor Conditions, copies of any transaction documents related thereto (including but not limited to any applicable purchase agreements, shareholder agreements, side letters and similar documents) promptly after such transaction documents are entered into.

Section 7.2. **Affirmative Covenants during the Period of Performance.** The Recipient covenants and agrees that during the Period of Performance, unless the Department waives compliance in writing:

7.2.1 Internal Controls; Monitoring and Reporting.

(a) The Recipient acknowledges and understands that the Department is responsible for protecting taxpayer resources, including by ensuring strong compliance and accountability measures for the Recipient with respect to Direct Funding Disbursement.

(b) The Recipient shall establish and maintain effective internal control over the proceeds of any Direct Funding Disbursements to provide reasonable assurance that any costs of the Recipient or any Person paid or reimbursed with Direct Funding Disbursement constitute Eligible Uses of Funds.

(c) The Recipient shall monitor activities funded by a Direct Funding Disbursement to provide reasonable assurance that Direct Funding Disbursement are used in compliance with the terms of the Direct Funding Agreement and performance expectations with respect to each Project. Upon request by the Department, the Recipient shall provide with respect to each Project any invoices, other financial records, and performance reporting information provided by any third party that has received Direct Funding Disbursement from the Recipient for the purpose of demonstrating performance in alignment with the Direct Funding Agreement.

7.2.2 Operations. The Recipient shall own (or hold a valid form of any material license, permit, certificate, franchise, or other authorization or right to use, as applicable), operate and maintain (or cause to be owned, held, operated and maintained by a Recipient Party) each Project and all Project Assets in accordance with Prudent Industry Practice.

7.2.3 Compliance with Applicable Law. The Recipient shall comply with and conduct (and cause each other Recipient Party to comply with and conduct, as applicable) the construction, development, operation and maintenance of each Project and each Facility in compliance with:

- (a) the CHIPS Act;
- (b) the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act (31 U.S.C. § 3801 *et seq.*);
- (c) the False Claims Amendments Act of 1986 (18 U.S.C. § 287);

- (d) the False Statements Accountability Act of 1996 (18 U.S.C. § 1001);
- (e) the Civil False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. §§ 3729 - 3733);
- (f) the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. § 4601 *et seq.*) in all material respects;

(g) all applicable federal labor and employment laws, including Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000e *et seq.*), the Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U.S.C. § 203), the Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 U.S.C. § 653) and the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. § 151 *et seq.*) in all material respects;

(h) all applicable Export Control Laws in all respects except for any actual or potential violations that involve only unintentional minor, technical infractions, which either (1) were voluntarily self-disclosed to BIS within sixty (60) days of the Recipient Party becoming aware of the violation, and, within sixty (60) days of submission of the final disclosure resulted in the issuance of a warning or no action letter by BIS, or (2) otherwise could not reasonably be expected to give rise to an enforcement action, or the imposition of any fine or penalty by any Governmental Authority; and

(i) without prejudice to this Section 7.2.3, or Sections 7.2.8 (**Intellectual Property**), 7.2.9 (**Required Approvals**), or 7.2.12 (**Federal Requirements**), all Applicable Law (other than those listed above) in all material respects.

7.2.4 Insurance. The Recipient shall maintain, or cause to be maintained by a Recipient Party, in effect at all times insurance with reputable insurance companies, with respect to its present and future Properties (including liability and business interruption coverage), against such risks and hazards, in such amounts, and in such form, as is usually carried by companies of a similar size that are engaged in the same or a similar business and that own similar properties in the same or similar geographic area and are acting in accordance with Prudent Industry Practice. The insurance coverage referenced in this Section 7.2.4, including any portion thereof, may be maintained through any combination of primary insurance, excess insurance, commercial insurance, captive insurance, fronted insurance or may be self-insured.

7.2.5 Taxes. The Recipient shall file (and cause each other Recipient Party to file) all tax returns required by Applicable Laws to be filed by it and shall pay or cause to be paid (and ensure each other Recipient Party pays or causes to be paid) on or before the date payment is due (i) all U.S. federal income Taxes required to be paid by it; and (ii) all other material Taxes and assessments required to be paid by such Recipient Party (other than, in the case of each of (i) and (ii), those Taxes that it contests in good faith and by appropriate proceedings, for which reserves are established to the extent required by the Applicable Accounting Requirements).

7.2.6 Eligible Uses of Funds.

The Recipient shall ensure that any Eligible Uses of Funds for which it seeks reimbursement under this Agreement have not been paid with the proceeds of (i) any federal grants, assistance or loans; (ii) other funds guaranteed by the federal government; or (iii) tax credits.

7.2.7 Diligent Execution of Project.

(a) The Recipient shall use (and ensure each other Recipient Party uses) commercially reasonable efforts to achieve each Disbursement Milestone for each Project by the relevant Anticipated Completion Date.

(b) The Recipient shall construct, modernize, expand and complete, or cause to be constructed, modernized, expanded and completed by a Recipient Party, as applicable, each Project diligently in accordance with Prudent Industry Practice, the applicable Disbursement

Milestone Schedule for each Project, and the applicable Construction and Tool Installation Budget, as each is permitted to be amended, supplemented or otherwise modified under this Agreement.

7.2.8 Intellectual Property.

The Recipient shall at all times: (i) acquire and maintain ownership of all material Project IP generated by or for the Recipient that to the Knowledge of the Recipient is necessary; and (ii) obtain and maintain licenses, permits, certificates, franchises or other authorizations or rights to use (y) all other material Project IP (other than Patents) owned by any other Person, and (z) to the Knowledge of the Recipient, all Patents in other material Project IP owned by any other Person, that are necessary, in each case, as applicable at the relevant time.

7.2.9 Required Approvals. The Recipient shall procure (or ensure another Recipient Party procures) each Required Approval at or prior to such time as such Required Approval is required or necessary and in any event in accordance with any applicable deadline set forth in the relevant Permitting Plan and maintain each such Required Approval in full force and effect and comply in all material respects with the terms thereof.

7.2.10 ASAP Account. The Recipient shall maintain an account in ASAP at all times.

7.2.11 Public Announcements. The Recipient shall, prior to the making thereof, coordinate with the Department with respect to any public announcement made by the Recipient or, to the Recipient's Knowledge, any other Recipient Party:

(a) in connection with material developments in respect of any Project (including, *inter alia*, any Project's ground-breaking ceremony or going into operation) or satisfaction of any Disbursement Milestone; and

(b) that directly refers to any Award or any Award Document (including by submitting the full text of any proposed public statement to the Department for review and refraining from making any such public statement without the Department's prior written approval), other than any such statements that are, as may be determined by any Recipient Party or any Affiliate thereof: (i) required by or to comply with Applicable Law or stock exchange rules or regulations applicable to such Person; or (ii) made in connection with any Action brought by or against the Recipient or any of its Affiliates.

7.2.12 Federal Requirements.

(a) **Sanctions, Export Control Laws, Anti-Money Laundering Laws, and Anti-Corruption Laws.** The Recipient shall, and shall cause each other Recipient Party to:

(i) comply with all Sanctions, Anti-Money Laundering Laws, and

Anti-Corruption Laws;

(ii) comply with all applicable Export Control Laws in all respects except for any actual or potential violations that involve only unintentional minor, technical infractions, which either (1) were voluntarily self-disclosed to BIS within sixty (60) days of the Recipient Party becoming aware of the violation, and, within sixty (60) days of submission of the final disclosure resulted in the issuance of a warning or no action letter by BIS, or (2) otherwise could not reasonably be expected to give rise to an enforcement action, or the imposition of any fine or penalty by any Governmental Authority;

(iii) maintain in effect policies and procedures designed to promote and achieve compliance with all applicable Sanctions, Export Control Laws, Anti-Money Laundering Laws, and Anti-Corruption Laws;

(iv) maintain in effect disclosure controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that material information regarding the Recipient's and each other Recipient Party's compliance with Applicable Laws (including Sanctions, Export Control Laws, Anti-Money Laundering Laws, and Anti-Corruption Laws) is made known to Principal Persons of the Recipient or such other Recipient Party, as applicable; and

(v) take all responsible and prudent steps to ensure that each Recipient Party's directors, officers, employees, agents, and representatives comply with applicable Sanctions, Export Control Laws, Anti-Money Laundering Laws and Anti-Corruption Laws.

(b) **Prohibited Persons; Foreign Entities of Concern.** The Recipient shall provide written notice to the Department as soon as practicable from the date that the Recipient knew or should have known that any Principal Person of any Recipient Party has become a Prohibited Person or any Recipient Party has become a Foreign Entity of Concern. For the purposes of this paragraph (b), (i) the date that the Recipient "should have known" such Principal Person became a Prohibited Person shall include, if applicable, (A) the date on which such Principal Person was identified on any Sanctions List, and (B) the date on which such Principal Person became domiciled in a Sanctioned Country; and (ii) the date that the Recipient "should have known" that any Recipient Party became a Foreign Entity of Concern shall include, if applicable, the date on which the change in ownership or management that made such Recipient Party a Foreign Entity of Concern occurred.

(c) **Lobbying Restriction.** The Recipient shall:

(i) comply with all requirements of 31 U.S.C. § 1352, as amended, including the requirement that no proceeds of any Disbursement be expended by the Recipient or any of its Affiliates to pay any Person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any federal agency, a member of the U.S. Congress, an officer or employee of the U.S. Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with the making of any Award or any other action described in 31 U.S.C. § 1352(a)(2) and with the implementing regulations at 15 C.F.R. Part 28; and

(ii) disclose to the Department any registrations under the Lobbying Disclosure Act (2 U.S.C. § 1601 *et seq.*) or the Foreign Agents Registration Act (22 U.S.C. § 611 *et seq.*) related to the Projects.

(d) **Program Requirements.** The Recipient shall, and shall cause each other Recipient Party to, comply with all applicable covenants set forth in Annex D (**Program Requirements**).

(e) **Davis-Bacon Act.** The Recipient shall, and shall cause each other Recipient Party to, comply with the affirmative covenants set forth in Section 5 (**Affirmative Covenants**) of Annex E (**Davis-Bacon Act Requirements**).

(f) **Guardrail Provisions.**

(i) The Recipient shall, and shall cause each other Recipient Party to, comply with the Guardrail Provisions.

(ii) The Recipient shall, and shall cause each other relevant Recipient Party to, comply with each Mitigation Agreement, if any, required pursuant to the Guardrail Provisions.

(g) **Compliance with Non-Discrimination Laws.** The Recipient shall, and shall cause each other Recipient Party to, comply in all material respects with the following non-discrimination statutes and authorities:

- C.F.R. Part 8);
- (i) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000d *et seq.*) and the Department's implementing regulations (15 C.F.R. Part 8a) prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex;
 - (ii) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. § 1681 *et seq.*), and the Department's implementing regulations (15 C.F.R. Part 8a) prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex;
 - (iii) Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §§ 793, 794), and the implementing regulations (15 C.F.R. Part 8b, 41 C.F.R. § 60-741) prohibiting discrimination on the basis of handicap;
 - (iv) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 6101 *et seq.*), and the Department's implementing regulations (15 C.F.R. Part 20);
 - (v) Sections 202(1)-(3) of Executive Order 11246;
 - (vi) the implementing regulations of the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act (41 C.F.R. §§ 60-300.20-21); and
 - (vii) any other applicable non-discrimination laws.

(h) **Compliance with Whistleblower Protections.** The Recipient shall:

(i) promptly disclose in writing, (A) to each of the Director of the CHIPS Program Office, the Department's Chief Counsel for Semiconductor Incentives and the OIG, whenever, in connection with this Agreement or a Project, any Recipient Party has credible evidence that a principal, officer, director, employee, agent, or entity has committed a violation of (1) federal criminal law involving fraud, conflict of interest, bribery, or gratuity violations (see Title 18 of the United States Code); or (2) the Civil False Claims Act (see 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3733); and (B) to the OIG (through <https://www.oig.doc.gov/Pages/Hotline.aspx>), whenever, in connection with this Agreement or a Project, any Recipient Party has credible evidence of fraud, waste, and abuse;

(ii) comply with 41 U.S.C. § 4712 and the whistleblower protections afforded to employees thereby to not discharge, demote, or otherwise discriminate against an employee as a reprisal for disclosing to a Body of Information that the employee reasonably believes is evidence of gross mismanagement of any Award, a gross waste of any Award, an abuse of authority relating to any Award, a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or a violation of law, rule, or regulation related to a Federal award, subaward, or contract under a Federal award or subaward; and

(iii) inform each Recipient Party's employees and contractors working on the Projects in writing, in the predominant native language of the workforce, of the foregoing rights under this paragraph (h).

(i) **Compliance with Trafficking in Persons Laws.** The Recipient shall not (and shall cause each other Recipient Party not to, and shall contractually require that each employee of each Recipient Party shall not): (a) engage in severe forms of trafficking in persons (as defined in the TVPA at 22 U.S.C. § 7102); (b) procure a commercial sex act (as defined in the TVPA at 22 U.S.C. § 7102); or (c) use forced labor in the performance of any Award.

(j) **Compliance with Fly America Act.** If the Recipient requests a Direct Funding Disbursement to pay expenses for air travel in connection with the Projects, such air travel shall be on a U.S. flag certified air carrier in compliance with the Fly America Act (49 U.S.C. § 40118), unless (a) a bilateral or multilateral agreement with the United States provides otherwise; (b) air travel on a U.S. flag certified air carrier between locations outside of the United States is not reasonably available; or (c) air travel on a U.S. flag certified air carrier between the United States and a location outside of the United States is not available.

(k) **Compliance with National Historic Preservation Act.** The Recipient shall comply with and conduct (and shall cause each other Recipient Party to comply with and conduct) its business, each Project and each Facility in compliance with (i) NHPA; (ii) Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (54 U.S.C. § 312502 *et seq.*); (iii) Executive Order 11593; (iv) Executive Order 13006; and (v) Executive Order 13007.

7.2.13 Code of Conduct; Conflict of Interest.

(a) Each Recipient Party shall establish and maintain written standards of conduct that include (i) safeguards to prohibit any Principal Persons and any employee of any Recipient Party from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational Conflict of Interest, or personal gain in the administration of the Award; and (ii) the performance of each Recipient Party's employees engaged in the selection, award and administration of contracts.

(b) The Recipient shall only provide any in-kind goods or services for the purposes of transportation, travel, or any other expenses for any federal government employee to the extent it falls within a permissible exception or *de minimis* threshold in accordance with Applicable Law.

7.2.14 Authorized Purpose of the Project. The Recipient shall use, construct, and operate (or cause to be used, constructed and operated by a Recipient Party) each Project and each Eligible Facility at a Project in accordance with its Authorized Purpose.

Section 7.3. Affirmative Covenants during the Upside Sharing Term. The Recipient covenants and agrees that during the Upside Sharing Term, unless the Department waives compliance in writing:

7.3.1 Books, Records and Inspections; Accounting and Auditing Matters.

(a) The Recipient shall:

(i) keep proper records and books of account in which full, true and correct in all material respects entries in accordance with the Applicable Accounting Requirements and all Applicable Laws are made in respect of all dealing and transactions relating to the Project-related business and activities of the Recipient and each Recipient Party; and

(ii) maintain adequate internal controls, reporting systems and cost control systems that are sufficient to satisfy its obligations under the Financing Documents:

(A) for overseeing the financial operations of the Recipient and each Recipient Party, including its cash management, accounting and financial reporting;

(B) for supporting the Recipient's relationship with the Department and the Recipient's Accountant; and

(C) for facilitating the effective and accurate audit and performance evaluation of the Projects; and

(D) for maintaining such records as are necessary to facilitate an effective and accurate audit and performance evaluation of the Projects as required by the CHIPS Act and the Guardrail Provisions.

(b) The Recipient shall:

(i) reasonably cooperate with the Department, OIG and the Consultants regarding any Project upon the Department's request in connection with monitoring the

construction, operation and performance of such Project and the compliance by the Recipient Parties with the Financing Documents;

(ii) upon reasonable notice and at reasonable times during normal business hours, and subject to reasonable access restrictions and security controls, permit officers and designated representatives of the Department, its employees, OIG, the Comptroller General and the Consultants to visit, audit and inspect each Project and any other facilities and Properties of the Recipient in connection with (A) determining whether Disbursement Milestones have been achieved or the calculation of the True-Up Amount; (B) monitoring progress on any Disbursement Milestone or the calculation of the True-Up Amount; or (C) performing any audit or investigation of a Project or any Recipient Party in relation to any Project;

(iii) perform an audit of each Project in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards, if so requested by the Department, its employees, its agents, OIG, the Comptroller General or their authorized representatives, provided that, in no event will the Recipient be required to adopt in its financial statements any standard other than the Applicable Accounting Requirements;

(iv) reasonably cooperate with any reasonable request of the Department, its employees, its agents, OIG, the Comptroller General, or their authorized representatives for information or documentation deemed necessary by such party to respond to any audit, evaluation, compliance review, or congressional inquiry, including, but not limited to, the biannual GAO audit requirement described in 15 U.S.C. § 4652(c) of the CHIPS Act and the compliance review authorized by 15 U.S.C. § 4652(a)(6)(C) of the CHIPS Act with respect to an Event of Default under Section 9.1.1(c) (**Expansion Clawback Event**); and

(v) provide to officers and designated representatives of the Department, its employees, its agents, OIG, the Comptroller General and the Consultants access to any pertinent books, documents, papers and records of any Recipient Party related to any Project for the purpose of audit, examination, inspection and monitoring as may be reasonably requested by the Department in connection with the Financing Documents.

(c) The Recipient shall retain all records relating to Eligible Uses of Funds with respect to which Disbursements were made for three (3) years after the Period of Performance.

(d) In no event will Recipient be required to disclose to the Department or its agents or representatives, in connection with an audit of any Project or otherwise under this Agreement, trade secrets unrelated to Project performance or competitively sensitive information of Recipient (e.g., manufacturing recipes).

(e) Any Consultants or representatives that are not U.S. Government employees that are performing audit work for any Project on behalf of the Department or U.S. Government must agree to Recipient's commercially reasonable non-disclosure agreement or similar confidentiality terms prior to gaining access to Recipient's books and records.

7.3.2 Maintenance of Existence, Property.

(a) The Recipient shall preserve and maintain (and shall cause each other Recipient Party to preserve and maintain): (i) its legal existence and corporate status; and (ii) all of its licenses, rights, privileges and franchises material to the development, construction, operation or maintenance of any Project.

(b) The Recipient shall keep (or cause to be kept) all its material Project Assets in good working order and condition to the extent necessary to ensure that the development, construction, operation and maintenance of each Project can be conducted properly and in compliance

with the CHIPS Act and all other Applicable Laws, the Required Approvals and its Organizational Documents at all times.

(c) Except as otherwise permitted hereunder, the Recipient shall preserve and maintain (or cause to be preserved and maintained by a Recipient Party) good and marketable title to or leasehold interest in or rights to the Project Sites and such rights to use each Project Site as are necessary to construct, operate and maintain the Projects in accordance with the requirements of the Financing Documents and shall, at its own expense, take all actions to ensure that it has sufficient rights to the Project Sites as is necessary for the development, construction and operation of the Projects as contemplated by the Financing Documents.

7.3.3 **SAM Registration.** The Recipient shall maintain its SAM database registration at all times.

7.3.4 **Recipient's Accountant.**

- (a) The Recipient shall maintain engagement of Recipient's Accountant at all times; and
- (b) The Recipient shall promptly provide notice to the Department of any change of the Recipient's Accountant.

7.3.5 **Close Out Procedure.** The Recipient shall cooperate with (and shall cause each other Recipient Party to cooperate with) the Department to complete the Recipient's final reports, reconcile all accounting matters, enable the Department to complete its final reports and otherwise perform reasonable tasks as requested by the Department to close out each Award at the expiration of the applicable Period of Performance.

ARTICLE 8

NEGATIVE COVENANTS

Section 8.1. **Negative Covenants during the Period of Performance.** The Recipient covenants and agrees that during the Period of Performance (except with respect to the covenants in Sections 8.1.5(d)(ii) (**Disposition of non-Project Assets**) and 8.1.5(f)(i) (**Safe Harbor Covenants.**)), which shall apply only during the period commencing on the Award Date and ending on the earlier of June 30, 2031 or the date on which all Projects have achieved Project Completion), unless the Department waives compliance in writing:

8.1.1 **Prohibited Persons; Foreign Entities of Concern.**

(a) Each Recipient Party shall not become (whether through a transfer or otherwise) a Prohibited Person or a Foreign Entity of Concern.

(b) The Recipient shall not (and the Recipient shall cause each other Recipient Party not to) use any proceeds of any Direct Funding Disbursement, or lend, contribute, or otherwise make available such funds to any Person, (i) to fund any activities or business of or with any Prohibited Person, or in or with any Sanctioned Country; or (ii) in any other manner that would result in a violation of Sanctions, Export Control Laws, Anti-Money Laundering Laws, or Anti-Corruption Laws by any Person.

8.1.2 **Debarment Regulations.**

(a) Unless authorized by the Department in writing, the Recipient shall not (and the Recipient shall cause each other Recipient Party not to) enter into any contracts for the construction, development, operation or maintenance of any Project with any Person who is debarred or

suspended from participation in procurement or non-procurement transactions with any United States federal government department or agency pursuant to any of the Debarment Regulations.

(b) The Recipient shall not (and the Recipient shall cause each other Recipient Party not to) fail to comply with any or all Debarment Regulations in a manner which results in the Recipient or such Recipient Party being debarred or suspended from participation in procurement or non-procurement transactions with any United States federal government department or agency pursuant to any Debarment Regulations.

8.1.3 Disclosed Project Changes.

(a) The Recipient shall not (other than to correct minor or technical errors) change, reallocate, amend, modify, or supplement or permit or consent, directly or indirectly, to any changes, reallocations, amendments, modifications, or supplements of any Construction and Tool Installation Budget or Initial Financing Plan that results in an increase or decrease in Total Project Costs of more than ten percent (10%) of the Total Project Costs for the applicable Project as set forth in the Construction and Tool Installation Budget (each a **"Project Change"**), except for any Project Change that has been submitted in writing by the Recipient to the Department (including an explanation in reasonable detail of the reasons for such Project Change) (such change, a **"Disclosed Project Change"**).

(b) The Recipient shall cause all Disclosed Project Changes to be reflected in a revised Construction and Tool Installation Budget, as applicable, and promptly deliver such revisions to the Department in accordance with Annex F (**Reporting Covenants**).

8.1.4 Restrictions on Liens and Subsidiaries.

(a) **Liens.** The Recipient shall not, and shall not agree to, create, assume or otherwise permit to exist any Lien upon any Project Assets, whether now owned or hereafter acquired, or in any proceeds or income therefrom, other than Permitted Liens.

(b) **Subsidiaries; Partnerships.** The Recipient shall not, for the purposes of the ownership, management or operation of any Project or any material Project Asset: (i) form or have any Subsidiaries (other than the Recipient Parties); (ii) enter into (or permit any other Recipient Party to enter into) any partnership or a joint venture other than as part of a Permitted Equity Transfer; (iii) enter into (or permit any other Recipient Party to enter into) any partnership, profit-sharing or royalty agreement or other similar arrangement whereby the relevant Recipient Party's income or profits are, or might be, shared with any other Person other than as part of a Permitted Equity Transfer; or (iv) enter into (or permit any other Recipient Party to enter into) any management contract or similar arrangement whereby its business or operations are managed by any other Person (other than by another Recipient Party, where such contract or arrangement has been disclosed to the Department).

8.1.5 Disposition; Transfer.

(a) [Reserved.]

(b) **Disposition of Project Assets not funded by the Direct Funding Award.** The Recipient shall not, and shall not agree to carry out (or permit any other Recipient Party to carry out) a Disposition of any Project Asset (other than any Project Asset that is acquired or improved with the Direct Funding Award, which shall be governed by clause (c) below), of any kind whatsoever, whether real, personal or mixed and whether tangible or intangible, whether now or hereafter acquired, other than a Permitted Disposition.

(c) **Disposition of Project Assets funded by the Direct Funding Award.** The Recipient shall not, and shall not agree to carry out (or permit any other Recipient Party to carry out) a Disposition of any Project Asset acquired or improved with the Direct Funding Award (other than a Disposition falling under part (b) of the definition "Permitted Disposition") unless the proceeds (net of any

transaction costs) of such Disposition are: (i) applied by the relevant Recipient Party to the acquisition of replacement Project Assets (or otherwise reinvested into the Project) for use in connection with the relevant Project within one hundred eighty (180) days of such Disposition; or (ii) to the extent such proceeds are not applied to the acquisition of such replacement Project Assets (or otherwise reinvested into the Project) within one hundred eighty (180) days of such Disposition, paid to the Department promptly after such one hundred eighty (180) day period has elapsed in an amount equal to the product of: (A) the proceeds from the Disposition of the relevant Disposed Project Assets not applied to the acquisition of replacement Project Assets (or otherwise reinvested into the Project); and (B) the percentage of the Department's participation in the original cost of acquiring or improving the relevant Disposed Project Assets for the relevant Project.

(d) Disposition of non-Project Assets.

(i) subject to paragraph (ii) below, in the event the Recipient carries out (or permits any other Recipient Party to carry out) a Disposition of Intel Products, or all or substantially all (by voluntary liquidation or otherwise) of the Recipient's client, server or networking business (including manufacturing arrangements with the Projects) as of the Award Date, the Recipient shall procure as a condition to such Disposition taking effect a covenant from such Disposed entity to source sixty percent (60%) or more (by quantity) of its leading-edge manufacturing needs from IFC in each fiscal year following the occurrence of the relevant Change of Control for the Period of Performance, provided that IFC uses the Eligible Facilities at the Projects; and

(ii) in the event the Recipient carries out (or permits any other Recipient Party to carry out) a spin-off under Section 355 or 361 of the Internal Revenue Code of Intel Products, or otherwise of the Recipient's client, server and networking business (including manufacturing arrangements with the Projects) as of the Award Date, the Recipient shall procure that such spun-off entity enters into a guarantee of the Recipient's payment obligations that may arise from time to time under this Agreement until the earlier of June 30, 2031 or the date on which all Projects have achieved Project Completion.

(e) Disposition of Equity Interests. The Recipient shall not, and shall not agree to carry out (or permit any other Recipient Party to carry out) a Disposition of any Equity Interest in any Recipient Party other than a Permitted Equity Transfer.

(f) Safe Harbor Covenants.

(i) In order to demonstrate that a Change of Control complies with the Safe Harbor Conditions, in relation to a Change of Control of the Recipient, the Recipient shall, and in the event of a Change of Control in relation to IFC, IFC shall, as applicable, until the earlier of June 30, 2031 or the date on which all Projects have achieved Project Completion:

(A) use commercially reasonable efforts to continue each of the Projects to Project Completion;

(B) pursue a strategy of manufacturing leading-edge semiconductors in the U.S. for both the Recipient's client, server and networking business (including manufacturing arrangements with the Projects) and third-party customers; and

(C) continue investments in U.S. research and development for semiconductor development (which shall include leading-edge logic process technology, advanced packaging, and product design) such that the amount of such investments undertaken by the Recipient and IFC collectively in each fiscal year following the occurrence of the relevant Change of Control is no less than five billion Dollars (\$5,000,000,000) on a consolidated basis.

(ii) In the event of a Change of Control in relation to IFC, the Recipient shall continue to source sixty percent (60%) or more (by quantity) of its leading-edge

manufacturing needs from IFC in each fiscal year following the occurrence of the relevant Change of Control for the Period of Performance, provided that IFC uses the Eligible Facilities at the Projects.

8.1.6 **Environmental Laws.** In all material respects, the Recipient shall not (and the Recipient shall cause each other Recipient Party not to): (i) undertake any action or Release any Hazardous Substances in violation of any Environmental Law, or (ii) construct, operate or otherwise carry out any Project in any manner that would violate any Environmental Law.

8.1.7 **Telecommunication and Video Surveillance.** The Recipient shall not, and shall cause each Recipient Party, contractor and subrecipient of proceeds of each Award not to, obligate or expend any proceeds of such Award to procure or obtain, or extend or renew a contract to procure or obtain, covered telecommunication and video surveillance services or equipment as described in Section 889 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2019 (Pub. L. No. 115- 232).

8.1.8 **No Subawards.** The Recipient shall not (and the Recipient shall cause each other Recipient Party not to) enter into any construction Subawards for any part of the Direct Funding Award to any agency or employee of the Department or to any other federal employee, department, agency, or instrumentality, without the Department's prior written consent.

Section 8.2. **Negative Covenants during the Upside Sharing Term.** The Recipient covenants and agrees that during the Upside Sharing Term, unless the Department waives compliance in writing:

8.2.1 **Accounting Policies; Corporate Form.** The Recipient shall not (and the Recipient shall cause each other Recipient Party not to) amend or modify its accounting policies, reporting practices, or corporate form (except for changes required by Applicable Law or Applicable Accounting Requirements) if such change could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect or a material impact on the Department's rights to receive the Upside Sharing Amount or any portion thereof.

ARTICLE 9

EVENTS OF DEFAULT; CHANGE OF CONTROL EVENTS; REMEDIES

Section 9.1. **Events of Default.** The occurrence of any of the following events described in this Section 9.1 (**Events of Default**) (including any event occurring after a Change of Control) shall constitute an Event of Default. For the avoidance of doubt, each clause of this Section 9.1 (**Events of Default**) shall operate independently, and the occurrence of any such event shall constitute an Event of Default.

9.1.1 **Clawback Events.**

(a) **Project Completion Clawback Event.** The Project Completion Date for any Project shall not have occurred by the applicable Project Completion Clawback Date.

(b) **Technology Clawback Event.** During the Technology Clawback Term for any Project, the Recipient or any Related Entity engages in any Joint Research or Technology Licensing activity with any Foreign Entity of Concern in violation of the Guardrail Provisions.

(c) **Expansion Clawback Event.** During the Expansion Clawback Term, the Recipient or any Members of the Affiliated Group engages in any Significant Transaction involving the Material Expansion of Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity in any Foreign Country of Concern in violation of the Guardrail Provisions.

(d) **Authorized Purpose Clawback Event.** The occurrence of an Event of Default under Section 9.1.3 (**Other Breaches**) with respect to Section 7.2.14 (**Authorized Purpose of the Project**).

(e) **Property Disposition Clawback Event.** Any Disposition in breach of Section 8.1.5(c) (**Disposition; Transfer**).

9.1.2 **Payment Defaults.** Any Recipient Party fails to pay, in accordance with the terms of any Financing Document, any fee, charge or any other amount due under any Financing Document on or before the date such amount is due and such failure to pay shall continue unremedied for a period of (a) in the case of any payment of the Upside Sharing Amount, forty-five (45) days after the date on which such Upside Sharing Amount was due; and (b) in the case of any other payment, fifteen (15) days after the date on which such amount was due.

9.1.3 **Other Breaches.**

(a) The Recipient fails to perform or observe any covenant, term or obligation described in any provision of Section 7.2.8 (**Intellectual Property**), Section 7.2.12 (**Federal Requirements**), or Article 8 (**Negative Covenants**) (other than Section 8.1.3 (**Disclosed Project Changes**)), or Section 1 (**Program Requirements not subject to Cure Period**) of Annex D (**Program Requirements**).

(b) The Recipient fails to perform or observe any covenant, term or obligation described in any provision of Section 2 (**Program Requirements subject to Cure Period**) of Annex D (**Program Requirements**), subject to the cure period set forth in Annex D (**Program Requirements**).

(c) Any Recipient Party fails to perform or observe any covenant, term or obligation under this Agreement or any other Award Document to which it is a party (including Section 8.1.3 (**Disclosed Project Changes**)), other than any covenant, term or obligation:

(i) included in Annex G (**Direct Funding for Workforce Activities**), which are subject solely to the termination provisions and remedies set out there; or

(ii) expressly referred to in another provision of this Section 9.1.3 (**Other Breaches**), unless such failure (A) could not reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect; and (B) if capable of being remedied, has been remedied (as determined by the Department based on evidence in form and substance satisfactory to it) within (x) the relevant cure period, if any, specified for such term, covenant or agreement (as applicable) in such Financing Document; or (y) if no cure period is specified therein, thirty (30) days following the Recipient's Knowledge or receipt by the Recipient of a written notice of such failure.

9.1.4 **Cross Default.**

(a) An LGA Event of Default or, with respect to any Project, an LGA Project- Specific Event of Default occurs in relation to such Project.

(b) The Recipient or any other Recipient Party defaults in the payment of any principal, interest or other amount due under any agreement or instrument evidencing, or under which the Recipient has outstanding at any time, any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money in an aggregate amount in excess of five hundred million Dollars (\$500,000,000) for a period beyond any applicable grace period, or any other default occurs (after any applicable grace, cure or notice periods) under any such agreement or instrument, if the effect of such default is to accelerate, or to permit the acceleration of, such Indebtedness for Borrowed Money in an aggregate amount in excess of five hundred million Dollars (\$500,000,000).

9.1.5 **Unenforceability, Termination, Repudiation or Transfer of Any Financing Document.** Any Financing Document at any time and for any reason: (a) is or becomes invalid, illegal, void or unenforceable or the Recipient has repudiated or disavowed or taken any action to challenge the validity or enforceability of such agreement; (b) except as otherwise expressly permitted

hereunder, ceases to be in full force and effect except at the stated termination date thereof, or shall be assigned or otherwise transferred by the Recipient during the Upside Sharing Term (other than with the prior written consent of the Department); or (c) is suspended, revoked or terminated (other than upon expiration in accordance with its terms when fully performed) by the Recipient, or the Recipient has given irrevocable notice of its intention to terminate.

9.1.6 Required Approvals. (a) The Recipient or any other Recipient Party fails to obtain, renew, maintain or comply in all material respects with any Required Approval; (b) any such Required Approval is rescinded, terminated (other than in accordance with its terms), suspended, withdrawn or withheld, is determined to be invalid or ceases to be in full force and effect (other than as a result of the termination of such Required Approval in accordance with its terms); (c) any such Required Approval is modified in a manner that causes a Material Adverse Effect on the Recipient or any Project; or (d) any notice shall be issued or any proceedings shall be commenced by or before any Governmental Authority for the purpose of rescinding, terminating, suspending, withdrawing or withholding any such Required Approval and such proceedings have not been stayed, withdrawn or suspended within thirty (30) days.

9.1.7 Bankruptcy; Insolvency; Dissolution.

(a) **Involuntary Bankruptcy, Etc.** The commencement of any Insolvency Proceeding against the Recipient or any other Recipient Party, and such proceeding continues undismissed and unstayed for a period of at least sixty (60) days.

(b) **Voluntary Bankruptcy, Etc.** The institution by the Recipient or any other Recipient Party of any Insolvency Proceeding, or the admission by it in writing of its inability to pay its Indebtedness generally as it becomes due or its general failure to pay its Indebtedness as it becomes due, or any other event has occurred that under any Applicable Law would have an effect analogous to any of those events listed above, or any action is taken by any such Recipient Party for the purpose of effecting any of the foregoing.

(c) **Dissolution.** The dissolution of the Recipient or any other Recipient Party (other than any dissolution of any Recipient Party pursuant to a merger or consolidation of such Recipient Party with another Recipient Party, where such other Recipient Party is the surviving entity of such merger or consolidation).

9.1.8 Attachment. An attachment or analogous process is levied or enforced upon or issued against any of the assets of any Project or of any Recipient Party in excess of five hundred million Dollars (\$500,000,000), or which, in any case, could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.

9.1.9 Judgments. One or more Governmental Judgments shall be entered (a) against any Recipient Party and such Governmental Judgments have not been vacated, discharged or stayed or bonded pending appeal for any period of forty-five (45) days, and the aggregate amount of all such Governmental Judgments outstanding at any time (except to the extent any applicable insurer(s) have acknowledged liability therefor) exceeds five hundred million Dollars (\$500,000,000), or such Governmental Judgment could reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect; (b) such Governmental Judgment is in the form of an injunction or similar form of relief that is not satisfied, vacated, discharged, stayed or bonded and requires Abandonment of any Project.

9.1.10 Abandonment.

(a) The Recipient Abandons any Project at any time prior to the occurrence of the Project Completion Date for such Project.

(b) At any time on or following the occurrence of the Project Completion Date for any Project, the Recipient Abandons such Project.

9.1.11 **Environmental Matters.** (a) Any material Action under or relating to any Environmental Law or asserting any Environmental Claim has been instituted against the Recipient or any other Recipient Party in connection with any Project; or (b) in connection with any Project, any material Governmental Judgment is issued relating to any material Environmental Claim, Environmental Law or any Required Approval issued under any Environmental Law, and such Action or Governmental Judgment is not vacated, discharged or stayed within ninety (90) days.

9.1.12 **Misstatements; Omissions.** Any representation or warranty confirmed or made in any Financing Document by or on behalf of the Recipient or any other Recipient Party or in any certificate, Financial Statement or other document provided by or on behalf of any such Recipient Party to the Department or any Consultant in connection with the Recipient's obligations under the Financing Documents shall be found to have been incorrect, false or misleading in any material respect when made or deemed to have been made.

9.1.13 **Change of Control.** A Change of Control occurs in relation to any Recipient Party other than the Recipient and IFC (other than any Change of Control in relation to such Recipient Party that is also a Change of Control Event under Section 9.2.1 (**Change of Control**)), or would be a Change of Control Event under Section 9.2.1 (**Change of Control**) but for compliance with the Safe Harbor Conditions).

9.1.14 **Certain Governmental Actions.** Any Governmental Authority: (a) lawfully condemns or assumes custody of all or substantially all of the property or assets of any Recipient Party; or (b) takes lawful action to displace the management of any Recipient Party.

9.1.15 **Compliance with Sanctions, Export Control Laws, Anti-Money Laundering Laws, and Anti-Corruption Laws.**

(a) The making or use of any Direct Funding Disbursement or any use of any proceeds of the Award violates, or causes any Person to violate, any Sanctions, Export Control Laws, Anti- Money Laundering Laws, or Anti-Corruption Laws.

(b) Any violation by any Recipient Party of any Sanctions, Anti-Money Laundering Laws, or Anti-Corruption Laws.

(c) Any violation by any Recipient Party of any applicable Export Control Laws except for any actual or potential violations that involve only unintentional minor, technical infractions, which either (1) were voluntarily self-disclosed to BIS within sixty (60) days of the Recipient Party becoming aware of the violation, and, within sixty (60) days of submission of the final disclosure resulted in the issuance of a warning or no action letter by BIS, or (2) otherwise could not reasonably be expected to give rise to an enforcement action, or the imposition of any fine or penalty by any Governmental Authority.

(d) Any Recipient Party becomes a Prohibited Person.

(e) Any Principal Person of any Recipient Party becomes a Prohibited Person, unless such Recipient Party removes or replaces such Principal Person within thirty (30) days from such Recipient Party's Knowledge of such occurrence.

Section 9.2. **Change of Control Events.** The occurrence of any of the following events described in this Section 9.2 (**Change of Control Events**), at any time prior to the earlier of June 30, 2031 or the date on which all Projects have achieved Project Completion, shall constitute a Change of Control Event. For the avoidance of doubt, each clause of this Section 9.2 (**Change of Control Events**) shall operate independently, and the occurrence of any such event shall constitute a Change of Control Event.

9.2.1 Change of Control.

(a) A Change of Control occurs in relation to the Recipient, unless, with respect to a Change of Control falling under part (a)(i), (ii) or (iv) of the definition "Change of Control" only: (i) the Recipient certifies in an Officer's Certificate in advance of the relevant transaction that the applicable Safe Harbor Conditions have been met, and (ii) no Safe Harbor Condition is subsequently breached, revoked or invalidated.

(b) A Change of Control occurs in relation to IFC, unless, with respect to a Change of Control falling under part (b)(i) or (ii) of the definition "Change of Control" only: (i) the Recipient certifies in an Officer's Certificate in advance of the relevant transaction that the applicable Safe Harbor Conditions have been met, and (ii) no Safe Harbor Condition is subsequently breached, revoked or invalidated.

9.2.2 **Other Breaches.** The Recipient fails to perform or observe any covenant, term or obligation described in any provision of Section 8.1.5(d) (**Disposition of non-Project Assets**) or Section 8.1.5(f) (**Safe Harbor Covenants**).

Section 9.3. **Remedies for Events of Default and Change of Control Events.** Subject to Section 9.4 (**Automatic Acceleration**) and Section 10.13 (**Dispute Resolution**), upon the occurrence and during the continuance of an Event of Default (including any Event of Default arising after a Change of Control) or a Change of Control Event, the Department may, subject to the Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966, as amended, without further notice of default, presentment or demand for payment, protest or notice of non-payment or dishonor, or other notices or demands of any kind, all such notices and demands being waived (to the extent permitted by Applicable Laws), exercise one or more of the rights and remedies set forth below (in any combination or order that the Department may elect, provided that, in relation to a Project-Specific Event of Default (but without regard to any other Event of Default), the remedies below in clauses (b), (c), (d), (f), (h), (j), (k), (l) and (p) may only be exercised by the Department in respect of the Project or Projects to which that Project-Specific Event of Default relates, any portion of the Direct Funding Award or the Workforce Award attributable to any such Project, and any Disbursements made or requested in respect of any such Project):

(a) provide the Recipient with written notice specifying the nature and extent of the Event of Default or Change of Control Event (as applicable) and requiring the Recipient to remedy the same in accordance with a corrective action plan in form and substance satisfactory to the Department;

(b) impose additional conditions pending implementation of any corrective actions required by the Department;

(c) suspend or terminate, all or any portion of, the Maximum Award Amount;

(d) temporarily withhold or suspend a Disbursement;

(e) (in relation to an Event of Default which is not a Project-Specific Event of Default, or a Change of Control Event) terminate this Agreement and the Award;

(f) refuse, and the Department shall not be obligated, to review any Disbursement Request until and if such time as the relevant Event of Default or Change of Control Event (as applicable) is cured;

(g) with respect to an Event of Default under Section 9.1.3(a) (**Other Breaches**) arising in relation to a breach of Section 7.2.12(i) (**Compliance with Trafficking in Persons Laws**) or Change of Control Event (as applicable), take such action available to the Department pursuant to 22 U.S.C. § 7104(c);

(h) with respect to an Event of Default under Section 9.1.1(a) (**Project Completion Clawback Event**), demand recovery on a progressive basis up to the full amount of the proceeds paid to the Recipient for the applicable Project (including for the avoidance of doubt, for the Fab 62 Project and the Ohio Project, the full proceeds of any Disbursements in respect of their respective Customer Milestones) in a manner to be determined and notified by the Department to the Recipient in connection with such demand; provided that, in establishing a progressive recovery schedule, the Department may consider the following factors, as determined by the Department:

achieve Project Completion;

(i) the time the Department estimates will be required beyond the Project Completion Clawback Date for the Recipient to

(ii) the likelihood, in the Department's belief, that the Recipient can achieve the Project Completion Date;

(iii) the then-current production of the Project relative to expected capacity;

(iv) the reasons for the delay in achieving the Project Completion Date, including economic cyclicity; and

(v) any other relevant factors determined by the Department; provided, however, that notwithstanding the forgoing, in the event that the Recipient does not achieve a Project Completion Date by the applicable Project Completion Clawback Date, in no instance shall the Department recover more than twenty percent (20%) of the Direct Funding Disbursements paid to the Recipient if the Recipient is expected to achieve such Project Completion Date within one (1) year after the applicable Project Completion Clawback Date;

(i) with respect to an Event of Default under Section 9.1.1(b) (**Technology Clawback Event**) or Section 9.1.1(c) (**Expansion Clawback Event**), exercise the remedies, mitigation, and clawbacks available in accordance with Section 7 (**Remedies, Mitigation and Clawbacks**) of the Guardrail Provisions;

(j) with respect to an Event of Default under Section 9.1.1(e) (**Property Disposition Clawback Event**), demand recovery of an amount equal to the proceeds from the relevant Disposition as a debt payable to the Department in a manner to be determined and notified by the Department to the Recipient in connection with such demand;

(k) with respect to any Fundamental Event of Default or Change of Control Event, demand recovery of all or part of the Direct Funding Disbursements paid to the Recipient as a debt payable to the Department in accordance with the terms of such demand; provided that, where the Fundamental Event of Default is a Project-Specific Event of Default, recovery will be limited only to the Direct Funding Disbursements related to that Project or Projects;

(l) with respect to an Event of Default under Section 9.1.3 (**Other Breaches**) arising in relation to a breach of 7.2.6 (**Eligible Uses of Funds**), demand recovery of an amount equal to the proceeds of the relevant Direct Funding Disbursement used for Ineligible Uses of Funds in a manner to be determined and notified by the Department to the Recipient in connection with such demand;

(m) take such action available to the Department pursuant to the Civil False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. §§ 3729 – 3733);

(n) reject any current or future application for any CHIPS Incentives submitted by the Recipient or any Affiliate;

(o) initiate suspension or debarment proceedings in accordance with Applicable Law; and

(p) subject to Section 9.5 (**Specific Performance**), exercise any other rights and remedies available under the Financing Documents or otherwise available under Applicable Law by appropriate proceedings, including to enforce the payment of any amount due and payable under the Financing Documents, to charge interest, penalties and administrative costs on overdue debts in accordance with the Debt Collection Act, for damages, or for the specific performance of those certain provisions of this Agreement set out in Section 9.5 (**Specific Performance**), provided, however, that for the occurrence of any Event of Default under Section 9.1.1(e) (**Property Disposition Clawback Event**), the Department shall be limited to the remedy set forth in Section 9.3(j) above.

Section 9.4. **Automatic Acceleration.** Upon the occurrence of any Event of Default referred to in any provision of Section 9.1.7 (**Bankruptcy; Insolvency; Dissolution.**), (a) the Maximum Award Amount shall automatically be terminated; and (b) the full amount of the Disbursements theretofore disbursed and all other liabilities of the Recipient accrued hereunder shall automatically become due and payable as a debt to the Department, without any other presentment, demand, diligence, protest, notice of acceleration, or other notice of any kind, all of which the Recipient hereby expressly waives.

Section 9.5. **Specific Performance.**

(a) The Parties acknowledge and agree that irreparable damage, for which monetary damages (even if available) would not be an adequate remedy, would occur in the event that any Recipient Party does not perform certain provisions of this Agreement in accordance with their specified terms or otherwise breach such provisions. Accordingly, the Parties acknowledge and agree that the Department shall be entitled to seek an injunction, specific performance and/or other equitable relief of the following obligations under this Agreement: Section 7.1 (**Reporting Covenants**), Section 7.2.1 (**Internal Controls; Monitoring and Reporting**), Section 7.2.2 (**Operations**), Section 7.2.3 (**Compliance with Applicable Law**), Section 7.2.12(d) (**Program Requirements**) (in respect of the covenants set forth in the following sections of Annex D (**Program Requirements**): section 2.2 (**Economic and National Security Objectives: Prohibited Equipment**), section 2.9 (**Workforce Strategy: Worker Investments**) and section 2.19 (**Broader Impacts: Community Investment**)), 7.2.12(e) (**Davis-Bacon Act**), 7.2.12(f) (**Guardrail Provisions**) and 7.2.12(h) (**Compliance with Whistleblower Protections**), Section 7.2.13 (**Code of Conduct; Conflict of Interest.**), Section 7.3.1 (**Books, Records and Inspections; Accounting and Auditing Matters.**), Section 7.3.3 (**SAM Registration**), Section 7.3.4 (**Recipient's Accountant.**), Section 7.3.5 (**Close Out Procedure**), Section 8.1.2 (**Debarment Regulations.**), Section 8.1.7 (**Telecommunications and Video Surveillance**), and Section 8.2.1 (**Accounting Policies; Corporate Form**), in addition to any other remedy to which the Department may be entitled at law or in equity.

(b) The Recipient agrees that it shall not oppose the granting of an injunction, specific performance and/or other equitable relief sought by the Department in connection with Section 8.4(a) above on the basis that the Department has an adequate remedy at law or that any award of an injunction, specific performance and/or other equitable relief is not an appropriate remedy for any reason at law or in equity. In seeking (a) an injunction or injunctions in connection with Section 8.4(a) above; (b) to enforce specifically the terms and provisions of this Agreement in connection with Section 8.4(a) above ; and/or (c) other equitable relief in connection with Section 8.4(a) above, the Department shall not be required to show proof of actual damages or to provide any bond or other security in connection with any such remedy.

Section 9.6 **Right of Set-Off.** In addition to any rights now or hereafter granted under Applicable Laws or otherwise, and not by way of limitation of any such rights, upon the occurrence and during the continuance of an Event of Default or Change of Control Event (as applicable), the Department is hereby authorized at any time or from time to time, without presentment, demand, protest or other notice of any kind to the Recipient or to any other Person, any such notice being hereby expressly waived, to set off and to appropriate and apply any and all deposits (general or special, time or demand, provisional or final) and any other Indebtedness at any time held or owing by the Department

(including by any branches and agencies of the Department wherever located) to or for the credit or the account of the Recipient against and on account of the Department Obligations and liabilities of the Recipient to the Department under this Agreement or any other Financing Document.

Section 9.7. **Workforce Award Remedies.** The Department may exercise one or more of the rights and remedies set forth in accordance with Annex G (**Direct Funding for Workforce Activities**) upon the failure of the Recipient to perform or observe any covenant, term or obligation set forth in such Annex G (**Direct Funding for Workforce Activities**).

Section 9.8. **Recipient's Right to Repay.**

(a) The Recipient shall have the right to resolve any Fundamental Event of Default, Clawback Event or Change of Control Event, in each case, (x) that is not intentionally caused or created by the Recipient for the purpose of invoking this Section 9.8, (y) which the Department has not waived, either at the Recipient's request or using the Department's sole discretion (except that the Department may not waive a Clawback Event in Section 9.1.1(a) or a Fundamental Event of Default in Section 9.1.10, absent a Recipient waiver request) and (z) in relation to which the Department has not invoked the Dispute resolution procedure pursuant to Section 10.13 (**Dispute Resolution.**) within thirty (30) days of receipt of a notice of the above events, by:

(i) in the case of a Fundamental Event of Default or Clawback Event which is a Project-Specific Event of Default (other than under part (i) of the definition "Project-Specific Event of Default"), (A) paying to the Department an amount equal to the proceeds paid to the Recipient pursuant to the Direct Funding Disbursements made hereunder and the outstanding FFB Advances made under the Loan Guarantee Agreement with respect to the applicable Project minus any amount returned to the Department as a result of any Clawback Event and any payment pursuant to Section 9.3(k) (**Remedies for Events of Default and Change of Control Events**), and (B) cancelling any unutilized portion of the Award hereunder or under the Loan Guarantee Agreement in respect of the applicable Project; or

(ii) in the case of any Fundamental Event of Default or Clawback Event other than a Project-Specific Event of Default, or any Change of Control Event, (A) paying to the Department an amount equal to the proceeds paid to the Recipient pursuant to all Direct Funding Disbursements made hereunder and all outstanding FFB Advances made under the Loan Guarantee Agreement minus any amount returned to the Department as a result of any Clawback Event, any payment pursuant to Section 9.3(k) (**Remedies for Events of Default and Change of Control Events**) and any prior payment under this Section 9.8, and (B) cancelling any unutilized portion of the Award hereunder or under the Loan Guarantee Agreement in full, together with, in the case of (i) and (ii) above, any unpaid fees, costs or expenses due hereunder or under the Loan Guarantee Agreement, and upon such payment the Event of Default shall be deemed resolved and no longer in effect.

(b) With any resolution of an Event of Default pursuant to Section 9.8(a)(i) with respect to a Project, the Recipient shall no longer have obligations under this Agreement with respect to such Project other than those provisions listed in Section 10.21 and the following covenants: Section 7.1 (**Reporting Covenants.**), Section 7.2.12(e) (**Davis-Bacon Act**), Section 7.2.14 (**Authorized Purpose of the Project**), and Section 7.3.1 (**Books, Records and Inspections; Accounting and Auditing Matters.**). With any resolution of an Event of Default pursuant to Section 9.8(a)(ii), the Recipient shall remain subject to all provisions of this Agreement other than in respect of the resolved Fundamental Event of Default, Clawback Event or Change of Control Event.

Section 9.9. **Department Rights.** The Parties agree that each calculation by the Department of any amount or fees payable hereunder shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes, absent manifest error.

Section 9.10. **Recipient's Obligations and Liabilities.**

(a) The Recipient accepts and acknowledges that under the terms of this Agreement it may incur liabilities hereunder, and is undertaking payment and performance obligations in respect of any such liabilities, as a result of certain actions or inactions, or circumstances affecting, the other Recipient Parties (whether existing as of the Award Date or hereafter created), and notwithstanding that such action, inaction or circumstance may occur without the Recipient's prior Knowledge or consent, or at a time when the Recipient has no Control of or Ownership Interest in relevant Recipient Parties as a result of a Change of Control in IFC.

(b) Following any Change of Control in IFC, and subject to the termination of the obligations of the Recipient hereunder as expressly provided for in Section 10.21 (**Termination; Survival.**), the Recipient accepts and acknowledges that it will remain obligated for all Department Obligations that may arise from time to time, including Department Obligations arising when the Recipient has no Control of or Ownership Interest in IFC, and that such Department Obligations shall not be subject to any reduction, limitation, impairment or termination for any reason, including any claim of waiver, release, surrender, alteration or compromise with any Recipient Party other than the Recipient, and shall not be subject to any defense or setoff, counterclaim, recoupment or termination whatsoever by reason of the invalidity, illegality or unenforceability of such Department Obligations or otherwise with respect to IFC (other than defense of payment). For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Section 9.10(b) prevents the Recipient from disputing whether there are Department Obligations.

ARTICLE 10

MISCELLANEOUS

Section 10.1. **Addresses.** Except as otherwise set forth in Section 10.2 (**Use of Websites.**), any communications, including any notices, between or among the parties to the Financing Document shall be provided using the addresses listed in Schedule F (**Addresses**). All notices or other communications required or permitted to be given under the Financing Documents shall be in writing and shall be considered as properly given: (a) if delivered in person; (b) if sent by overnight delivery service for domestic delivery or international courier for international delivery; (c) in the event overnight delivery service or international courier service is not readily available, if mailed by first class mail (or airmail for international delivery), postage prepaid, registered or certified with return receipt requested; (d) if sent by facsimile or telecopy with transmission verified; or (e) if transmitted by electronic mail, to the electronic mail address set forth in Schedule F (**Addresses**). Notice so given shall be effective upon delivery to the addressee, except that communication or notice so transmitted by facsimile or telecopy or other direct written electronic means shall be deemed to have been validly and effectively given on the day (if a Business Day and, if not, on the following Business Day) on which it is validly transmitted if transmitted before 5:00 p.m., Recipient's time, and if transmitted after that time, on the next following Business Day. Any Party has the right to change its address for notice under any of the Financing Documents to any other location by giving prior written notice to each of the other Parties in the manner set forth herein above.

Section 10.2. **Use of Websites.**

(a) The Recipient hereby agrees that it shall provide to the Department all information, documents and other materials that it is obligated to furnish to the Department pursuant to the Financing Documents, including, *inter alia*, all notices, requests, financial statements, financial and other reports, certificates and other information materials, but excluding any such communication that (i) relate to service of process; (ii) any notice, certificate or other document required under the terms of the relevant Financing Document to be sent in a specific format or via a specific method; or (iii) any notifications, certifications or additional information submitted pursuant to the Guardrail Provisions (all such non-excluded communications being referred to herein collectively as "**Communications**"), by posting the Communications, in an electronic/soft medium in a format acceptable to the Department and

using procedures acceptable to the Department, on Salesforce or a substantially similar electronic transmission system used by the Department and which is notified in writing to the Recipient (the "**Platform**"). In addition, the Recipient agrees to continue to provide the Communications to the Department in any other manner specified in the Financing Documents, but only to the extent requested by the Department. The Recipient further agrees that the Department may make the Communications available to the other Persons via the Platform, but only where such Persons are authorized to receive such Communications with a need to know as it relates to the relevant Project and consistent with Section 10.22 (**DOC Confidentiality**). If, at any point, the Platform is not available, the Recipient shall provide Communications to the Department pursuant to Section 10.1 (**Addresses**).

(b) The Department may, but is not obligated to, furnish all notices, requests, demands, information or other communication (other than service of process) to the Recipient under the Financing Documents by posting them on the Platform. Nothing herein shall prejudice the right of the Department to give any notice, request, demand, information or other communication pursuant to any Financing Document in any other manner specified in such Financing Document.

(c) Any communication or document as specified in paragraph (a) or (b) above made or delivered by one party to another shall be effective only when actually made available in readable form on the Platform.

(d) Any communication or document which becomes effective, in accordance with paragraph (c) above, after 5:00 p.m. in the place in which the party to whom the relevant communication or document is made available has its address for the purpose of this Agreement shall be deemed only to become effective on the following day.

Section 10.3 Further Assurances. The Recipient shall execute and deliver to the Department such additional documents and take such additional actions as the Department may require to carry out the purposes of the Financing Documents or that the Department may reasonably request in writing to: (a) cause the Financing Documents to be properly executed, binding and enforceable in all relevant jurisdictions and (b) enable the Department to preserve, protect, exercise and enforce all other rights, remedies, or interests granted or purported to be granted under the Financing Documents.

Section 10.4. Non-Discrimination. No person in the United States may, on the ground of race, color, national origin, handicap, age, religion, or sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under, this Agreement.

Section 10.5. Waiver and Amendment.

(a) No failure or delay by the Recipient or the Department in exercising any right, power or remedy shall operate as a waiver thereof or otherwise impair any rights, powers, or remedies of the Recipient or the Department. No single or partial exercise of any such right, power, or remedy shall preclude any other or further exercise thereof or the exercise of any other legal right, power, or remedy.

(b) The rights, powers or remedies provided for herein are, to the extent permitted by Applicable Law, cumulative and are not exclusive of any other rights, powers or remedies provided by law or in any other Financing Document. The assertion or employment of any right, power or remedy hereunder, or otherwise, shall not prevent the concurrent assertion of any other right, power or remedy.

(c) Except as otherwise expressly provided herein, neither this Agreement nor any provision hereof may be amended, waived, discharged, or terminated unless such amendment, waiver, discharge, or termination is in writing and executed by the Recipient and the Department.

(d) Any waiver or amendment of any Project Completion Clawback Date shall be subject to the waiver and congressional notification provisions set forth in 15 U.S.C. § 4652(a)(5)(D).

Section 10.6. **Entire Agreement.** This Agreement, including any agreement, document, or instrument attached to this Agreement or referred to herein, integrates all the terms and conditions mentioned herein or incidental to this Agreement and supersedes all prior drafts, discussions, term sheets, commitments, negotiations, agreements, and understandings, oral or written, of the Parties in respect to the subject matter of this Agreement.

Section 10.7. **Effectiveness.** This Agreement is effective upon execution.

Section 10.8. **Governing Law.** This Agreement and the rights and obligations of the Parties hereunder shall be governed by, and construed and interpreted in accordance with, the federal law of the United States. To the extent that federal law does not specify the appropriate rule of decision for a particular matter at issue, it is the intention and agreement of the Parties that the law of the State of New York (without giving effect to its conflict of laws principles (except Section 5-1401 of the New York General Obligations Law)) shall be adopted as the governing federal rule of decision.

Section 10.9. **Severability.** In case any one or more of the provisions contained in any Financing Document should be illegal, invalid, or unenforceable in any respect, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired thereby, and the Parties hereto shall engage the parties to the Financing Documents to enter into good faith negotiations to replace the illegal, invalid, or unenforceable provision with a provision as similar in its terms and purpose to such illegal, invalid, or unenforceable provision as may be possible and be legal, valid and enforceable.

Section 10.10. **Limitation on Liability.** No claim shall be made by any Recipient Party against the Department or any of its Affiliates, directors, employees, attorneys, or agents, including the Consultants, for any special, indirect, consequential, or punitive damages (whether or not the claim therefor is based on contract, tort or duty imposed by law), in connection with, arising out of or in any way related to this Agreement or the other Financing Documents or any act or omission or event occurring in connection therewith; and the Recipient hereby waives, releases, and agrees not to sue upon any such claim for any such damages, whether or not accrued, and whether or not known or suspected to exist in its favor. In no circumstance will the aggregate liability of the Recipient and any Recipient Party under this Agreement exceed the amount of funds received by the Recipient under this Agreement, except in the event of fraud or in the case of any liability arising under Section 10.18 (**Indemnification**).

Section 10.11. **Waiver of Jury Trial.** EACH OF THE PARTIES TO THIS AGREEMENT HEREBY KNOWINGLY, VOLUNTARILY, INTENTIONALLY, AND IRREVOCABLY WAIVES ANY RIGHTS IT MAY HAVE TO A TRIAL BY JURY IN RESPECT OF ANY DISPUTE BASED HEREON, OR ARISING OUT OF, UNDER, OR IN CONNECTION WITH, THIS AGREEMENT, OR ANY COURSE OF CONDUCT, COURSE OF DEALING, STATEMENTS (WHETHER VERBAL OR WRITTEN), OR ACTIONS OF THE RECIPIENT. THIS PROVISION IS A MATERIAL INDUCEMENT FOR EACH PARTY TO ENTER INTO THIS AGREEMENT AND THE OTHER FINANCING DOCUMENTS. EACH OF THE PARTIES REPRESENTS THAT IT HAS DISCUSSED THIS WAIVER OF RIGHT TO JURY WITH ITS COUNSEL, UNDERSTANDS THE RAMIFICATIONS OF SUCH WAIVER, AND KNOWINGLY AND VOLUNTARILY AGREES TO THIS WAIVER.

Section 10.12. **Consent to Jurisdiction.** By execution and delivery of this Agreement, the Recipient irrevocably and unconditionally:

(a) submits for itself and its property in any legal action or proceeding against it by the United States government arising out of or in connection with this Agreement or any other Financing Document, or for recognition and enforcement of any judgment in respect thereof, to the

non-exclusive general jurisdiction of (i) the courts of the United States in or for the District of Columbia; (ii) the courts of the United States in or for the Southern District of New York; (iii) any other federal court of competent jurisdiction in any other jurisdiction where it or any of its property may be found; and (iv) appellate courts from any of the foregoing;

(b) consents that any such action or proceeding may be brought in or removed to such courts, and waives any objection, or right to stay or dismiss any action or proceeding, that it may now or hereafter have to the venue of any such action or proceeding in any such court or that such action or proceeding was brought in an inconvenient court and agrees not to plead or claim the same;

(c) agrees that nothing herein shall (i) affect the right of the Department to effect service of process in any other manner permitted by law; or (ii) limit the right of the Department to commence proceedings against or otherwise sue the Recipient or any other Person in any other court of competent jurisdiction nor shall the commencement of proceedings in any one or more jurisdictions preclude the commencement of proceedings in any other jurisdiction (whether concurrently or not) if, and to the extent, permitted by the Applicable Laws; and

(d) agrees that judgment against it in any such action or proceeding shall be conclusive and may be enforced in any other jurisdiction within or outside the U.S. by suit on the judgment or otherwise as provided by law, a certified or exemplified copy of which judgment shall be conclusive evidence of the fact and amount of the Recipient's obligation.

Section 10.13. **Dispute Resolution.**

(a) **Scope and Severability.** Except for provisions of this Agreement excluded in Section 10.13(h) (**Excluded Provisions**), any disagreement, claim, misunderstanding, or dispute (collectively, a "**Dispute**") between the Parties concerning questions of fact or law arising from, or in connection with, this Agreement, irrespective of whether such Dispute concerns an alleged breach of this Agreement or interpretation of the Agreement or this Section 10.13 (**Dispute Resolution**), may be raised by either Party under this Section 10.13, except that (i) this Section 10.13 is subject to and superseded by the Secretary's rights and requirements of the Secretary under 15 CFR § 231.304 – 231.307, as applicable, and (ii) no Party shall have the right to raise any matter as a Dispute arbitrarily or capriciously, or concerning a question of fact or law that has already been raised (or in relation to which a substantially similar matter has already been raised) under this Section 10.13.

(b) **General Principles.** If a Dispute arises, the Parties shall attempt to resolve the issue(s) involved by discussion and mutual agreement as soon as practicable. In no event shall a Dispute that arose more than ninety (90) days prior to the notification made under Section 10.13(c) constitute the basis for relief under this Section unless the Department, at its sole discretion, waives this requirement. For the avoidance of doubt, failing to raise a Dispute within such ninety (90) day period does not prejudice any judicial remedies a Party may seek.

(c) **Notice.** Failing resolution by mutual agreement of the Parties as described under Section 10.13(b) (**General Principles**), the aggrieved Party shall document the Dispute by notifying the other Party (the "**responding Party**") in writing, documenting the relevant facts, identifying unresolved issues, specifying the clarification or remedy sought, detailing the rationale as to why the clarification/remedy is appropriate and identifying the event related to such Dispute that corresponds with the header "Relevant Event" listed in Schedule G (**Dispute Resolution**) (each, a "**Dispute Notice**").

(d) **Referral to Initial Decision-Maker.** The aggrieved Party shall promptly deliver the Dispute Notice to the responsible person within the responding Party (the "**Referral**") in accordance with Schedule G (**Dispute Resolution**), which specifies the responsible person or persons, or the authorized designee or designees for each Party (hereinafter, the "**Initial Decision-Maker**") based on the corresponding event related to such Dispute initiated by the aggrieved Party. For a Dispute

related to an event not listed in Schedule G (**Dispute Resolution**), the aggrieved Party shall deliver the Dispute Notice to the Initial Decision-Maker of the responding Party listed in Schedule G (**Dispute Resolution**) that corresponds with the header "Other Events."

(e) **Decision by Initial Decision-Maker.** Within up to ten (10) days after providing a Dispute Notice to the responding Party in accordance with Section 10.13(d) (**Referral to Initial Decision-Maker**), the aggrieved Party may provide any other new relevant facts in writing to the Initial Decision-Maker of the responding Party. Such Initial Decision-Maker will conduct a review of the Dispute and render a decision with respect to the Dispute, in writing, within thirty (30) days after the date of the Dispute Notice. The Initial Decision-Maker may make any reasonable inquiries to aid in the preparation of its decision with respect to the matter and seek extension of any applicable time limits, by mutual agreement of the Parties. Any decision issued by the Initial Decision-Maker shall be the final decision of the responding Party, unless the aggrieved Party shall, within up to ten (10) days from the receipt of the written decision of the Initial Decision-Maker request Escalation as provided by Section 10.13(f) (**Escalation**).

(f) **Escalation.** If requested in writing by the aggrieved Party's Escalation Decision Maker within up to ten (10) days of receipt of the written decision of the Initial Decision-Maker pursuant to Section 10.13(e) (**Decision by Initial Decision-Maker**) above, the Responding Party will make the person or persons listed in Schedule G (**Dispute Resolution**) for the corresponding event available for a formal consultation. Unless mutually agreed otherwise by the Parties, each Party's Escalation Decision- makers, or their authorized designees with full and final decision-making authority, shall meet in-person or electronically by video within up to twenty (20) days of a request for escalation, at a convenient time and place (the "**Escalation Decision-Maker Meeting**"). The responding Party's Escalation Decision-Maker (or authorized designee) shall submit a written decision with respect to the Dispute as soon as possible after the Escalation Decision-Maker Meeting, and in any event within one hundred eighty (180) days of the Referral. This decision issued by the responding Party's Escalation Decision-Maker shall be the final decision of the responding Party.

(g) **Unresolved Dispute.** In the event an aggrieved Party disagrees with the decision described in Section 10.13(f) (**Escalation**) within three (3) days therefrom, or in the absence of any written decision by the responding Party's Escalation Decision-Maker (or authorized designee) within one hundred eighty (180) days of the corresponding Referral, either Party may pursue any right or remedy under the Financing Documents or provided by Applicable Law, provided that neither Party may pursue any such right or remedy prior to the date falling one hundred eighty (180) days after the Referral (or such earlier date as may be mutually agreed by the Parties).

(h) **Excluded Provisions.** The following provisions of this Agreement are excluded from this Article:

(i) Section 9.1.4(b) (**Cross Default**);

(ii) Section 9.1.7 (**Bankruptcy; Insolvency; Dissolution**); and

(iii) Section 9.2.1 (**Change of Control**) (other than where the relevant Dispute concerns the Recipient certification in respect of the Safe Harbor Conditions pursuant to 9.2.1(a)(i) or 9.2.1(b)(i), in which case such Dispute shall fall within the scope of this Article pursuant to Section 10.13(k) (**Change of Control Dispute**)).

(i) **Stay of Remedies.** During the pendency of any Dispute under this Article, the Department's remedies (including, but not limited to, the right to declare all amounts immediately due and payable in connection with a debt hereunder, but excluding those remedies listed in Section 10.13(j) (**Excluded Remedies**)), for an Event of Default, Project Event of Default, or Change of Control Event relating to such Dispute, shall be stayed.

(j) **Excluded Remedies.** During the pendency of any Dispute under this Articles, the following Department remedies for an Event of Default, a Project Event of Default, or a Change of Control Event shall not be stayed:

(i) rights of the Secretary, as provided in Section 7 of the Guardrail Regulations; and

(ii) (where an Event of Default that is not a Project-Specific Event of Default, a Potential Event of Default in respect of such an Event of Default, or a Change of Control Event, has arisen) the right to temporarily withhold or suspend a Direct Funding Disbursement.

(k) **Change of Control Dispute.**

(i) Where the Department disagrees with or requires further information in connection with the Recipient's certification in respect of, or the Recipient's, IFC's or the Safe Harbor Investor's compliance with (as applicable), the Safe Harbor Conditions in accordance with Section 9.2.1(a) or 9.2.1(b) (**Change of Control**), the Parties shall attempt to resolve the issue(s) involved by discussion and mutual agreement as soon as practicable for a period of thirty (30) days.

(ii) At the end of the thirty (30) day period described in Section 10.13(k)(i), if the matter has not been resolved to the Department's satisfaction, the Department may exercise its remedies under Section 9.3 (**Remedies for Events of Default and Change of Control Events**), including but not limited to the recovery of Direct Funding Disbursements pursuant to Section 9.3(k).

(iii) The Recipient may contest any decision by the Department to exercise its remedies in accordance with Section 10.13(k)(ii) by issuing a Dispute Notice to the Department for accelerated Dispute resolution (the "**COC Referral**"). The Dispute shall then be escalated within both Parties to the applicable Escalation Decision-Maker. In the event the Escalation Decision-Makers cannot reach a written agreement within forty-five (45) days of the date of the COC Referral, either Party may pursue any right or remedy under the Financing Documents or provided by Applicable Law, provided that neither Party may pursue any such right or remedy prior to the date falling forty-five (45) days after the COC Referral (or such earlier date as may be mutually agreed by the Parties).

Section 10.14. **Successors and Assigns.**

(a) The provisions of this Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties and their respective successors and permitted assigns.

(b) The Recipient shall not assign or otherwise transfer any of its rights or obligations under this Agreement or under any Financing Document without the prior written consent of the Department.

Section 10.15. **Reinstatement.** This Agreement and each other relevant Financing Document shall continue to be effective or be reinstated, as the case may be, if at any time payment or performance of the Recipient's obligations hereunder, or any part thereof, is, pursuant to Applicable Laws or Governmental Judgment, rescinded or reduced in amount or must otherwise be restored or returned by the Department. In the event that any payment or any part thereof is so rescinded, reduced, restored, or returned, such obligations shall be reinstated and deemed reduced only by such amount paid and not so rescinded, reduced, restored, or returned, and this Agreement and each other relevant Financing Document shall remain in full force and effect until the indefeasible payment and discharge in full of such obligations.

Section 10.16. **No Partnership; Etc.** Nothing contained in this Agreement or in any other Financing Document shall be deemed or construed to create a partnership, tenancy-in-common, joint

tenancy, joint venture, or co-ownership by, between, or among the Department and the Recipient or any other Person. The Department shall not be in any way responsible or liable for the indebtedness, losses, obligations, or duties of the Recipient or any other Person with respect to any Project or otherwise. All obligations to pay Real Property or other taxes, assessments, insurance premiums, and all other fees and expenses in connection with or arising from the ownership, operation, or occupancy of any Project or any other assets and to perform all obligations under the agreements and contracts relating to any Project or any other assets shall be the sole responsibility of the Recipient.

Section 10.17. **Marshaling.** The Department shall not be under any obligation to marshal any assets in favor of the Recipient or any other Person or against or in payment of any or all of the Department Obligations.

Section 10.18. **Indemnification.**

(a) The Recipient shall indemnify the Department and each of its officers, employees, attorneys and agents (each an “**Indemnified Party**”) from and against any liabilities, obligations, losses, damages, penalties, claims, judgments, lawsuits, costs and expenses (other than attorneys’ costs and fees) (each an “**Indemnified Liability**”) for which an Indemnified Party may become responsible because of a claim asserted by a third party related to the Award, the use of Disbursements, this Agreement, any Financing Document, or any Project; provided, that the Recipient shall not have an indemnification obligation hereunder if the third party’s claim is based solely on the conduct of the Department (and no other Party) or arises from the bad faith, gross negligence or willful misconduct of an Indemnified Party (as determined pursuant to a final, Non-Appealable judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction).

(b) The Parties agree that the maximum cumulative amount of the Recipient’s indemnity obligation under this Section 10.18 and the corresponding indemnification provision in the Loan Guarantee Agreement is \$2,000,000,000.

(c) An Indemnified Party shall give timely notice to Recipient of any action for which indemnification hereunder may be sought; provided that any failure to give such notice shall not release the Recipient from any of its indemnification obligations hereunder.

(d) The Recipient agrees that the Department has sole authority regarding the conduct of litigation brought against an Indemnified Party and Recipient agrees that the decisions of the Department regarding the litigation, trial or settlement do not relieve Recipient of its indemnification obligations hereunder. The Department agrees that it will advise Recipient regarding the conduct of litigation and that Recipient shall be given the opportunity at its own expense to advise the Department of its views regarding such litigation, including any settlement related thereto. The Department agrees that it will not compromise or settle any Indemnified Liability, until it has advised the Recipient, as provided above, and has been authorized by the government official with authority to approve settlements pursuant to applicable rules. No provision herein shall restrict, modify or otherwise affect the authority of the United States to settle or compromise any claim according to Applicable Law.

(e) All sums paid and costs incurred by any Indemnified Party with respect to any matter indemnified hereunder shall be immediately due and payable by the Recipient.

Section 10.19. **Counterparts; Electronic Signatures.** This Agreement may be executed in one or more duplicate counterparts and when executed by all of the Parties shall constitute a single binding agreement. The delivery of an executed counterpart of this Agreement by electronic means, including by facsimile or by portable document format (PDF) attachment to email, shall be as effective as delivery of an original executed counterpart of this Agreement. Except to the extent Applicable Law would prohibit the same, make the same unenforceable, or affirmatively requires a manually executed counterpart signature: (a) the delivery of an executed counterpart of a signature page of this Agreement by fax, emailed .pdf, or any other electronic means approved by the Department in writing (which may be via email) that reproduces an image of the actual executed signature page shall be as effective as the

delivery of a manually executed counterpart of this Agreement; (b) the delivery of an executed counterpart of a signature page of this Agreement by fax, emailed .pdf, or any other electronic delivery means approved by the Department in writing (which may be via email) that contains a DocuSign signature or, in the case of the Department's signature, a digital signature associated with a Personal Identity Verification card, or any other electronic signature means approved by the Department in writing (which may be via email) shall be as effective as the delivery of a manually executed counterpart of this Agreement; and (c) if agreed by the Department in writing (which may be via email) with respect to this Agreement, the delivery of an executed counterpart of a signature page of this Agreement by electronic means that types in the signatory to a document as a "conformed signature" from an email address approved by the Department in writing (which may be via email) shall be as effective as the delivery of a manually executed counterpart of this Agreement. In furtherance of the foregoing, the words "execution," "signed," "signature," "delivery," and words of like import in or relating to any document to be signed in connection with this Agreement and the performance of the Recipient's obligations under this Agreement shall be deemed to include Electronic Signatures, deliveries or the keeping of records in electronic form, each of which shall be of the same legal effect, validity or enforceability as a manually executed signature, physical delivery thereof, or the use of a paper-based recordkeeping system, as the case may be, to the extent and as provided for in any Applicable Law, including the Federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, the New York State Electronic Signatures and Records Act, or any other similar state laws based on the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act.

Section 10.20. **Benefits of Agreement.** Nothing in this Agreement or any other Financing Document, express or implied, shall give to any Person, other than the parties hereto and thereto and their successors and permitted assigns hereunder or thereunder, any benefit or any legal or equitable right or remedy under this Agreement or any other Financing Document.

Section 10.21. **Termination; Survival.**

(a) All representations and warranties made by the Recipient in any Financing Document or other documents delivered in connection therewith shall be considered to have been relied upon the Department and shall survive the Termination Date.

(b) The provisions of (a) Section 3.3 (**Payment of Costs and Expenses**), Section 3.4 (**Net of Tax**), Section 9.1.1(c) (**Expansion Clawback**), Section 10.8 (**Governing Law**), Section 10.11 (**Waiver of Jury Trial**), Section 10.12 (**Consent to Jurisdiction**), Section 10.13 (**Dispute Resolution**), Section 10.15 (**Reinstatement**), Section 10.18 (**Indemnification**) and Section 10.22 (**DOC Confidentiality**); and (b) the Guardrail Provisions (excluding Section 2 (**Prohibition on Certain Joint Research or Technology Licensing**) and Section 7(d) (**Remedies, Mitigation and Clawbacks**) thereof) and all other provisions hereof and definitions set forth in this Agreement required to give effect thereto, including, *inter alia*, Section 10.5 (**Waiver and Amendment**), shall survive and remain in full force and effect regardless of the performance of the obligations contemplated hereby, the payment in full of the Department Obligations, the expiration or termination of any Award, or the termination of this Agreement or any provision hereof on the Termination Date.

Section 10.22. **DOC Confidentiality.** Documents and information provided to the Department by the Recipient or any Recipient Party in connection with the Financing Documents, including but not limited to Applications, due diligence, and any documents and information provided during the Period of Performance or thereafter will be treated as confidential by the Department consistent with Applicable Law, including but not limited to the requirements of the CHIPS Act (15 U.S.C. § 4652(a)(6)(G)) and the Trade Secrets Act (18 U.S.C. § 1905).

[Signature Pages Follow]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be executed and delivered by their respective officers or representatives hereunto duly authorized as of the date first written above.

INTEL CORPORATION
as Recipient

/s/Patrick P. Gelsinger
Name: Patrick P. Gelsinger
Title: Chief Executive Officer

[Signature page to the Direct Funding Agreement]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, an agency of the Federal Government of the United States of America

/s/Michael Schmidt

Name: Michael Schmidt

Title: Director, CHIPS Program Officer

Intel Corporation - Direct Funding Agreement - Signature Page

ANNEX A
DEFINITIONS

"2004 IRB Documents" means, collectively:

- (a) the Bond Purchase Agreement dated October 26, 2004 between the Recipient as the company, Sandoval County, New Mexico as the issuer and Synchroquartz U.S. Corporation as the purchaser;
- (b) the Indenture dated October 26, 2004 between the Recipient as the company, Sandoval County, New Mexico as the issuer, Synchroquartz U.S. Corporation as the purchaser and Bank of Albuquerque, N.A. as the depositary; and
- (c) the Lease Agreement dated October 26, 2004 between the Recipient as the company and Sandoval County, New Mexico as the issuer.

"Abandonment" means, with respect to any Project (whether owned or operated by the Recipient directly or indirectly through one or more other Recipient Parties), the relinquishment of possession and control of the relevant Project by the Recipient (whether acting directly or indirectly through one or more other Recipient Parties) or the complete cessation of work or activity for one hundred and eighty (180) consecutive days (or two hundred and seventy (270) non-consecutive days in any Fiscal Year) at the relevant Project, as may be evidenced by, for example, the complete cancellation of utility services for a Project for such period. **"Abandons"** shall have a meaning correlative to the foregoing.

"Action" means any action, suit, proceeding (whether administrative, judicial or otherwise), governmental investigation or arbitration at law or in equity, or before or by any Governmental Authority, domestic or foreign or other regulatory body or any arbitrator.

"Actual Milestone Completion Date" means, with respect to any Disbursement Milestone, the date on which the Recipient has actually completed such Disbursement Milestone, as such date is to be confirmed by the Department after the receipt of a Direct Funding Disbursement Request.

"Affiliate" means with respect to any Person, any other Person that directly or indirectly Controls, or is under common Control with, or is Controlled by, such Person.

"Agreement" has the meaning given to that term in the preamble hereto, which agreement states the terms and conditions by which the Secretary agrees to make an Award available to the Recipient and the obligations and duties of the Recipient in connection therewith and satisfies the meaning as "Required Agreement" in 15 C.F.R. § 231.112(a).

"Amortization" has the meaning given under the Applicable Accounting Requirements.

"Anticipated Completion Date" means, with respect to any Disbursement Milestone, the relevant date set forth in the Disbursement Milestone Schedule under the column entitled "Anticipated Completion Date" for such Disbursement Milestone.

"Anti-Corruption Laws" means all laws, rules, regulations, or orders with jurisdiction over any Recipient Party or any Project concerning or relating to bribery or corruption in the public or private sector, including, the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended.

"Anti-Money Laundering Laws" means the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act of 1970 (otherwise known as the Bank Secrecy Act), the Patriot Act, the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020, the Money Laundering Control Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any similar Applicable Laws relating to money laundering, terrorist financing, or financial recordkeeping and recording requirements

administered or enforced by any United States of America governmental agency, or any other jurisdiction in which the Recipient operates or conducts business.

"Applicable Accounting Requirements" means GAAP.

"Applicable Law" means, with respect to any Person, any constitution, statute, law, rule, regulation, code, ordinance, treaty, judgment, order or any directive, guideline, requirement or other governmental rule, restriction, or any determination or interpretation of any of the foregoing by any Governmental Authority having jurisdiction over or a judicial authority, that in each case is published, in writing, has the force of law and is binding on such Person or any of its properties, whether in effect as of the date of this Agreement or as of any date hereafter.

"Applications" has the meaning set forth in the recitals hereto.

"Arizona Fab HoldCo Inc" means Arizona Fab HoldCo Inc., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware.

"Arizona Fab LLC" means Arizona Fab LLC, a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware.

"Arizona Fab LLCA" means the Amended and Restated LLC Agreement for Arizona Fab LLC dated August 22, 2022 by and among Arizona Fab LLC, the Arizona JV Intel Member and the Arizona JV Brookfield Member, as amended and restated on November 22, 2022.

"Arizona JV Brookfield Member" means Foundry JV Holdco LLC.

"Arizona JV Documents" means, collectively, (a) the Arizona Fab LLCA, (b) the Purchase and Contribution Agreement dated August 22, 2022, by and among the Recipient, the Arizona JV Intel Member, the Arizona JV Brookfield Member and Arizona Fab LLC, (c) the Guaranty dated August 22, 2022 between Brookfield Infrastructure Fund V-A, L.P., Brookfield Infrastructure Fund V-A, L.P., Brookfield Infrastructure Fund V-B, L.P., Brookfield Infrastructure Fund V-C, L.P., Brookfield Infrastructure Fund V (ER) SCSP and the Recipient, (d) the EPC Agreement dated August 22, 2022 by and between the Recipient and Arizona Fab LLC, (e) the Operations and Maintenance Agreement dated August 22, 2022 by and between the Recipient and Arizona Fab LLC, (f) the Administrative Services Agreement dated August 22, 2022 by and between the Recipient and Arizona Fab LLC, (g) the Wafer Supply Agreement dated August 22, 2022 by and between the Recipient and Arizona Fab LLC, and (h) the ground lease agreement dated November 22, 2022 between the Recipient as landlord and the Arizona Fab LLC as tenant.

"Arizona JV Intel Member" means Arizona Fab HoldCo Inc.

"Arizona Projects" has the meaning set forth in the recitals hereto.

"Arizona Projects Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount" has the meaning set forth in Section 2.1(a) (**Award Amount**).

"Arizona Projects Direct Funding Award" has the meaning set forth in Section 2.1(a) (**Award Amount**).

"ASAP" has the meaning given to the term in Section 2.2.1 (**ASAP System**).

"Authorized Officer" means:

- (a) with respect to any Person that is (i) a corporation, the chairman, chief executive officer, president, vice president, assistant vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, any Person holding equivalent positions in such corporations, or any other Financial Officer of such Person; (ii) a

partnership, each general partner of such Person or the chairman, chief executive officer, president, a vice president, an assistant vice president, treasurer, an assistant treasurer, any Person holding equivalent positions in such partnership, or any other Financial Officer of a general partner of such Person; or (iii) a limited liability company, the manager, managing partner or duly appointed officer of such Person, the individuals authorized to represent such Person pursuant to the Organizational Documents of such Person, or the chairman, chief executive officer, president, vice president, assistant vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, any Person holding equivalent positions in such corporations, or any other Financial Officer of the manager or managing member of such Person; and

- (b) with respect to any Recipient Party, only those individuals holding any of the foregoing positions whose name appears on the certificate of incumbency delivered pursuant to Section 4.2(a) (**Recipient Parties Organizational Documents**), as such certificate of incumbency may be amended from time to time to identify the individuals then holding such offices and the capacity in which they are acting.

“Authorized Purpose” means:

- (a) for the Arizona Projects, the manufacture of semiconductors at the Eligible Facilities at the Arizona Projects;
- (b) for the Oregon Project, the manufacture of semiconductors at the Eligible Facilities at the Oregon Project;
- (c) for the New Mexico Project, the manufacture and advanced packaging of semiconductors at the Eligible Facilities at the New Mexico Project; and
- (d) for the Ohio Project, the manufacture of semiconductors at the Eligible Facilities at the Ohio Project.

“Available Disbursement Percentage” means, with respect to any Disbursement Milestone, the relevant amount set forth in the Disbursement Milestone Schedule under the column entitled “Available Disbursement Percentage” for such Disbursement Milestone.

“Award” means that CHIPS Incentive provided by the Department to the Recipient pursuant to the terms of the CHIPS Act and the Award Documents, including the Direct Funding Award and the Workforce Award.

“Award Date” means the date on which this Agreement and the first Funding Obligation are executed by the Department and the Recipient.

“Award Documents” means collectively:

- (a) this Agreement;
- (b) each Funding Obligation; and
- (c) each other document attached to this Agreement or any Funding Obligations.

“Base Case Financial Model” means the base case financial model delivered by the Recipient and approved by the Department in connection with the Award Date pursuant to Section 4.10 (**Base Case Financial Model**).

"BIS" means the Department's Bureau of Industry and Security.

"Body of Information" means (a) a Member of Congress or a representative of a committee of Congress; (b) the OIG; (c) the Government Accountability Office; (d) a Federal employee responsible for management of any Award; (e) an authorized official of the Department of Justice or other law enforcement agency; (f) a court or grand jury; or (g) a management official or other employee of the Recipient or Recipient Party who has the responsibility to investigate, discover, or address misconduct subject to whistleblower protections.

"Breakeven Date" means, with respect to any Project, the first (1st) date on which the Total Cumulative Realized Unlevered Free Cash Flow generated by such Project is equal to or greater than zero Dollars (\$0).

"Business Day" means any day other than Saturday, Sunday or other day on which either the Department of Treasury or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York are not open for business.

"Capital Expenditures" means all expenditures that should be capitalized in accordance with the Applicable Accounting Requirements.

"Capital Lease" means, for any Person, any lease of (or other agreement conveying the right to use) any property of such Person that would be required, in accordance with the Applicable Accounting Requirements, to be capitalized and accounted for as a capital lease on a balance sheet of such Person, provided that any obligation of a Person under a lease that is not (or would not be) required to be classified and accounted for as a capitalized lease (or otherwise be treated similarly) on a balance sheet of such Person under GAAP as in effect as of December 29, 2018 (whether or not such operating lease obligations were in effect on such date), shall not be treated as a capitalized lease as a result of the adoption of changes in, or in the application of, GAAP and shall continue to be treated as an operating lease.

"CFIUS" means the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States.

"CFIUS Approval" means that any of the following shall have occurred: (a) written notice has been received from CFIUS that the relevant transaction does not constitute a "covered transaction" under the Defense Production Act, as amended by the Foreign Investment Production Act of 2018; (b) after the completion of any review or investigation under the Defense Production Act, as amended by the Foreign Investment Production Act of 2018, written notice has been received from CFIUS that there are no unresolved national security concerns and all action under the Defense Production Act is concluded with respect to the relevant transaction; or (c) CFIUS shall have sent a report to the President of the United States requesting the President's decision and either (i) the President has not taken any action within fifteen (15) days from the date the President received the report from CFIUS, or (ii) the President shall have announced a decision not to take any action to suspend, prohibit, or place any limitations on the relevant transaction.

"Change of Control" means the occurrence of any of the following:

(a) in relation to the Recipient:

- (i) any change in the Ownership Interests in the Recipient, arising pursuant to any single transaction or any series of related transactions entered into after the Award Date, and resulting in any Person or group of Persons acting in concert acquiring ultimate beneficial ownership of thirty-five percent (35%) or more of the Ownership Interests in or voting rights of the Recipient;
- (ii) any Person or group of Persons acting in concert acquires Control of the Recipient;

- (iii) a Prohibited Person or Foreign Entity of Concern acquires Control of the Recipient; or
 - (iv) any transaction of merger or consolidation for which the Recipient shall not be the surviving entity of such transaction;
- (b) in relation to IFC, in the event IFC becomes a Recipient Party:
 - (i)
 - (A) for so long as IFC remains a private entity, the Recipient ceases to hold (directly or indirectly) at least fifty point one percent (50.1%) of any form of legal or beneficial Ownership Interest or voting rights in IFC; or
 - (B) in the event IFC becomes a public company, any change in the Ownership Interests in the Recipient occurs, arising pursuant to any single transaction or any series of related transactions entered into after the Award Date, and resulting in any Person or group of Persons acting in concert acquiring ultimate beneficial ownership of thirty-five percent (35%) or more of the Ownership Interests in or voting rights of IFC at any time when the Recipient is not the largest shareholder in IFC;
 - (ii) the Recipient ceases to have (directly or indirectly) Control of IFC;
 - (iii) a Prohibited Person or Foreign Entity of Concern acquires Control of IFC; or
- (c) in relation to each other Recipient Party:
 - (i) the Recipient ceases to hold (directly or indirectly) at least fifty point one percent (50.1%) of any form of legal or beneficial Ownership Interest or voting rights in such Recipient Party;
 - (ii) the Recipient ceases to have (directly or indirectly) Control of such Recipient Party; or
 - (iii) such Recipient Party fails to maintain its governance controls, or governance controls at least as restrictive as those in place as of the Award Date, unless an alternative governance structure has been approved by a Cognizant Security Agency under the National Industrial Security Program.

“Change of Control Event” means any of the events described in Section 9.2 (**Change of Control Events**).

“CHIPS Act” means Title XCIX—Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors for America of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Pub. L. 116-283), as amended by the CHIPS Act of 2022 (Division A of Pub. L. 117-167).

“CHIPS Incentive” means the provision of direct funding (via grants, cooperative agreements, or other transactions), loans and loan guarantees as described in the NOFO.

"CHIPS Program Office" means the office of the Department overseeing the administration of the CHIPS Incentive Program.

"Clawback Event" means any of the events described in Section 9.1.1 (**Clawback Events**).

"Communications" has the meaning set forth in Section 10.2 (**Use of Websites**).

"Comptroller General" means the Comptroller General of the United States.

"Conflict of Interest" means the occurrence of any of the following:

- (a) participation by an Interested Party in a matter that has a direct and predictable effect on the Interested Party's personal or financial interests, which may include employment, stock ownership, a creditor or debtor relationship, or prospective employment with the organization selected or to be selected for a Subaward;
- (b) an appearance that an Interested Party's objectivity in performing his or her responsibilities under the applicable Project is impaired; and
- (c) non-financial gain to an Interested Party, such as benefit to reputation or prestige in a professional field.

"Consolidated" or **"Consolidated Basis"** means, with respect to any financial statements to be provided by any Person, or any financial calculation to be made, that calculation shall be made by reference to the sum of all amounts of similar nature reported in the relevant financial statements of each of the entities whose accounts are to be consolidated with the accounts of the such Person plus or minus the consolidation adjustments customarily applied to avoid double counting of transactions among any of those entities, including the Recipient.

"Construction Advisor" means Arup US, Inc., acting as construction advisor to the Department, or any successor construction advisor appointed by the Department.

"Construction and Tool Installation Budget" means, with respect to any Project, the budget delivered by the Recipient to the Department prior to the first Direct Funding Disbursement Date pursuant to Section 4.12 (**Construction and Tool Installation Budget**), as amended or supplemented pursuant to Disclosed Project Changes.

"Consultants" means, collectively, (a) the Financial Advisor; (b) the Construction Advisor; (c) the Technical Advisor; (d) Clifford Chance US LLP, as legal counsel to the Department; and (e) any other advisor, legal counsel or consultant retained by the Department from time to time in connection with any Award, any Project or the Financing Documents.

"Contingent Obligations" means as to any Person, any obligation of such Person with respect to any Indebtedness ("**primary obligations**") of any other Person (the "**primary obligor**") in any manner, whether directly or indirectly, including any obligation of such Person, whether or not contingent, as a guarantee or otherwise:

- (a) for the purchase, payment or discharge of any such primary obligation;
- (b) to purchase, repurchase or otherwise acquire such primary obligations or any property constituting direct or indirect security therefor;
- (c) to advance or supply funds (i) for the purchase or payment of any such obligation, or (ii) to maintain working capital or equity capital of the primary obligor or otherwise to maintain the net worth or solvency of the primary obligor;

- (d) to purchase property, securities or services primarily for the purpose of assuring the holder of any such primary obligation of the ability of the primary obligor to make payment of such primary obligation; or
- (e) otherwise to assure or hold harmless the holder of such primary obligation against loss in respect thereof,

provided that, the term "Contingent Obligation" shall not include endorsements of instruments for deposit or collection in the ordinary course of business. Unless otherwise limited by the terms of such Contingent Obligation, the amount of any Contingent Obligation shall be deemed to be an amount equal to the stated or determinable amount of the primary obligation in respect of which such Contingent Obligation is made or, if not stated or determinable, the maximum reasonably anticipated liability in respect thereof (assuming such Person is required to perform thereunder) as determined by such Person in good faith.

"Control" means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a Person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise; and the words "Controlling," "Controlled," and similar constructions shall have correlative meanings.

"Corrective Action Plan" means, in respect of any Event of Default arising under Section 9.1.7 (*Bankruptcy; Insolvency; Dissolution.*) in relation to a Recipient Party other than the Recipient, a corrective action plan demonstrating that such Event of Default does not impact the other Projects and that such Event of Default has not had, and could not reasonably be expected to have, a Material Adverse Effect.

"Covered Incentive" has the meaning set forth in 15 U.S.C. § 4651 (*Definitions*).

"Cumulative Disbursement Amount" means, as of the date of any Disbursement for any Disbursement Milestone, the aggregate amount of Disbursements actually made to the Recipient with respect to the applicable Project as of such date (but, for the avoidance of doubt, not including any Disbursement requested to be made with respect to such Disbursement Milestone).

"Customer Milestone" means "Customer Milestone #1" and "Customer Milestone #2", in each case as set forth in Schedule B (Disbursement Milestone Schedule).

"Data Protection Laws" means any and all foreign or domestic (including U.S. federal, state and local) Applicable Laws relating to the privacy, security, notification of breaches, Processing of any data or information that identifies or can be used to identify an individual, household or device, whether directly or indirectly, in each case, in any manner applicable to any Recipient Party or any Subsidiary of any Recipient Party.

"Debarment Regulations" means all of the following:

- (a) Subpart 9.4 (Debarment, Suspension, and Ineligibility) of the Federal Acquisition Regulations— 48 C.F.R. §§ 9.400 - 9.409; and
- (b) OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement), 2 C.F.R. Part 180, and Department of Commerce adoption and supplement, 2 C.F.R. Part 1326.

"Debt Collection Act" means the Debt Collection Act of 1982 as amended (31 U.S.C. § 3717) and 31 C.F.R. § 901.9.

"Debt Collection Improvement Act" means the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, as amended from time to time.

"Department" has the meaning set forth in the preamble hereto.

"Department Obligations" means all amounts, without duplication, owing to the Department under the Financing Documents, including:

- (a) any payments, interest, charges, expenses, fees, attorneys' or other Consultants' fees and disbursements, indemnities and other amounts payable by the Recipient under any Financing Document and any reimbursement amounts in respect of any of the foregoing that the Department may elect to pay or advance on behalf of the Recipient; and
- (b) all liabilities, and obligations, howsoever arising, owed by the Recipient under the Financing Documents or otherwise to the Department (whether or not evidenced by any note or instrument and whether or not for the payment of money), direct or indirect, absolute or contingent, due or to become due, now existing or hereafter arising, pursuant to any of the Financing Documents, including all interest, fees and Periodic Expenses chargeable to the Recipient and payable by the Recipient hereunder or thereunder.

"Depreciation" has the meaning given under the Applicable Accounting Requirements.

"Direct Funding" means direct funding under the NOFO in the form of an other transaction.

"Direct Funding Award" has the meaning set forth in Section 2.1(a) (**Award Amount**).

"Direct Funding Disbursement" means a disbursement of the Direct Funding for a Disbursement Milestone made in accordance with this Agreement.

"Direct Funding Disbursement Approval Notice" means a notice issued by the Department, substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit D (**Form of Direct Funding Disbursement Approval Notice**), delivered to the Recipient pursuant to Section 2.2 (**Disbursement Procedure**).

"Direct Funding Disbursement Date" means a Disbursement Date on which a Direct Funding Disbursement is made in accordance with this Agreement.

"Direct Funding Disbursement Period" means, with respect to any Project, the period commencing on the Award Date and ending on the earlier of:

- (a) the Milestone Completion Longstop Date for the last Disbursement Milestone for such Project set forth in the Disbursement Milestone Schedule;
- (b) the date of the Direct Funding Disbursement for the last Disbursement Milestone for such Project set forth in the Disbursement Milestone Schedule; and
- (c) the date on which the applicable Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount is reduced to zero.

"Disbursement" means any Disbursement of the Award in accordance with this Agreement, including any Direct Funding Disbursement and any Workforce Disbursement.

"Disbursement Date" means a Business Day on which funds are transferred through the ASAP System to make a Disbursement in accordance with Article 2 (**Award and Disbursements**), including any Direct Funding Disbursement Date and any Workforce Disbursement Date.

“Disbursement Milestone” means each Project milestone set forth in the Disbursement Milestone Schedule under the column entitled “Milestone” and described under the column entitled “Description”.

“Disbursement Milestone Schedule” means that schedule attached hereto as Schedule B (**Disbursement Milestone Schedule**).

“Disbursement Request” means a request for a Disbursement, including any Direct Funding Disbursement Request and any Workforce Disbursement Request, substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit B (**Form of Direct Funding Disbursement Request**), delivered to the Department.

“Disclosed Project Changes” has the meaning set forth in Section 8.1.3(a) (**Disclosed Project Changes**).

“Disposition” means, with respect to any property, assets or Equity Interest, any single or series of related sales, transfers, assignments, donations, conveyances, or any discarding or intentional destruction thereof, or other dispositions thereof, and the terms **“Dispose”** and **“Disposed”** shall have correlative meanings; *provided*, that the term “Disposition” shall not include the creation or existence of any Permitted Lien, so long as no ownership is transferred to any party pursuant thereto.

“Dispute” has the meaning set forth in Section 10.13 (**Dispute Resolution**).

“Dispute Notice” has the meaning set forth in Section 10.13 (**Dispute Resolution**).

“DOL” means the United States Department of Labor.

“Dollars” or **“\$”** means the lawful currency of the United States.

“EAR” means the Export Administration Regulations, 15 C.F.R. Parts 700-786, administered by BIS.

“Electronic Signature” has the meaning assigned to it by 15 U.S.C. § 7006.

“Eligibility Start Date” means February 6, 2024.

“Eligible Facility” means a Facility that meets eligibility requirements set forth in the CHIPS Act and the Guardrail Regulations, including those set forth in 15 U.S.C. § 4652 (*Semiconductor incentives*).

“Eligible Uses of Funds” means, with respect to any Project, Project Costs that:

- (a) are incurred or will be incurred for any of the following purposes to:
 - (i) finance the construction, expansion or modernization of the applicable Eligible Facilities or to acquire, maintain, repair or transport equipment to be used for the applicable Eligible Facilities, as determined necessary by the Secretary for purposes relating to the national security and economic competitiveness of the United States;
 - (ii) support workforce development for the applicable Eligible Facilities, as determined by the Secretary;
 - (iii) support site development for the applicable Eligible Facilities, as determined by the Secretary; or
 - (iv) pay reasonable costs related to the operating expenses for the applicable Eligible Facilities including specialized workforce,

essential materials, and complex equipment maintenance for such Project, as determined by the Secretary;

(b) are incurred on or following the Eligibility Start Date; and

(c) are not Ineligible Uses of Funds.

“Environmental Claim” means any and all obligations, liabilities, losses, administrative, regulatory or judicial actions, suits, demands, decrees, claims, liens, judgments, notices of noncompliance or violation, investigations (excluding routine inspections), proceedings, clean-up, removal or remedial actions or orders, or damages (foreseeable and unforeseeable, including consequential and punitive damages), penalties, fees, out-of-pocket costs, expenses, disbursements, attorneys’ or consultants’ fees, relating in any way to any violation of Environmental Law or any violation of any Governmental Approval issued under any such Environmental Law including (a) any and all Indemnity Claims by any Governmental Authority for enforcement, clean-up, removal, response, remedial or other actions or damages pursuant to any applicable Environmental Law; and (b) any and all Indemnity Claims by any third party seeking damages, contribution, indemnification, cost recovery, compensation or injunctive relief resulting from Hazardous Substances, the violation or alleged violation of any Environmental Law or Governmental Approval issued thereunder, or arising from alleged injury or threat of injury to health, safety or the environment.

“Environmental Laws” means any Applicable Law in effect as of the date hereof or hereafter, and in each case as amended, regulating, relating to or imposing obligations, liability or standards of conduct concerning or otherwise relating to (a) environmental impacts resulting from the use of any Project Site or environmental conditions present on, in or under any Project Site; (b) pollution, protection of human health or safety or the environment, including flora and fauna, or Releases or threatened Releases of pollutants, contaminants, chemicals, radiation or industrial, toxic or hazardous substances or wastes, including Hazardous Substances; or (c) the generation, manufacture, processing, distribution, use, treatment, storage, recycling, disposal, transport, or handling of pollutants, contaminants, chemicals, or industrial, toxic or hazardous substances or wastes, including Hazardous Substances.

“Equity Interest” means any and all shares, interest, rights to purchase, warrants, options, participations or other equivalents of or interests in (however designated) the common or preferred equity or preference share capital of an entity, including partnership interests, limited liability interests and trust beneficial interests.

“Escalation Decision-Maker” has the meaning set forth in Section 10.13 (**Dispute Resolution.**).

“Escalation Decision-Maker Meeting” has the meaning set forth in Section 10.13 (**Dispute Resolution.**).

“Event of Default” means any of the events described in Section 9.1 (**Events of Default**).

“Expansion Clawback Term” means, with respect to any Project, the period commencing on the Award Date and ending on to the tenth (10th) anniversary of the Award Date.

“Export Control Laws” means any and all Laws which have as a purpose or effect of restricting or controlling the export, re-export, transfer or access of controlled or sensitive information, commodities, Software, technology or services between or within one or more countries or their nationals, including without limitation, the EAR and ITAR.

“Facility” means, with respect to each Project, each facility described in the definition of such Project and including all the buildings, fixtures and other improvements situated, or to be situated, on the relevant Project Site.

“Federal Interest” has the meaning set forth in 2 CFR § 200.1.

"Federal Register" means the publication provided for by the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. §1501 *et seq.*).

"FFB Advance" has the meaning set forth in the Loan Guarantee Agreement.

"FFB Document" has the meaning set forth in the Loan Guarantee Agreement.

"Financial Advisor" means Alvarez & Marsal Federal, LLC, acting as financial advisor to the Department in connection with the Projects, or any successor financial advisor appointed by the Department.

"Financial Officer" means with respect to any Person, the general manager, any director, the chief financial officer, the controller, the treasurer or any assistant treasurer, any vice president-finance or any assistant vice president-finance or any other vice president or assistant vice president with significant responsibility for the financial affairs of such Person.

"Financial Statements" means with respect to any Person, such Person's quarterly unaudited or annual audited balance sheet and statements of income, retained earnings, and cash flow for such fiscal period, together with all notes thereto and, except for during the first (1st) Fiscal Year, with comparable figures for the corresponding period of its previous fiscal period, each prepared in Dollars and in accordance with the Applicable Accounting Requirements.

"Financing Documents" means, collectively:

- (a) the Award Documents;
- (b) the Loan Guarantee Agreement, if any;
- (c) each FFB Document, if any; and
- (d) each other document or agreement entered into after the date hereof that is designated as a "Financing Document" by the Recipient and the Department.

"Fiscal Year" means: (a) with respect to the Recipient, the accounting year of the Recipient beginning the Sunday after the last Saturday in December and ending on the last Saturday in December in the following calendar year; and (b) with respect to any other Person, such Person's accounting year.

"Fitch" means Fitch Ratings Inc., so long as it is a rating agency.

"Foreign Country of Concern" has the meaning set forth in the Guardrail Provisions.

"Foreign Entity" has the meaning set forth in the Guardrail Provisions.

"Foreign Entity of Concern" has the meaning set forth in the Guardrail Provisions.

"Fundamental Event of Default" means any Event of Default pursuant to:

- (a) Section 9.1.1(d) (**Authorized Purpose Clawback Event**);
- (b) Section 9.1.3 (**Other Breaches**) with respect to:
 - (i) Section 7.3.1(b) (**Books, Records and Inspections; Accounting and Auditing Matters.**), where the Recipient acts or fails to act in a manner resulting in a material breach with respect to the Department's auditing rights; and

- (ii) Section 8.1.1(a) (**Prohibited Persons; Foreign Entities of Concern.**) where the breach relates to a Recipient Party becoming a Foreign Entity of Concern or Sanctioned Person;
- (c) Section 9.1.7 (**Bankruptcy; Insolvency; Dissolution.**);
- (d) Section 9.1.10 (**Abandonment.**); and
- (e) Section 9.1.12 (**Misstatements; Omissions.**).

"Funding Obligation" means each Other Transaction Agreement Action Sheet issued by the Department in respect of the Maximum Award Amount and acknowledged by the Recipient.

"GAAP" means generally accepted accounting principles in the United States in effect from time to time including, where appropriate, generally accepted auditing standards, including the pronouncements and interpretations of appropriate accountancy administrative bodies (including the Financial Accounting Standards Board and any predecessor and successor thereto), applied on a consistent basis both as to classification of items and amounts.

"GAO" means the U.S. Government Accountability Office.

"Governmental Approval" means any approval, consent, authorization, license, permit, order, certificate, qualification, waiver, exemption, or variance, or any other action of a similar nature, of or by a Governmental Authority, including any of the foregoing that under Applicable Law are or may be deemed given or withheld by failure to act within a specified time period.

"Governmental Authority" means any federal, state, county, municipal, or regional authority, or any other entity of a similar nature, exercising any executive, legislative, judicial, regulatory, or administrative function of government.

"Governmental Judgment" means with respect to any Person, any judgment, order, decision, or decree, or any act of a similar nature, of or by a Governmental Authority having jurisdiction over such Person or any of its properties.

"Guarantee" means, as to any Person, obligations, contingent or otherwise (including a Contingent Obligation), guaranteeing or having the economic effect of guaranteeing any Indebtedness of another Person in any manner, whether directly or indirectly, and including any obligation:

- (a) to purchase or pay any Indebtedness or to purchase or provide security for the payment of any Indebtedness;
- (b) to purchase or lease property, securities or services for the purpose of assuring the payment of any Indebtedness;
- (c) to maintain working capital, equity capital or any other financial statement condition or liquidity of any other Person; or
- (d) in respect of any letter of credit, letter of guarantee or bond issued to support any obligation or Indebtedness,

except that the term Guarantee shall not include endorsements for collection or deposit in the ordinary course of business.

"Guardrail Provisions" means Annex C (**Guardrail Provisions**) hereto.

"Guardrail Regulations" has the meaning set forth in the Guardrail Provisions.

"Hazardous Substance" means any hazardous or toxic substances, chemicals, materials, pollutants or wastes defined, listed, classified or regulated as such in or under any Environmental Laws, including: (a) any petroleum or petroleum products (including gasoline, crude oil or any fraction thereof), flammable explosives, radioactive materials, asbestos in any form that is or could become friable, urea formaldehyde foam insulation and polychlorinated biphenyls; (b) any chemicals, materials or substances defined as or included in the definition of "hazardous substances," "hazardous wastes," "extremely hazardous wastes," "restricted hazardous wastes," "toxic substances," "toxic pollutants," "contaminants" or "pollutants," or words of similar import, under any applicable Environmental Law; and (c) any other chemical, material or substance, the import, storage, transport, use or disposal of, or exposure to or Release of which is prohibited, limited or otherwise regulated under, or for which liability is imposed pursuant to, any Environmental Law.

"IFC" means Intel Foundry Corporation, a legal entity that will include the Foundry Services, Foundry Manufacturing and Supply Chain and Foundry Technology Development organizations (or successor organizations), or any successor or assign thereof.

"Indebtedness" means as to any Person, and at any date, without duplication:

- (a) all Indebtedness for Borrowed Money of such Person;
- (b) all obligations of such Person evidenced by bonds, debentures, notes, or other similar instruments;
- (c) all direct obligations of such Person arising under letters of credit (including standby and commercial), bankers' acceptances, bank guarantees, surety bonds and similar instruments;
- (d) all obligations of such Person in respect of the deferred purchase price of property or services other than accounts payable in the ordinary course of business and obligations in respect of the funding of plans under ERISA;
- (e) all obligations of such Person under leases that are or should be, in accordance with the Applicable Accounting Requirements (as in effect on December 29, 2018), recorded as Capital Leases in respect of which such Person is liable;
- (f) all indebtedness (excluding prepaid interest thereon) secured by any Lien upon or in property owned by such Person (including indebtedness arising under conditional sales or other title retention agreements), whether or not such indebtedness shall have been assumed by such Person or is limited in recourse;
- (g) all net obligations in respect of any hedging agreement or similar arrangement between such Person and a financial institution providing for the transfer or mitigation of interest risks either generally or under specific contingencies (but without regard to any notional principal amount relating thereto); and
- (h) all Guarantees by and Contingent Obligations of such Person with respect to Indebtedness of another Person of the types specified in clauses (a) through (g) above.

"Indebtedness for Borrowed Money" means, as to any Person, without duplication, all Indebtedness (including principal, interest, fees, and charges) of such person or entity for borrowed

money or for the deferred purchase price of property or services (other than any deferral in connection with the provision of credit in the ordinary course of business by any supplier, trade creditor or utility).

"Indemnified Liability" has the meaning set forth in 10.18(a) (**Indemnification**).

"Indemnified Party" has the meaning set forth in 10.18(a) (**Indemnification**).

"Indemnity Claims" means any claims for indemnification pursuant to 10.18(a) (**Indemnification**).

"Ineligible Uses of Funds" means the uses of Direct Funding to:

- (a) construct, modify, or improve a facility outside of the United States;
- (b) physically relocate existing facility infrastructure to another jurisdiction in the United States, unless the Department has concluded that such relocation is in the interest of the United States;
- (c) purchase any equity security that is listed on a national securities exchange of any Recipient Party or any Affiliate of such Recipient Party
- (d) pay dividends or make other capital distributions with respect to the common stock (or equivalent interest) of any Recipient Party or any Affiliate of such Recipient Party;
- (e) pay off any federal direct or guaranteed loan or any other form of federal debt;
- (f) pay any indirect cost of the Recipient, except to pay an Intermediary or other workforce organization approved by the Department in this Agreement;
- (g) pay profits, fees, or other incremental charges to the Recipient above the actual costs incurred in executed the approved scope of work subject to the Award;
- (h) pay costs of certain covered telecommunications or video surveillance services or equipment prohibited by Section 889 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2019 (Pub. L. No. 115-232);
- (i) apply any costs or purposes contrary to Applicable Law; or
- (j) provide any funds to any Foreign Entity of Concern.

"Initial Decision-Maker" has the meaning set forth in Section 10.13 (**Dispute Resolution**).

"Initial Financing Plan" means, for each Project, the plan delivered by the Recipient to the Department pursuant to Section 4.3 (**Initial Financing Plan**), as amended or supplemented pursuant to Disclosed Project Changes.

"Insolvency Proceeding" means any bankruptcy, insolvency, liquidation, company reorganization, restructuring, controlled management, suspension of payments, scheme of arrangement, appointment of provisional liquidator, receiver or administrative receiver, notification, resolution, or petition for winding up or similar proceeding, under any Applicable Law, in any jurisdiction and whether voluntary or involuntary.

"Intel Products" means Intel Products Corporation, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, or any successor or assign thereof.

"Intellectual Property" means any and all rights, priorities and privileges with respect to intellectual property, whether arising under United States, multinational or foreign laws or otherwise, including any and all of the following, as they exist anywhere in the world, whether registered or unregistered and including all registrations, issuances and applications therefor (whether or not any such applications are modified, withdrawn, abandoned or resubmitted) and all extensions and renewals thereof and whether now or hereafter existing, created, acquired or held:

- (a) all Patents;
- (b) all Trade Secrets;
- (c) all copyrights or other rights associated with works of authorship, including all copyright registrations and applications for copyright registration, renewals and extensions thereof, and all other rights corresponding thereto throughout the world;
- (d) all mask work rights, mask work registrations and applications therefor, and any equivalent or similar rights in Semiconductor masks, layouts, architectures or topology;
- (e) all rights in industrial designs and any registrations and applications therefor throughout the world;
- (f) all rights to trade names, logos, trademarks and service marks, including registered trademarks and service marks and all applications to register trademarks and service marks throughout the world;
- (g) all rights in Software;
- (h) all rights to any databases and data collections throughout the world;
- (i) all moral and economic rights of authors and inventors, however denominated, throughout the world; and
- (j) any similar or equivalent rights to any of the foregoing anywhere in the world.

"Interested Party" means any (a) officer; (b) employee; (c) member of the board of directors or other governing board of the Recipient; (d) parties that advise, approve, recommend, or otherwise participate in the business decisions of the Recipient, such as agents, advisors, consultants, attorneys, accountants or shareholders; or (e) immediate family and other persons directly connected to the Interested Party by law or through a business arrangement.

"Internal Revenue Code" means the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the regulations promulgated and rulings issued thereunder. Section references to the Internal Revenue Code are to the Internal Revenue Code as in effect as of the date hereof and any subsequent provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, amendatory thereof, supplemental thereto or substituted therefor.

"ITAR" means the International Traffic in Arms Regulations, 22 C.F.R. Parts 120-130, administered by the US Department of State.

"IT Systems" has the meaning set forth in Section 6.27(a) (**Information Technology; Cyber Security**).

"Joint Research" has the meaning set forth in the Guardrail Provisions.

"Knowingly" has the meaning set forth in the Guardrail Provisions.

“Knowledge” means with respect to any Recipient Party, the actual knowledge of any Principal Persons of such Recipient Party or any knowledge that should have been obtained by any Principal Person of such Recipient Party upon reasonable investigation and inquiry, *provided that*, where this definition is used in Section 6.8 (**Intellectual Property**.), Section 7.2.8 (**Intellectual Property**.), and the Intellectual Property Required Notifications in Annex F (**Reporting Covenants**), such usage will not require any Recipient Party or any of its Principal Persons to have conducted or obtained any freedom to operate opinions or any Patent, copyright, trademark, or other Intellectual Property clearance searches.

“Lease” means any agreement that would be characterized under the Applicable Accounting Requirements as an operating lease, including sub-leases.

“LGA Event of Default” means an “Event of Default” as defined in the Loan Guarantee Agreement.

“LGA Project-Specific Event of Default” means a “Project-Specific Event of Default” as defined in the Loan Guarantee Agreement.

“Lien” means any lien (statutory or other), pledge, mortgage, charge, security interest, deed of trust, assignment, hypothecation, title retention, fiduciary transfer, deposit arrangement, easement, encumbrance or preference, priority or other security agreement or preferential arrangement of any kind or nature whatsoever in respect of an asset, whether or not filed, recorded or otherwise perfected or effective under Applicable Law, as well as the interest of a vendor or lessor under any conditional sale agreement, Capital Lease or other title retention agreement relating to such asset, (including any conditional sale or other title retention agreement, any Capital Lease having substantially the same economic effect as any of the foregoing, or any preferential arrangement having the practical effect of constituting a security interest with respect to the payment of any obligation with, or from the proceeds of, any asset or revenue of any kind).

“Loan Guarantee Agreement” means the loan guarantee agreement (if any) entered into between the Department and the Recipient after the date of this Agreement pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 4652 and 4659(a)(1) of the CHIPS Act.

“Material Adverse Effect” means, as of any date of determination by the Department, a material and adverse effect on: (a) any Project; (b) the ability of the Recipient or any other Recipient Party to observe and perform its material obligations or enforce its rights in a timely manner under any Financing Document to which it is a party; (c) the business, operations, liabilities, condition (financial or otherwise) or property of the Recipient or any other Recipient Party; (d) the validity or enforceability of any material provision of any Financing Document; or (e) any material right or remedy of the Department under the Financing Documents.

“Material Recipient Party-Owned Project IP” has the meaning set forth in Section 6.8(a) (Intellectual Property.).

“Maximum Award Amount” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.1(a) (Award Amount).

“Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.1(a) (Award Amount).

“Maximum Workforce Award Amount” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.1(a) (Award Amount).

“Members of the Affiliated Group” has the meaning set forth in Section 7(c) (Remedies, Mitigation and Clawbacks) of the Guardrail Provisions.

“Milestone Based Schedule” means a task-based construction schedule that sets out each critical path construction milestone (including each Disbursement Milestone) necessary to achieve Project Completion for such Project, which schedule shall include at a minimum (a) anticipated progress for each

construction milestone; (b) estimated and actual start dates for each construction milestone; (c) estimated and actual completion dates for each construction milestone; (d) progress metrics for each construction milestone; and (e) other information requested by the Department.

"Milestone Completion Longstop Date" means, with respect to any Disbursement Milestone, the relevant date set forth in the Disbursement Milestone Schedule under the column entitled "Milestone Completion Longstop Date" for such Disbursement Milestone.

"Mitigation Agreement" has the meaning set forth in the Guardrail Provisions.

"Moody's" means Moody's Ratings (formerly known as Moody's Investors Service, Inc.), so long as it is a rating agency.

"NEPA" means the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 4321 *et seq.*

"New Mexico Project" has the meaning set forth in the recitals hereto.

"New Mexico Project Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount" has the meaning set forth in Section 2.1(a) (Award Amount).

"New Mexico Project Direct Funding Award" has the meaning set forth in Section 2.1(a) (Award Amount).

"NOFO" has the meaning set forth in the recitals hereto.

"Non-Appealable" means, with respect to any Required Approval, unless otherwise agreed by the Department, (a) such Required Approval is not subject to any pending appeal, intervention or similar proceeding or any unsatisfied condition which may result in modification or revocation; and (b) all applicable appeal periods have expired (except for any Required Approval which does not have any limit on an appeal period under Applicable Law).

"Obligation" means, with respect to any Person, any payment, performance or other obligation of such Person of any kind, including any liability of such Person on any claim, whether or not the right of any creditor to payment in respect of such claim is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured or unsecured, and whether or not such claim is discharged, stayed or otherwise affected by any Insolvency Proceeding; provided, that without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Obligations of the Recipient under the Financing Documents shall include the Department Obligations.

"OECD" means the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

"OFAC" means the Office of Foreign Assets Control, agency of the United States Department of the Treasury under the auspices of the Under-Secretary of the Treasury for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence.

"Officer's Certificate" means, with respect to any Person, a certificate signed on behalf of such Person by an Authorized Officer thereof and relating to the items or matters for which such certificate is required, in each case, in form and substance reasonably acceptable to the Department.

"Ohio Project" has the meaning set forth in the recitals hereto.

"Ohio Project Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount" has the meaning set forth in Section 2.1(a) (Award Amount).

"Ohio Project Direct Funding Award" has the meaning set forth in Section 2.1(a) (Award Amount).

"OIG" means the Office of Inspector General of the Department.

"Oregon Project" has the meaning set forth in the recitals hereto.

"Oregon Project Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount" has the meaning set forth in Section 2.1(a) (Award Amount).

"Oregon Project Direct Funding Award" has the meaning set forth in Section 2.1(a) (Award Amount).

"Organizational Documents" means, with respect to any Person: (a) to the extent such Person is a corporation, the certificate or articles of incorporation and the by-laws of such Person; (b) to the extent such Person is a limited liability company, the certificate of formation or articles of formation or organization and operating or limited liability company agreement of such Person; and (c) to the extent such Person is a partnership, joint venture, trust or other form of business, the partnership, joint venture, trust or other applicable agreement of formation or organization, and any agreement, instrument, filing or notice with respect thereto filed in connection with its formation or organization with the applicable Governmental Authority in the jurisdiction of its formation or organization and, if applicable, any certificate or articles of formation or organization or formation of such Person.

"Ownership Interest" means any direct or indirect legal or beneficial ownership interest in a Person, including but not limited to any Equity Interest or any other right to share in the assets or profits of such Person.

"Patents" means any U.S., international and foreign patent and patent application, and all reissues, divisions, renewals, extensions, provisionals, continuations and continuations-in-part thereof.

"Patriot Act" means the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001, and all regulations promulgated thereunder.

"Period of Performance" means, with respect to each Project, the period commencing on the Award Date and ending on the fifth (5th) anniversary of the Project Completion Date for such Project.

"Periodic Expenses" means all of the following amounts from time to time incurred under or in connection with the Financing Documents: (a) recordation and other costs, fees and charges in connection with the execution, delivery, filing, registration, or performance of the Financing Documents; (b) fees, charges, and expenses of any Consultants; and (c) other fees, charges, expenses and other amounts from time to time due under or in connection with the Financing Documents.

"Permitted Disposition" means:

- (a) any transaction permitted under the Financing Documents;
- (b) a Disposition of any Project Asset to a Recipient Party for use in a Project;
- (c) any Permitted Equity Transfer; and
- (d) any Disposition of any Project Asset of any Recipient Party that is: (i) obsolete; (ii) no longer used or useful in the operation of any Project; or (iii) replaced by other equipment of approximately equal value or utility, and in all cases for which (A) the Recipient has received consideration (whether cash or non-cash consideration) in an amount equal to the value that would have been obtained in an arm's length transaction with an unaffiliated third party (unless such assets only have scrap value); or (B) such Dispositions are valued at not more than fifty million Dollars

(\$50,000,000) on an individual basis or four hundred million] Dollars (\$400,000,000) on an aggregate basis in any twelve (12) month period.

“Permitted Equity Transfer” means any transaction or series of transactions after the Award Date with respect to the Disposition of any direct or indirect Ownership Interest in any Recipient Party other than the Recipient, where:

- (a) the transferee is a Permitted Equity Transferee;
- (b) no Event of Default or Potential Event of Default is continuing or would result from any such transaction;
- (c) after giving effect to such transaction or series of transactions:
 - (i) no Change of Control Event is continuing or would occur; and
 - (ii) other than in the context of a Change of Control Event in compliance with the Safe Harbor Conditions, no credit rating downgrade of the Recipient would be reasonably expected to occur;
- (d) under any agreement entered into or amended in connection with such transfer, or giving effect to such transfer (including but not limited to any shareholders agreement, partnership or joint venture agreement, purchase and contribution or purchase and sale agreement, or LLC agreement), such Permitted Equity Transferee has no right or ability to:
 - (i) make or to permit to be made any transfer of any direct or indirect Ownership Interest in any Recipient Party other than a Permitted Equity Transfer; or
 - (ii) access Sensitive Information.

“Permitted Equity Transferee” means a Person that:

- (a) is not a Prohibited Person or Foreign Entity of Concern;
- (b) is in compliance with all Sanctions, Export Control Laws, Anti-Money Laundering Laws, and Anti-Corruption Laws;
- (c) is organized under the laws (or a citizen) of an OECD country and is Controlled by one or more Persons, all of whom are organized under the laws (or a citizen) of an OECD country;
- (d) is not (and is not directly or indirectly Controlled by a Person that is) a citizen of or organized in a Sanctioned Country;
- (e) is not (and is not directly or indirectly Controlled by a Person that is, and does not have, a direct or indirect shareholder that owns fifty percent (50%) or more of it that is) a foreign government, sovereign wealth fund or similar entity;
- (f) has received CFIUS Approval if the Person is a non-U.S. Person; and
- (g) has received all other Required Approvals from any Governmental Authority with jurisdiction over the Transfer.

“Permitted Liens” means:

- (a) Liens for any tax, assessment or other governmental charge that is (i) not yet due or which are not delinquent beyond any period of grace or remain payable without penalty; or (ii) being diligently contested in good faith and by appropriate proceedings timely instituted, so long as adequate reserves with respect thereto are maintained on the books of the applicable Person to the extent required by the Applicable Accounting Requirements;
- (b) Liens in favor of materialmen, workers or repairmen, or other like Liens arising in the ordinary course of business or in connection with the construction of any Project, either for amounts not yet overdue for a period of more than 30 days or for amounts being diligently contested in good faith and by appropriate proceedings timely instituted so long as adequate reserves with respect thereto are maintained on the books of the applicable Person to the extent required by the Applicable Accounting Requirements;
- (c) pledges or deposits in the ordinary course of business in connection with workers' compensation, unemployment insurance and other social security legislation, other than any Lien imposed by ERISA securing obligations in excess of five hundred million Dollars (\$500,000,000);
- (d) Liens identified in any Survey or Title Report delivered on or before the Award Date or otherwise approved by the Department in writing;
- (e) zoning, entitlement, building and other land use regulations imposed by Governmental Authorities having jurisdiction over the applicable Project Site that do not and will not materially impair the development, construction, operation, or use by the Recipient of such Project Site for the applicable Project;
- (f) with respect to any Project Site, covenants, conditions, restrictions, easements and other similar matters of record on or prior to the first Direct Funding Disbursement Date for the relevant Project affecting title to such Project Site, or that are specifically identified in any land purchase agreement to be recorded against such Project Site, or which arise pursuant to the Affiliate Agreements (New Mexico) identified on Schedule E or the Arizona JV Documents (in each case, according to the form of such documents as of the Award Date), which in each case do not and will not materially impair the development, construction, operation, or use by the Recipient of such Project Site for the relevant Project;
- (g) any other Lien (including covenants, conditions, restrictions, easements and other similar matters of record) affecting any Project Site the existence of which does not and will not impair in any material respect the development, construction, operation, or use by the Recipient of any Project Site for the relevant Project;
- (h) Liens (not securing Indebtedness) of depository institutions and securities intermediaries (including rights of set-off or similar rights) with respect to deposit accounts or securities accounts;
- (i) Liens securing (a) judgments for the payment of money that do not constitute an Event of Default under Section 9.1.9 (**Judgments**); or (b) appeals and other surety bonds related thereto;

- (j) Liens incurred or deposits made (i) to secure the performance of bids, trade contracts and leases (other than Indebtedness), statutory or regulatory obligations, surety, stay, customs, performance, completion and/or appeal bonds and other obligations of a like nature incurred in the ordinary course of business, (ii) to secure the performance of bids or trade contracts and (iii) to secure obligations in respect of letters of credit, bank guarantees or similar instruments posted with respect to the items described in clauses (i) and (ii) above;
- (k) Liens securing finance leases and purchase money obligations for fixed assets or equipment (other than for assets acquired with proceeds of Direct Funding Disbursements or FFB Advances); provided that (i) such Liens do not at any time encumber any property (except for replacements, additions, accessions and proceeds to such property) other than the property financed by such Indebtedness or other obligations and the proceeds and products thereof and customary security deposits and (ii) any Indebtedness secured thereby does not exceed the cost or fair market value, whichever is lower, of the property being acquired on the date of acquisition and related expenses;.
- (l) precautionary filings in respect of operating leases;
- (m) leases, licenses, easements, subleases or sublicenses granted to others in the ordinary course of business which do not (i) interfere in any material respect with the business of any Recipient Party, taken as a whole, or (ii) secure any Indebtedness;
- (n) Liens placed on the Equity Interests of any Recipient Party (other than the Recipient) not wholly-owned by the Recipient in the form of a transfer restriction; provided that if such Lien arises after the date of this Agreement, such third party joint venture partner shall be a Permitted Equity Transferee;
- (o) Liens (i) of a collection bank arising under Section 4-208 or 4-210 of the Uniform Commercial Code on items in the course of collection or (ii) that are contractual rights of setoff or rights of pledge relating to purchase orders and other agreements entered into with customers of any Recipient Party in the ordinary course of business; and
- (p) Liens securing obligations with respect to funding provided to the Recipient pursuant to the Chips and Science Act of 2022 or any other domestic governmental incentive or credit program (including any Federal Interest in any Recipient Party assets).

“Permitting Plan” means, with respect to any Project, the list of Required Approvals for such Project and corresponding deadline for each such Required Approval to be obtained set forth on Schedule C (**Permitting Plan**) hereto, as the same may be updated or otherwise modified from time to time as mutually agreed by the Parties in writing.

“Person” means any individual, firm, corporation, company, voluntary association, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, trust, unincorporated organization, Governmental Authority, committee, department, authority or any other body, incorporated or unincorporated, whether having distinct legal personality or not.

“Platform” has the meaning set forth in Section 10.2 (**Use of Websites.**).

“Potential Event of Default” means an event or circumstance that, with the giving of notice or passage of time or both, would become an Event of Default.

“Practice” means to practice Intellectual Property in any way, including to use, reproduce, distribute, modify, improve, make, display, perform, create derivative works of, access and utilize.

“Principal Persons” means any officer, director, beneficial owner of ten percent (10%) or more of equity interests that are not publicly traded securities, other natural person (whether or not an employee) with executive responsibilities over a Recipient Party or who has practical control over the Recipient Party, and each of their respective successors or assigns.

“Processing” means any operation or set of operations that are performed on data or on sets of data, whether or not by automated means, including creation, receipt, maintenance, access, acquisition, use, disclosure, transmission, storage, retention, processing, destruction, modification or transfer (including cross-border transfer), and the words “Process” and similar constructions shall have correlative meanings.

“Program Requirement” means each of the requirements set forth in Annex D (**Program Requirements**).

“Prohibited Person” means any person or entity that is:

- (a) a Sanctioned Person;
- (b) debarred or suspended from contracting with the U.S. government or any agency or instrumentality thereof;
- (c) debarred, suspended, or proposed for debarment with a final determination still pending (as such terms are defined in any of the Debarment Regulations) from contracting with any U.S. federal government department or any agency or instrumentality thereof or otherwise participating in procurement or non-procurement transactions with any U.S. federal government department or agency pursuant to any of the Debarment Regulations; or
- (d) indicted, convicted or had a Governmental Judgment rendered against it for any of the offenses listed in any of the Debarment Regulations.

“Project” and **“Projects”** have the meaning set forth in the recitals hereto.

“Project Assets” means with respect to each Project, (i) the Project Site for such Project, including any legal or beneficial, direct or indirect, ownership or leasehold interest in such Project Site, and (ii) all tangible Property owned or leased by any Recipient Party located on the applicable Project Site (other than the Project Site itself) and used in the construction, development, ownership, operation or maintenance of such Project; provided that “Project Asset” shall not include any assets subject to any Federal Interest.

“Project Change” has the meaning set forth in Section 8.1.3(a) (**Disclosed Project Changes**).

“Project Commencement Date” means, with respect to any Project, the date on which the Department has received evidence, in form and substance satisfactory to the Department, that the Recipient has commenced construction, modernization or expansion work on such Project, or workforce development activities in relation to such Project, as applicable.

“Project Completion Clawback Date” means, with respect to any Project, the date the Recipient is required to achieve the Project Completion Date for such Project as set forth in Schedule B (**Disbursement Milestone Schedule**).

"Project Completion Date" means, with respect to any Project, the first date on which the applicable Project Completion Requirements have been achieved with respect to such Project to the satisfaction of the Department.

"Project Completion Requirements" means, with respect to any Project:

- (a) each Disbursement Milestone (other than, for the Fab 62 Project and the Ohio Project, any Customer Milestone, and for the Ohio Project, the "Achievement of Milestone 2" component of Milestone 3) for such Project shall have been completed to the satisfaction of the Department;
- (b) no Event of Default, Potential Event of Default or Change of Control Event shall exist as of the Project Completion Date or would result from the occurrence of the Project Completion Date;
- (c) each of the representations and warranties made (or deemed made) by the Recipient in any Award Document with respect to such Project shall be true and correct in all material respects (except to the extent any such representation and warranty itself is qualified by "materiality," "material adverse effect" or a similar qualifier, in which case it shall be true and correct in all respects) as of such date, except to the extent such representation or warranty is made only as of a specific date or time (in which event such representation or warranty shall be true and correct as of such date or time);
- (d) the Recipient shall have furnished the Department with a project completion certificate executed by an Authorized Officer of the Recipient, substantially in the form attached as Exhibit F, certifying that each of the requirements set forth in clauses (a) through (c) has been satisfied as of the date of the Project Completion Certificate.

"Project Costs" means, with respect to any Project, all costs that have been incurred or are projected to be incurred by the Recipient in connection with the construction, expansion or modernization of such Project from the Eligibility Start Date through the Project Completion Date for such Project, including:

- (a) fees and expenses payable under the Financing Documents prior to the end of the Direct Funding Disbursement Period;
- (b) costs to acquire title or use rights to the applicable Project Site, necessary easements and other real property interests;
- (c) costs and expenses of legal, engineering, accounting, construction management and other advisors or Consultants incurred in connection with any Project;
- (d) fees, commissions and expenses payable to the Department;
- (e) development costs to the extent permitted to be paid under the Financing Documents;
- (f) insurance premiums in connection with such Project obtained prior to the applicable Project Completion Date for such Project;
- (g) the Recipient's labor costs and general and administration costs;

- (h) costs incurred under the relevant operations and management agreement and mobilization costs included in the Base Case Financial Model;
- (i) operating losses through the Breakeven Date; and
- (j) such other costs or expenses approved by the Department.

“Project IP” means, with respect to any Project, all Technology and Intellectual Property that is: (a) used in, material or necessary for, or arising from, the development, design, engineering, procurement, construction, starting up, commissioning, ownership, operation or maintenance of such Project; or (b) necessary to achieve the applicable Project Completion Date, but in either of (a) or (b), excluding any Software that: (i) has not been modified or customized for the Recipient; (ii) is readily commercially available; and (iii) is licensed under standard terms and conditions.

“Project Site” means:

- (a) with respect to the Arizona Projects, the Real Property described on Part 1 (**Arizona Projects**) of Schedule D (**Project Sites**);
- (b) with respect to the New Mexico Project, the Real Property described on Part 2 (**New Mexico Project**) of Schedule D (**Project Sites**);
- (c) with respect to the Ohio Project, a portion of the Real Property described on Part 3 (**Ohio Project**) of Schedule D (**Project Sites**); and
- (d) with respect to the Oregon Project, the Real Property described on Part 4 (**Oregon Project**) of Schedule D (**Project Sites**).

“Project-Specific Event of Default” means any Event of Default pursuant to:

- (a) Section 9.1.1(a) (**Project Completion Clawback Event**);
- (b) Section 9.1.1(d) (**Authorized Purpose Clawback Event**);
- (c) Section 9.1.1(e) (**Property Disposition Clawback Event**);
- (d) Section 9.1.3(a) (**Other Breaches**), in relation to Section 7.2.8 (**Intellectual Property**), where such breach relates to a specific Project, Project Site or Recipient Party (other than the Recipient);
- (e) Section 9.1.3(b) (**Other Breaches**), where such breach relates to a specific Project, Project Site or Recipient Party (other than the Recipient);
- (f) Section 9.1.3(c) (**Other Breaches**), where such Event of Default arises in relation to a breach of a covenant, term, or obligation in relation to a specific Project, Project Site, or Recipient Party (other than the Recipient);
- (g) Section 9.1.4 (**Cross Default.**), in relation to (i) 9.1.4(a) or (ii) 9.1.4(b) (where such Event of Default arises in relation to a payment default of any Recipient Party other than the Recipient);
- (h) Section 9.1.6 (**Required Approvals**), where such Event of Default arises in relation to any Required Approval in relation to a specific Project or Project Site, or any Recipient Party other than the Recipient;

- (i) Section 9.1.7 (**Bankruptcy; Insolvency; Dissolution.**), where such Event of Default arises in relation to any Recipient Party (other than the Recipient) and the Recipient (a) pays to the Department within sixty (60) calendar days of such Event of Default arising an amount equal to the proceeds paid to the Recipient pursuant to the Direct Funding Disbursements made hereunder and the FFB Advances made under the Loan Guarantee Agreement with respect to each Project in which such Recipient Party holds (or, immediately prior to such Event of Default, held) a direct or indirect legal or beneficial ownership interest, and (b) submits to the Department a Corrective Action Plan within thirty (30) calendar days of such Event of Default arising that the Department confirms in writing as being in form and substance satisfactory to the Department within sixty (60) calendar days of such Event of Default arising;
- (j) Section 9.1.8 (**Attachment**), where such Event of Default arises in relation to any assets of a specific Project or any Recipient Party other than the Recipient;
- (k) Section 9.1.9 (**Judgments**), where such Event of Default arises with respect to a Recipient Party other than the Recipient or is in the form of an injunction or similar form of relief that is not satisfied or discharged requiring Abandonment of operation of a Project;
- (l) Section 9.1.10 (**Abandonment.**);
- (m) Section 9.1.11 (**Environmental Matters**) and 9.1.14 (**Certain Governmental Actions**), where such Event of Default arises in relation to any Action, Government Judgment or Governmental Authority's action in relation to a specific Project or Project Site, or any Recipient Party other than the Recipient; and
- (n) Section 9.1.12 (**Misstatements; Omissions**), where the applicable representation or warranty is made with respect to a Project, Project Site or Recipient Entity other than the Recipient.

"Property" means, unless otherwise specifically limited, real or personal property of any kind, tangible or intangible, choate or inchoate.

"Prudent Industry Practice" shall mean, with respect to any Project, that range of practices, methods, equipment, specifications, and standards of safety and performance, as are commonly accepted in the Semiconductor industry as good, safe, prudent and commercial practices in connection with the design, construction, operation, maintenance, repair and use of such Project.

"Quality of Earnings Report" has the meaning set forth in Section 3.2.3 (**Upside Sharing Amount Certification**).

"Real Property" means, with respect to any Person, all right, title and interest of such Person in and to any and all parcels of real property owned, leased or encumbered by such Person, together with all improvements and appurtenant fixtures, easements, mineral rights and other property and rights incidental to the ownership, lease or operation thereof.

"Recipient" has the meaning set forth in the preamble hereto.

"Recipient Party" means each of: (i) the Recipient, (ii) any Affiliate of the Recipient holding or acquiring any direct or indirect legal or beneficial Ownership Interest or voting rights in any Project at any

time, and (iii) at any time following a Change of Control in relation to IFC, in addition to the foregoing, IFC to the extent it holds or acquires, and any Affiliate of IFC holding or acquiring, in each case any direct or indirect legal or beneficial Ownership Interest or voting rights in any Project at any time.

"Recipient's Accountant" means Ernst & Young LLP, or such other firm of independent certified public accountants of nationally recognized standing as may be appointed by the Recipient from time to time.

"Referral" has the meaning set forth in Section 10.13 (**Dispute Resolution**).

"Related Entity" has the meaning set forth in the Guardrail Provisions.

"Release" means disposing, discharging, injecting, spilling, leaking, leaching, dumping, pumping, pouring, emitting, escaping, emptying, depositing or seeping into the environment, and the term "Released" and similar constructions have correlative meanings.

"Relevant Period" means (a) Relevant Period 1; (b) Relevant Period 2; and (c) Relevant Period 3, as applicable.

"Relevant Period 1" means the three (3) Fiscal Year period commencing on the first (1st) Fiscal Year after the Fiscal Year in which the Breakeven Date occurs.

"Relevant Period 2" means the six (6) Fiscal Year period commencing on the first (1st) Fiscal Year after the Fiscal Year in which the Breakeven Date occurs.

"Relevant Period 3" means the nine (9) Fiscal Year period commencing on the first (1st) Fiscal Year after the Fiscal Year in which the Breakeven Date occurs.

"Relevant Project" means, in relation to any condition precedent under Section 5.1 (**Conditions Precedent to Each Direct Funding Disbursement**) or representation and warranty:

- (a) to be satisfied (in the case of a condition precedent) or given (in the case of a representation and warranty) on the date of a Disbursement Request or on a Disbursement Date, each Project for which the relevant Disbursement has been requested (as set out in the applicable Disbursement Request); and
- (b) to be given (in the case of a representation and warranty) on a Project Completion Date, each Project for which the Project Completion Date occurs.

"Relevant Recipient Party" means:

- (a) in relation to any condition precedent under Section 5.1 (**Conditions Precedent to Each Direct Funding Disbursement**) (other than the condition precedent under Section 5.1.10 (**Corrective Action Plan**)) or representation and warranty, each Recipient Party holding any direct or indirect beneficial ownership interest in a Project which is a Relevant Project for such condition precedent or representation and warranty; and
- (b) in relation to the condition precedent under Section 5.1.10 (**Corrective Action Plan**), each Recipient Party.

"Required Approvals" means, with respect to any Project, all Governmental Approvals and other consents and approvals of third parties necessary or required by the Recipient or any Recipient Party (or with respect to its respective Properties) under Applicable Law, the Program Requirements, the Financing Documents or any contractual obligation needed for purposes of: (a) the due execution, delivery

recordation, filing or performance by any Recipient Party of any Financing Document to which such Recipient Party is or is to be a party; (b) the exercise by the Department of its rights under any of the Financing Documents; (c) in any material respect, the development, construction, operation or maintenance of such Project; and (d) the Recipient's ownership of or leasehold interest in (as applicable) such Project, other than, in each case, those that are of a routine nature and can be obtained in the ordinary course of business.

"ROD" means the Record of Decision issued pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 1505.2.

"S&P" means Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, so long as it is a rating agency.

"Safe Harbor Conditions" means, for a Change of Control in relation to the Recipient and IFC only, each of the following:

- (a) the Safe Harbor Investor has the demonstrated ability to substantially finance the construction, expansion, or modernization of a semiconductor facility and to continue each of the Projects to Project Completion;
- (b) no downgrade would reasonably be expected to occur as a result of the Change of Control resulting in Intel Corporation's (or any successor's) credit rating dropping below BBB- (or equivalent) by any two of S&P, Moody's and Fitch;
- (c) the Recipient and IFC (as applicable) comply with each of the Safe Harbor Covenants;
- (d) in respect of a Change of Control in relation to IFC only:
 - (i) IFC (or any successor) is able to demonstrate a minimum credit rating of BBB- (or equivalent) by any two of S&P, Moody's and Fitch, or access to sufficient capital to continue each of the Projects to Project Completion in all reasonable scenarios; and
 - (ii) IFC (or any successor), prior to the occurrence of such Change of Control, accedes to this Agreement as a co-obligor with the Recipient with respect to the Projects in which it has (or will have, following the Change of Control) direct or indirect Ownership Interests or which it Controls (or will Control, following the Change of Control), giving all relevant representations and warranties in respect of such Projects, undertaking to comply with all relevant covenants in respect of such Projects (including but not limited to the applicable Safe Harbor Covenants), assuming joint and several liability with the Recipient under this Agreement, and assuming restrictions on its ability to transfer Ownership Interests and Control in the Projects it owns and Controls equivalent to the restrictions applicable to the Recipient under this Agreement; and
- (e) the Safe Harbor Investor, prior to the occurrence of such Change of Control, enters into an "Investor Affirmation Agreement" with the Department, whereby the Investor:
 - (i) acknowledges and affirms that, after the occurrence of such Change of Control, the Recipient and IFC (as applicable) will be bound by each of the Safe Harbor Covenants; and

- (ii) represents and warrants that it will use commercially reasonable efforts to cause the Recipient (in the event the Safe Harbor Investor is acquiring the relevant Ownership Interest in or Control of the Recipient) or IFC (in the event the Safe Harbor Investor is acquiring the relevant Ownership Interest in or Control of IFC) to comply with (as applicable) each of the Safe Harbor Covenants.

"Safe Harbor Covenants" means the covenants set out in Section 8.1.5(f) (**Safe Harbor Covenants**).

"Safe Harbor Investor" means, for a Change of Control in compliance with the Safe Harbor Conditions, the applicable Person or group of Persons acting in concert acquiring the relevant Ownership Interest in or Control of the Recipient or IFC, as applicable.

"SAM" means the System for Award Management electronic database administered by the United States General Services Administration, found at www.sam.gov.

"Sanctioned Country" means, at any time, a country, region or territory which is itself the subject or target of comprehensive country-wide or territory-wide Sanctions.

"Sanctioned Person" means, at any time, (a) any Person identified on any Sanctions List; (b) any Person located, organized or resident in a Sanctioned Country; (c) any Person owned fifty percent (50%) or more or controlled by any such Person or Persons described in the foregoing clauses (a) or (b); or (d) any Person that is otherwise the subject or target of any Sanctions.

"Sanctions" means any and all laws concerning or relating to economic, financial or trade sanctions, embargoes, or similar restrictive measures imposed, administered, enacted or enforced by a Sanctions Authority.

"Sanctions Authority" means the United States federal government, including OFAC, the U.S. Department of State, and BIS.

"Sanctions List" means any list of designated Persons maintained by any Sanctions Authority, including, without limitation, the "Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons" list, "Sectoral Sanctions Identifications List," and "Non-SDN Chinese Military-Industrial Complex Companies List" maintained by OFAC and the "Denied Persons List," "Entity List," "Unverified List," and "Military End-User List" maintained by BIS.

"Secretary" has the meaning set forth in the Guardrail Provisions.

"Semiconductor" has the meaning set forth in Section 7(h) (**Remedies, Mitigation and Clawbacks**) of the Guardrail Provisions.

"Sensitive Information" means: (a) any information that is subject to Data Protection Laws; (b) Trade Secrets, or any other information in which any Recipient Party has confidential Intellectual Property (including any relevant Project IP owned by any Recipient Party); and (c) any information with respect to which any Recipient Party has contractual non-disclosure obligations.

"Software" means any and all: (a) computer programs and software implementations of algorithms, models and methodologies, in each case, whether in source code, object code or any other form; (b) descriptions, flow charts and other work product used to design, plan, organize and develop any of the foregoing, firmware, development tools, configurations, interfaces, platforms and applications; (c) data, databases and compilations; and (d) documentation supporting or related to any of the foregoing (including training materials). Software shall include "software" as such term is defined in the UCC and computer programs that may be construed as included in the definition of "goods" in the UCC, including any licensed rights to Software, and all media that may contain Software or recorded data of any kind.

“**Source Code**” means, with respect to any Software, the human-readable form of such Software.

“**Subaward**” means an award to carry out the Authorized Purpose that is not a contract for goods or services.

“**Subsidiary**” means, with respect to any Person, any corporation, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture or other business entity the accounts of which would be consolidated with those of such Person in such Person’s consolidated financial statements if such financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Applicable Accounting Requirements as of such date, as well as any other corporation, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture or other business entity of which more than fifty percent (50%) of the total voting power of shares of stock or other Ownership Interests entitled (without regard to the occurrence of any contingency) to vote in the election of the Person or Persons (whether directors, managers, trustees or other Persons performing similar functions) having the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies thereof is at the time owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by that Person or one or more of the other Subsidiaries of that Person or a combination thereof.

“**Survey**” means, with respect to any Project, the survey or site master plan(s) delivered with respect to the applicable Project Site for such Project prior to the Award Date pursuant to Section 4.6(a) (**Real Property and Land Rights**).

“**Synchroquartz**” means Synchroquartz U.S. Corporation, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware.

“**Taxes**” means all taxes, levies, imposts, duties, deductions, charges or withholdings imposed by any Governmental Authority, including any interest, penalties or additions thereto imposed in respect thereof.

“**Technical Advisor**” means TechInsights Inc., acting as technical advisor to the Department in connection with the Projects, or any successor technical advisor appointed by the Department.

“**Technology**” means regardless of form, any invention (whether or not patentable or reduced to Practice), discovery, information, work of authorship, articles of manufacture, machines, methods, processes, models, procedures, protocols, designs, diagrams, drawings, documentation, flow charts, network configurations and architectures, schematics, specifications, concepts, data, databases and data collections, algorithms, formulas, know-how, and techniques, Software code, including all Source Code, object code, firmware, development tools and application programming interfaces, tools, materials, and other forms of technology and all media on which any of the foregoing is recorded.

“**Technology Clawback Term**” means, with respect to any Project, the period commencing on the Award Date and ending on to the last day of the Period of Performance.

“**Technology Licensing**” has the meaning set forth in Section 7(c) (**Remedies, Mitigation and Clawbacks**) of the Guardrail Provisions.

“**Termination Date**” means the date that is the later of (a) the last day of the Upside Sharing Term; and (b) the tenth (10th) anniversary from the Award Date.

“**Threshold**” means, with respect to any Project and each Relevant Period, the amount set out below:

Relevant Period	Arizona Projects	Ohio Project	New Mexico Project
Relevant Period 1	\$[***]	\$[***]	\$[***]
Relevant Period 2	\$[***]	\$[***]	\$[***]
Relevant Period 3	\$[***]	\$[***]	\$[***]

"Title Report" means, with respect to any Project, a current title search report issued by a title insurance company that identifies the current owner of the applicable Project Site, the estate held by such owner in such Project Site, and all liens and encumbrances affecting such Project Site.

"Total Cumulative Realized Unlevered Free Cash Flow" means, with respect to any Project and for any Fiscal Year, the cumulative total of all Unlevered Free Cash Flow for such Project for the period beginning on the first day of such Fiscal Year (provided that, in respect of the first applicable Fiscal Year for any Project, such period shall begin on the date Project Costs for such Project are first incurred) through the end of such Fiscal Year, as calculated in accordance with the audited Financial Statements of the Recipient for such Fiscal Year and the related Quality of Earnings Report.

"Total Funding Available" means, with respect to any Project and as of any date of determination, with respect to each Project, the sum of: (a) the unused portion of the Maximum Direct Funding Award Amount for such Project; *plus* (b) funds that Recipient reasonably expects to contribute in equity, loan or otherwise, and/or raised in the capital markets or otherwise for such Project; *plus* (c) other subsidies reasonably expected to be received by Recipient, including but not limited to any applicable investment tax credits for such Project, and (d) any other funding that the Department determines to be reasonably likely to become available to the Recipient after such date of determination to pay all remaining Project Costs for such Project.

"Total Project Costs" means, with respect to any Project and as of any date of determination, the total amount of Project Costs reasonably likely to be required to be paid by the Recipient to achieve the Project Completion Date for such Project.

"Trade Secrets" means any trade secrets and other confidential or proprietary information, including know-how, inventions, processes, procedures, algorithms, Source Code, databases, concepts, ideas, research or development information, techniques, technical information and data, specifications, methods, discoveries, modifications, extensions, and customer and supplier lists, in each case, whether or not reduced to a written or other tangible form.

"Transfer" means any sale, assignment, pledge, creation of a security interest or other transfer, regardless of whether carried out directly or indirectly; *provided* that the term "Transfer" shall not include the creation or existence of any Permitted Lien, so long as no ownership is transferred to any party pursuant thereto.

"TVPA" means the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. § 7101 *et seq.*).

"UCC" means the Uniform Commercial Code of the applicable jurisdiction.

"United States" or **"U.S."** means the United States of America.

"Unlevered Free Cash Flow" means, with respect to any Project and for any Fiscal Year, the amount calculated as (a) total revenue, less (b) cost of goods sold including depreciation, less (c) operating expenses, less (d) cash taxes, less (e) Capital Expenditures, plus (f) depreciation and Amortization, in each case, for such Project in such Fiscal Year and as each term is defined in accordance with GAAP; provided, that any change in net working capital in such Fiscal Year shall assumed to be zero Dollars (\$0).

"Upside Sharing Amount" means, with respect to any Project for each Relevant Period, the amount due (if any) to the Department for such Relevant Period calculated in accordance with Section 3.2.2 (***Upside Sharing Amount Calculation***).

"Upside Sharing Amount Certification" has the meaning set forth in Section 3.2.3 (***Upside Sharing Amount Certification***).

"Upside Sharing Term" means, with respect to each Project other than the Oregon Project, the period commencing on the Award Date and ending on the earlier of (a) the last day of the ninth (9th)

Fiscal Year after the Fiscal Year in which the Breakeven Date occurs for the applicable Project and (b) the date on which all Upside Sharing Amounts owed by the Recipient have been made by the Recipient to the Department pursuant to this Agreement.

“**Workforce Activities**” means the workforce development activities to be funded pursuant to and as detailed in Annex D (**Program Requirements**).

“**Workforce Award**” has the meaning set forth in Section 2.1(a) (**Award Amount.**).

“**Workforce Disbursement**” has the meaning set forth in Annex G (**Direct Funding for Workforce Activities**).

“**Workforce Disbursement Date**” means a Disbursement Date on which a Workforce Disbursement is made in accordance with this Agreement.

ANNEX B
RULES OF INTERPRETATION

For all purposes of this Agreement, including any Exhibits, Schedules, Annexes and Appendices hereto, unless otherwise indicated in this Agreement or required by the context:

1. **Plurals and Gender.** Defined terms in the singular shall include the plural and *vice versa*, and the masculine, feminine or neuter gender shall include all genders.
2. **Use of Or.** The word “or” is not exclusive.
3. **Change of Law.** Each reference to an Applicable Law or Environmental Law includes any amendment, supplement, modification or replacement of such Applicable Law or Environmental Law, as the case may be, to the extent such amendment, supplement, modification or replacement is legally applicable to and binding on the Recipient or any Recipient Party.
4. **Successor and Assigns.** A reference to a Person includes its successors and permitted assigns.
5. **Including.** The words “include,” “includes” and “including” are not limiting and mean include, includes and including “without limitation,” “without limitation by specification” and “but not limited to.”
6. **Hereof, Herein, Hereunder.** The words “hereof,” “herein” and “hereunder” and words of similar import when used in any document shall refer to such document as a whole and not to any particular provision of such document.
7. **Articles, Sections, Exhibits.** A reference in a document to an Article, Section, Exhibit, Schedule, Annex or Appendix is to the Article, Section, Exhibit, Schedule, Annex or Appendix of such document unless otherwise indicated.
8. **Attachments, Replacements, Amendments.** References to any document, instrument or agreement (a) shall include all exhibits, schedules, annexes and appendices thereto, and all exhibits, schedules, annexes or appendices to any document shall be deemed incorporated by reference in such document; (b) shall include all documents, instruments or agreements issued or executed in replacement thereof; and (c) shall mean such document, instrument or agreement, or replacement thereto, as amended, amended and restated, supplemented, or otherwise modified from time to time and in effect at any given time to the extent that any such amendment, amendment and restatement, supplement, or modification is permitted under the terms of such document, instrument or agreement and under the terms of the Financing Documents.
9. **Periods and Time.** Unless otherwise specified, references to “days,” “weeks,” “months” and “years” shall mean calendar days, weeks, months and years, respectively. References to a time of day shall mean such time in Washington, D.C.
10. **Department Determinations.** Any determination made by the Department pursuant to this Agreement or any other the Award Document shall be determined at the discretion of the Department, provided that the Department shall not unlawfully withhold or unreasonably delay a decision, nor act in an arbitrary or capricious manner, abuse its discretion, or otherwise act not in accordance with the law.
11. **Ambiguities.** The Financing Documents are the result of negotiations and have been reviewed by each party to the Financing Documents and their respective counsel. Accordingly, the Financing Documents shall be deemed to be the product of all parties thereto, and no ambiguity shall be construed in favor of or against any Person.

12. **Continuing Definitions.** With respect to any term that is defined by reference to any document, for purposes hereof, such term shall continue to have the original definition notwithstanding any termination, expiration or modification of such document unless otherwise agreed by the Parties.
13. **Headings.** The table of contents and article and section headings and other captions have been inserted as a matter of convenience for the purpose of reference only and do not limit or affect the meaning of the terms and provisions thereof.
14. **Accounting Terms.** All accounting terms not specifically defined shall be construed in accordance with GAAP.
15. **Reasonable Efforts.** The expressions "reasonable efforts" and "commercially reasonable efforts" and expressions of like import, when used in connection with an obligation of either Party shall be interpreted in accordance with New York law.
16. **Reasonableness.** The words "reasonable", "reasonably", "unreasonably" and words of similar import, when applied to the Department's satisfaction, acceptance, determination, consent, discretion or approval, take into account any special consideration affecting decisions of the Department in its capacity as a governmental entity or its responsibilities as such and are based on its policies, practices, and procedures, and laws and regulations applicable to it.
17. **Conflict.** Except as otherwise expressly provided for herein, in the case of any conflict between the terms of this Agreement and the terms of any Financing Document, the terms of this Agreement, as between the Recipient and the Department, shall prevail.
18. **Independence of Covenants.** All covenants hereunder and under the other Financing Documents shall be given independent effect so that if a particular action or condition is not permitted by any of such covenants, the fact that it would be permitted by an exception to, or would otherwise be within the limitations of, another covenant shall not avoid the occurrence of a Potential Event of Default, an Event of Default, or a Change of Control Event if such action is taken or condition exists.
19. **Order of Precedence.** In the event of a conflict between the terms and conditions included in the body of this Agreement, the Funding Obligation and the terms and conditions included in any of the attachments hereto, the order of precedence shall be: (a) Funding Obligation, (b) Annex B (**Rules of Interpretation**), (c) Annex C (**Guardrail Provisions**) (including the Definitions set forth therein), (d) Annex E (**Davis-Bacon Act Requirements**) (including the Definitions set forth therein), (e) the body of this Agreement, (f) Annex A (**Definitions**), (g) Schedule B (**Disbursement Milestone Schedule**), (h) Schedule A (**Fiscal Year Appropriations**), (i) Annex D (**Program Requirements**), (j) Annex F (**Reporting Covenants**) and (k) Annex G (Direct Funding for Workforce Activities).

ANNEX C
GUARDRAIL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1 PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN EXPANSION TRANSACTIONS

During the Expansion Clawback Term, the Recipient and Members of the Affiliated Group may not engage in any Significant Transaction involving the Material Expansion of Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity in a Foreign Country of Concern; provided that, this prohibition will not apply to:

- (a) Existing Facilities or equipment of a Recipient or any Member of the Affiliated Group for manufacturing Legacy Semiconductors; or
- (b) Significant Transactions involving Material Expansion of Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity that:
 - (i) Produce Legacy Semiconductors; and
 - (ii) Predominately Serve the Market of a Foreign Country of Concern.

SECTION 2 PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN JOINT RESEARCH OR TECHNOLOGY LICENSING

- (a) During the Technology Clawback Term, the Recipient may not Knowingly engage in any Joint Research or Technology Licensing with a Foreign Entity of Concern that relates to a Technology or Product that Raises National Security Concerns.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this Section 2 (**Prohibition On Certain Joint Research Or Technology Licensing**), this prohibition will not apply to Joint Research or Technology Licensing with a Foreign Entity of Concern that relates to a Technology or Product that Raises National Security Concerns that was ongoing prior to (i) being listed as a Technology or Product that Raises National Security Concerns in 68 Fed. Reg. 65600 (September 25, 2023), or (ii) an announcement by the Secretary identifying such technology or product as a Technology or Product that Raises National Security Concerns as set forth in part (c) of the definition of such term. All ongoing Joint Research or Technology Licensing that the Recipient has with a Foreign Entity of Concern that relates to a Technology or Product that Raises National Security Concerns that was ongoing as of November 24, 2023 is set forth in Part 2 (**Joint Research or Technology Licensing of Recipient**) of Appendix 1 hereto, which Appendix will be amended by the Recipient in connection with any public determinations by the Secretary of Technologies or Products that Raise National Security Concerns to memorialize that such technology or product was ongoing as of the date of such announcement.

SECTION 3 ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS ON CERTAIN JOINT RESEARCH OR TECHNOLOGY LICENSING

- (a) If, during the Technology Clawback Term, any Related Entity that designs, manufactures or assembles a Specified Technology or Product (or any other technology or product substantially the same thereto) engages in Joint Research or Technology Licensing with a Foreign Entity of Concern with respect to the Specified Technology or Product (or any other technology or product substantially the same thereto), then the Secretary may take any measures to mitigate the risk to national security, which measures may include, but are not limited to, recovering up to the full amount of any Award made to the Recipient that is within the Technology Clawback Term for such Award (which recovery may be pursuant to Section 7(d) (**Remedies, Mitigation and Clawbacks**) of this Annex), negotiating an amendment to this Agreement, or exercising any other remedy available to the Secretary at equity or in law.

- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this Section 3 (**Additional Conditions on Certain Joint Research or Technology Licensing**), this condition will not apply to Joint Research or Technology Licensing with a Foreign Entity of Concern that relates to a Technology or Product that Raises National Security Concerns that was ongoing prior to (i) being listed as a Technology or Product that Raises National Security Concerns in 68 Fed. Reg. 65600 (September 25, 2023), or (ii) an announcement by the Secretary identifying such technology or product as a Technology or Product that Raises National Security Concerns as set forth in part (c) of the definition of such term. All such ongoing Joint Research or Technology Licensing that would otherwise be prohibited by paragraph (a) that was ongoing as of September 25, 2023 is set forth in Appendix 1, which Appendix will be amended by the Recipient in connection with any public determinations by the Secretary of Technologies or Products that Raise National Security Concerns to memorialize that such technology or product was ongoing as of the date of such announcement.

SECTION 4 RETENTION OF RECORDS.

- (a) During the Expansion Clawback Term and for a period of seven (7) years following any Significant Transaction involving the Material Expansion of Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity in a Foreign Country of Concern, a Recipient or Member of the Affiliated Group planning or engaging in any such Significant Transaction involving the Material Expansion of Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity in a Foreign Country of Concern will maintain records related to the Significant Transaction in a manner consistent with the recordkeeping practices used in their ordinary course of business for such transactions.
- (b) A Recipient that is notified that a transaction is being reviewed by the Secretary in accordance with the Guardrail Regulations will immediately take steps to retain all records relating to such transaction, including if those records are maintained by a Member of the Affiliated Group or by Related Entities. Any failure to maintain such records will be an adverse inference regarding compliance with the provisions of this Annex.

SECTION 5 PROCEDURES FOR NOTIFYING THE SECRETARY OF SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS

During the Expansion Clawback Term, the Recipient will submit written notification to the Secretary regarding any planned Significant Transactions of the Recipient or Members of the Affiliated Group that may involve the Material Expansion of Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity in a Foreign Country of Concern, regardless of whether the Recipient believes the transaction falls within an exception stated in Section 1 (**Prohibition on Certain Expansion Transactions**) of this Annex. Each notification must include the information set forth in Section 6 (**Contents Of Notifications; Certifications; Additional Information**) and be submitted to the Secretary in accordance with the notice provisions of this Agreement and to notifications@chips.gov.

SECTION 6 CONTENTS OF NOTIFICATIONS; CERTIFICATIONS; ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- (a) The notification required by Section 5 (**Procedures For Notifying The Secretary Of Significant Transactions**) of this Annex will be certified by the Recipient's chief executive officer, president, or equivalent corporate officer, and will contain the following information about the parties and the transaction, which must be accurate and complete:
- (i) The Recipient and any Member of the Affiliated Group that is party to any Award Document, including for each a primary point of contact, telephone number, and email address.
 - (ii) The identity and location(s) of all other parties to the transaction.

- (iii) Information, including organizational chart(s), on the ownership structure of parties to the transactions.
 - (iv) A description of any other significant foreign involvement, e.g., through financing, in the transaction.
 - (v) The name(s) and location(s) of any entity in a Foreign Country of Concern where or at which Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity may be Materially Expanded by the transaction.
 - (vi) A description of the transaction, including the specific types of Semiconductors currently produced at the facility planned for expansion, the current production technology node (or equivalent information) and Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity, as well as the specific types of Semiconductors planned for manufacture, the planned production technology node, and planned Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity.
 - (vii) If the Recipient asserts that the transaction involves the Material Expansion of Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity that produces Legacy Semiconductors that will Predominately Serve the Market of a Foreign Country of Concern, documentation as to where the final products incorporating the Legacy Semiconductors are to be used or consumed, including the percent of Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity or percent of sales revenue that will be accounted for by use or consumption of the final goods in the Foreign Country of Concern.
 - (viii) If applicable, an explanation of how the transaction meets the exemptions set forth in Section 1 (**Prohibition on Certain Expansion Transactions**) of this Annex, including details on the calculations for Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity and/or sales revenue by the market in which the final goods will be consumed.
- (b) If during the review of the notification specified in Section 5 (**Procedures For Notifying The Secretary Of Significant Transactions**) of this Annex, the Secretary requests additional information from the Recipient, the Recipient will promptly provide any additional information.

SECTION 7 REMEDIES, MITIGATION AND CLAWBACKS

- (a) If the Secretary makes a final determination that a transaction would violate Section 1 (**Prohibition on Certain Expansion Transactions**) of this Annex or that the Recipient or a Member of the Affiliated Group has violated Section 1 (**Prohibition on Certain Expansion Transactions**) of this Annex by engaging in a prohibited Significant Transaction, the Recipient must cease or abandon the transaction (or, if applicable, ensure that the Member of the Affiliated Group ceases or abandons the transaction), and the Recipient's chief executive officer, president, or equivalent corporate official, must submit electronically a signed letter in accordance with the notice provisions of this Agreement to notifications@chips.gov within forty-five (45) days of the final determination certifying that the transaction has ceased or been abandoned. Such letter must certify, under the penalties provided in the False Statements Accountability Act of 1996, as amended (18 U.S.C. § 1001), that the information in the letter is accurate and complete.
- (b) Unless recovery is waived by the Secretary, a violation of Section 1 (**Prohibition on Certain Expansion Transactions**) of this Annex for engaging in a prohibited Significant Transaction or failing to cease or abandon a planned Significant Transaction that the Secretary has determined would be in violation of Section 1 (**Prohibition on Certain**

Expansion Transactions) of this Annex, will result in the recovery of the full amount of any Award made to the Recipient that is within the Expansion Clawback Term for such Award. If the means of recovery is not otherwise specified in this Agreement, the amount of any Award to be recovered will be treated as a debt owed to the U.S. Government which is immediately due and payable.

- (c) If the Secretary determines that a Recipient or Member of the Affiliated Group is planning to undertake or has undertaken a Significant Transaction that violates or would violate Section 1 (**Prohibition on Certain Expansion Transactions**) of this Annex, the Secretary may seek to take measures in connection with the transaction to mitigate the risk to national security. Such measures may include negotiation with the Recipient of an amendment to this Agreement to mitigate the risk to national security in connection with the transaction (a "**Mitigation Agreement**"). In such a Mitigation Agreement, the Secretary may (but is not required to) waive the recovery of funds for violation of Section 1 (**Prohibition on Certain Expansion Transactions**) of this Annex. If a Recipient fails to comply with the Mitigation Agreement or if other conditions in the Mitigation Agreement are violated, the Secretary may recover the full amount of any Award made to the Recipient that is within the Expansion Clawback Term for such Award, in accordance with paragraph (b) of this Section 7 (**Remedies, Mitigation and Clawbacks**).
- (d) If the Secretary makes a final determination that the Recipient is not in compliance with Section 2 (**Prohibition On Certain Joint Research Or Technology Licensing**) of this Annex, the Secretary will recover the full amount of any Award made to the Recipient that is within the Technology Clawback Term for such Award. If the means of recovery is not otherwise specified in this Agreement, the amount of any Award to be recovered will be treated as a debt owed to the U.S. Government which is immediately due and payable.
- (e) If the Secretary makes a final determination that a Related Entity has engaged in activity that would violate the conditions in Section 3 (**Additional Conditions on Certain Joint Research or Technology Licensing**) of this Annex, the Secretary may take measures to mitigate the risk to national security, which measures may include, but are not limited to, recovering up to the full amount of any Award made to the Recipient that is within the Technology Clawback Term for such Award to the Recipient, negotiating an amendment to this Agreement, as necessary, or exercising any other remedy available to the Secretary at equity or in law. If the means of recovery is not otherwise specified in this Agreement, the amount of any Award to be recovered will be treated as a debt owed to the U.S. Government which is immediately due and payable.
- (f) Interest on a debt owed under this Section 7 (**Remedies, Mitigation And Clawbacks**) of this Annex will be calculated from the date on which the Secretary provides a final notification to the Recipient that an action violated Section 1 (**Prohibition on Certain Expansion Transactions**), Section 2 (**Prohibition On Certain Joint Research Or Technology Licensing**) or Section 3 (**Additional Conditions on Certain Joint Research or Technology Licensing**) of this Annex.
- (g) The Secretary may take action to collect a debt due under this Section 7 (**Remedies, Mitigation and Clawbacks**), if such debt is not paid within the time prescribed in this Agreement or Mitigation Agreement. In addition, the Secretary may refer the unpaid debt to the Department of Justice for appropriate action.
- (h) If the Secretary makes an initial determination that Section 1 (**Prohibition on Certain Expansion Transactions**), Section 2 (**Prohibition On Certain Joint Research Or Technology Licensing**) or Section 3 (**Additional Conditions On Certain Joint Research Or Technology Licensing**) of this Annex has been violated, the Secretary

may, in addition to the other remedies specified herein, suspend further disbursement of Award amounts to the Recipient.

- (i) The recoveries and remedies available under this Section 7 (**Remedies, Mitigation and Clawbacks**) are without prejudice to other available remedies, including other remedies provided in this Agreement and civil or criminal penalties.

Definitions

Capitalized terms used in this Annex and Appendix 1 will have the meanings set forth below, and the rules of interpretation set forth in Annex B Rules of Interpretation will apply, except, in each case, as otherwise expressly provided therein.

“Award Agreements” means the Direct Funding Agreement and Loan Guarantee Agreement, stating the terms and conditions by which the Secretary agrees to make Awards available to the Recipient and the obligations and duties of the Recipient in connection therewith, and has the same meaning as “Required Agreement” in 15 CFR Section 112.

“Existing Facility” means:

- (a) Any facility, the current status of which, including its Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity, is memorialized in Appendix 1 hereto, based on the Secretary’s assessments of historical capacity measurements. Only facilities built, equipped, and operating prior to entering into this Award Agreement are considered to be Existing Facilities. A facility that undergoes Significant Renovations will no longer qualify as an Existing Facility.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), an Existing Facility is a facility that is in the process of being equipped, expanded or modernized as of the date of execution of this Agreement, and for which the Secretary has exercised his or her discretion to determine that such facility is an Existing Facility.
- (c) Each Existing Facility for the purpose of this Award Agreement, is specified in Appendix 1.

“Foreign Country of Concern” means:

- (a) A country that is a covered nation (as defined in 10 U.S.C. § 4872(d)); and
- (b) Any country that the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Director of National Intelligence, determines to be engaged in conduct that is detrimental to the national security or foreign policy of the United States and provides notice of the same in the Federal Register.

“Foreign Entity” means:

- (a) A government of a foreign country or a foreign political party;
- (b) A natural person who is not a lawful permanent resident of the United States, citizen of the United States, or any other protected individual (as such term is defined in section 8 U.S.C. § 1324b(a)(3)); or
- (c) A partnership, association, corporation, organization, or other combination of persons organized under the laws of or having its principal place of business in a foreign country; and
- (d) Includes:

- (i) Any Person owned by, controlled by, or subject to the jurisdiction or direction of an entity listed in paragraph (a) of this definition;
- (ii) Any Person, wherever located, who acts as an agent, representative, or employee of an entity listed in paragraph (a) of this definition;
- (iii) Any Person who acts in any other capacity at the order, request, or under the direction or control of an entity listed in paragraph (a) of this definition, or of a Person whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in majority part by an entity listed in paragraph (a) of this definition;
- (iv) Any Person who directly or indirectly through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise, owns twenty-five percent (25%) or more of the equity interests of an entity listed in paragraph (a) of this definition;
- (v) Any Person with significant responsibility to control, manage, or direct an entity listed in paragraph (a) of this definition;
- (vi) Any Person, wherever located, who is a citizen or resident of a country controlled by an entity listed in paragraph (a) of this definition; or
- (vii) Any corporation, partnership, association, or other organization organized under the laws of a country controlled by an entity listed in paragraph (a) of this definition.

"Foreign Entity of Concern" means any Foreign Entity that is:

- (a) Designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State under 8 U.S.C. § 1189;
- (b) Included on the Department of Treasury's list of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons (SDN List), or for which one or more individuals or entities included on the SDN list, individually or in the aggregate, directly or indirectly, hold at least fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting interest;
- (c) Owned by, controlled by, or subject to the jurisdiction or direction of a government of a foreign country that is a covered nation (as defined in 10 U.S.C. § 4872(d));
- (d) A Person that is owned by, controlled by, or subject to the jurisdiction of a government of a foreign country listed in 10 U.S.C. § 4872(d) where:
 - (i) The Person is:
 - (A) a citizen, national, or resident of a foreign country listed in 10 U.S.C. § 4872(d); and
 - (B) located in a foreign country listed in 10 U.S.C. § 4872(d);
 - (ii) The Person is organized under the laws of or has its principal place of business in a foreign country listed in 10 U.S.C. § 4872(d);
 - (iii) twenty-five percent (25%) or more of the Person's outstanding voting interest, board seats, or equity interest is held directly or indirectly by the government of a foreign country listed in 10 U.S.C. § 4872(d); or

- (iv) twenty-five percent (25%) or more of the Person's outstanding voting interest is held directly or indirectly by any combination of the persons who fall within clauses (i)-(iii), above;
- (e) Alleged by the Attorney General to have been involved in activities for which a conviction was obtained under:
 - (i) The Espionage Act, 18 U.S.C. § 792 *et seq.*;
 - (ii) 18 U.S.C. § 951;
 - (iii) The Economic Espionage Act of 1996, 18 U.S.C. § 1831 *et seq.*;
 - (iv) The Arms Export Control Act, 22 U.S.C. § 2751 *et seq.*;
 - (v) The Atomic Energy Act, 42 U.S.C. § 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, or 2284;
 - (vi) The Export Control Reform Act of 2018, 50 U.S.C. § 4801 *et seq.*;
 - (vii) The International Economic Emergency Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1701 *et seq.*; or
 - (viii) Title 18 U.S.C. § 1030;
- (f) Included on the Bureau of Industry and Security's Entity List (15 CFR part 744, supplement no. 4);
- (g) Included on the Department of the Treasury's list of Non-SDN Chinese Military-Industrial Complex Companies (NS-CMIC List), or for which one or more individuals or entities included on the NS-CMIC list, individually or in the aggregate, directly or indirectly, hold at least fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting interest; or
- (h) Determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, to be engaged in unauthorized conduct that is detrimental to the national security or foreign policy of the United States.

“Guardrail Regulations” means those regulations set forth at 15 CFR Part 231.

“Joint Research” means any Research and Development activity that is jointly undertaken by two or more parties, including any Research and Development activities undertaken as part of a joint venture as defined at 15 U.S.C. § 4301(a)(6), provided, that, the following will not be considered Joint Research:

- (a) A standards-related activity (as such term is defined in 15 CFR Part 772);
- (b) Research and development conducted exclusively between and among employees of a Recipient or between and among entities that are Related Entities to the Recipient;
- (c) Research, development, or engineering related to a manufacturing process for an existing product solely to enable use of foundry, assembly, test, or packaging services for integrated circuits;
- (d) Research, development, or engineering involving two or more entities to establish or apply a drawing, design, or related specification for a product to be purchased and sold between or among such entities; and

- (e) Warranty, service, and customer support performed by a Recipient or an entity that is a Related Entity of a Recipient.

“Knowingly” means acting with knowledge that a circumstance exists or is substantially certain to occur, or with an awareness of a high probability of its existence or future occurrence. Such awareness can be inferred from evidence of the conscious disregard of facts known to a Person or of a Person’s willful avoidance of facts.

“Legacy Semiconductor” means:

- (a) For the purposes of a Semiconductor wafer facility:
 - (i) A silicon wafer measuring 8 inches (or 200 millimeters) or smaller in diameter; or
 - (ii) A compound wafer measuring 6 inches (or 150 millimeters) or smaller in diameter;
- (b) For the purposes of a Semiconductor fabrication facility:
 - (i) A digital or analog logic semiconductor that is of the 28-nanometer generation or older (i.e., has a gate length of 28 nanometers or more for a planar transistor);
 - (ii) A memory Semiconductor with a half-pitch greater than 18 nanometers for Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) or less than 128 layers for Not AND (NAND) flash that does not utilize emerging memory technologies, such as transition metal oxides, phase-change memory, perovskites, or ferromagnetics relevant to advanced memory fabrication; or
 - (iii) A Semiconductor identified by the Secretary in a public notice issued under 15 U.S.C. § 4652(a)(6)(A)(ii); and
- (c) For the purposes of a Semiconductor packaging facility, a Semiconductor that does not utilize advanced three-dimensional (3D) integration packaging, under clause (z) below,

provided that, notwithstanding the above, the following will not be considered Legacy Semiconductors:

- (x) Semiconductors Critical to National Security;
- (y) Semiconductors with a post-planar transistor architecture (such as three-dimensional fin field-effect (FinFET) transistors or gate-all-around (GAA) transistors); and
- (z) Semiconductors utilizing advanced three-dimensional (3D) integration packaging, such as by directly attaching one or more dies or wafers, through silicon vias, through mold vias, or other advanced methods.

“Material Expansion” means:

- (a) with respect to an Existing Facility, the increase of the Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity of an Existing Facility by more than five percent (5%) of the capacity memorialized in Appendix 1, due to the addition of a cleanroom, production line or other physical space, or a series of such additions; or
- (b) any new construction of a facility for Semiconductor Manufacturing.

"Members of the Affiliated Group" means any entity that is or becomes a member of the Recipient's "Affiliated Group," as such term is defined under 26 U.S.C. § 1504(a), without regard to 26 U.S.C. § 1504(b)(3), including the Members of the Affiliated Group identified in Part 4 of Appendix 1.

"Mitigation Agreement" has the meaning set forth in Section 7(c) (**Remedies, Mitigation and Clawbacks**) of this Annex C (**Guardrail Provisions**).

"Person" means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, organization, or any other combination of individuals.

"Predominately Serves the Market" means that at least eighty-five percent (85%) of the output of the Semiconductor Manufacturing facility (e.g., wafers, Semiconductor devices, or packages) by value is incorporated into final products (i.e., not an intermediate product that is used as factor inputs for producing other goods) that are used or consumed in that market.

"Related Entity" means any entity that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Recipient.

"Research and Development" means theoretical analysis, exploration, or experimentation; or the extension of investigative findings and theories of a scientific or technical nature into practical application, including the experimental production and testing of models, devices, equipment, materials, and processes.

"Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary's designee.

"Semiconductor" means an integrated electronic device or system most commonly manufactured using materials such as, but not limited to, silicon, silicon carbide, or III-V compounds, and processes such as, but not limited to, lithography, deposition, and etching. Such devices and systems include but are not limited to analog and digital electronics, power electronics, and photonics, for memory, processing, sensing, actuation, and communications applications.

"Semiconductor Manufacturing" means Semiconductor wafer production, Semiconductor fabrication or Semiconductor packaging. Semiconductor wafer production includes the processes of wafer slicing, polishing, cleaning, epitaxial deposition, and metrology. Semiconductor fabrication includes the process of forming devices such as transistors, poly capacitors, non-metal resistors, and diodes on a wafer of semiconductor material. Semiconductor packaging means the process of enclosing a Semiconductor in a protective container (package) and providing external power and signal connectivity for the assembled integrated circuit.

"Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity" means the productive capacity of a facility for Semiconductor Manufacturing. In the case of a wafer production facility, Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity is measured in wafers per year. In the case of a Semiconductor fabrication facility, Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity is measured in wafer starts per year. In the case of a Semiconductor fabrication facility for wafers designed for wafer-to-wafer bonding structure, Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity is measured in stacked wafers per year. In the case of a packaging facility, Semiconductor Manufacturing Capacity is measured in packages per year.

"Semiconductors Critical to National Security" means:

- (a) Semiconductors utilizing nanomaterials, including 1D and 2D carbon allotropes such as graphene and carbon nanotubes;
- (b) Compound and wide- and ultra-wide bandgap Semiconductors;

- (c) Radiation-hardened by process (“**RHBP**”) Semiconductors;
- (d) Fully depleted silicon on insulator (“**FD-SOI**”) Semiconductors, other than with regard to Semiconductor packaging operations with respect to such Semiconductors of a 28- nanometerer generation or older;
- (e) Silicon photonic Semiconductors;
- (f) Semiconductors designed for quantum information systems;
- (g) Semiconductors designed for operation in cryogenic environments (at or below 77° Kelvin); and
- (h) Any other Semiconductors that the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, determines is a Semiconductor Critical to National Security and issues a public notice of that determination.

“**Significant Renovations**” means building new cleanroom space or adding a production line or other physical space to an Existing Facility that, in the aggregate during the applicable term of the required agreement, increases semiconductor manufacturing capacity by ten percent (10%) or more of the capacity memorialized in the Agreement.

“**Significant Transaction**” means:

- (a) an investment, whether proposed, pending or completed, including any capital expenditure, loan, or gift;
- (b) the formation of a subsidiary;
- (c) a merger, acquisition, or takeover, including:
 - (i) the acquisition of a new or additional ownership interest in an entity;
 - (ii) the acquisition of a material portion of the assets of an entity; or
 - (iii) a consolidation; or
- (d) the formation of a joint venture; including a long-term lease or concession arrangement under which a lessee (or equivalent) makes substantially all business decisions concerning the operation of a leased entity (or equivalent), as if it were the owner,

provided, however, that, for any facility listed in Part 1 of Appendix 1 that has been designated pursuant to 15 C.F.R. § 231.101(b) as an “Existing Facility,” “significant transaction” shall mean only such activities or investments set forth in (a)-(d) above with respect to such facility that occur after such facility has been built, equipped, and is operating.

“**Specified Technology or Product**” means any Technology or Product that Raises National Security Concerns that is designed, manufactured or assembled at the/a Project Site.

“**Technology Licensing**” means:

- (a) An express or implied contractual agreement in which the rights owned by, licensed to or otherwise lawfully available to one party in any trade secrets or knowhow are sold, licensed or otherwise made available to another party.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the following is not Technology Licensing:

- (i) Licensing of patents, including licenses related to standard essential patents or cross licensing activities;
- (ii) Licensing or transfer agreements conducted exclusively between a Recipient and Related Entities, or between or among Related Entities of the Recipient;
- (iii) A standards-related activity (as such term is defined in 15 CFR Part 772);
- (iv) Agreements that grant patent rights only with respect to "published information" and no proprietary information is shared;
- (v) An implied or general intellectual property license relating to the use of a product that is sold by a Recipient or Related Entities;
- (vi) Technology Licensing related to a manufacturing process for an existing product solely to enable use of assembly, test, or packaging services for integrated circuits;
- (vii) Technology Licensing involving two or more entities to establish or apply a drawing, design, or related specification for a product to be purchased and sold between or among such entities;
- (viii) Warranty, service, and customer support performed by a Recipient or an entity that is a Related Entity of a Recipient; and
- (ix) Disclosures of technical information to a customer solely for the design of integrated circuits to be manufactured by the funding recipient for that customer.

"Technology or Product that Raises National Security Concerns" means:

- (a) Any Semiconductor Critical to National Security;
- (b) Any item listed in Category 3 of the Commerce Control List (supplement no. 1 to Part 774 of the Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR § 774) that is controlled for National Security ("**NS**") reasons, as described in 15 CFR § 742.4, or Regional Stability ("**RS**") reasons, as described in 15 CFR § 742.6; and
- (c) Any other technology or product that the Secretary determines raises national security concerns and provides notice of the same in the Federal Register.

Appendix 1

The Recipient hereby represents and warrants that the information provided to the Department in connection with this Appendix 1 is true, accurate and complete as of the date hereof.

Part 1 - Existing Facilities.

The Department has identified the following Existing Facilities based on information disclosed by the Recipient and relied upon by the Department:

Part 2 - Joint Research or Technology Licensing of Recipient.

The Department has identified the following Joint Research or Technology Licensing of the Recipient based on information disclosed by the Recipient and relied upon by the Department as of the date hereof:

Part 3 - Joint Research or Technology Licensing of Related Entities.

The Department has identified the following Joint Research or Technology Licensing of the Related Entities based on information disclosed by the Recipient and relied upon by the Department as of the date hereof:

Part 4 - Members of the Affiliated Group.

The Department has identified the following Members of the Affiliated Group, based on information disclosed by the Recipient and relied upon by the Department as of the date hereof:

Part 5 - Related Entities Subject to Section 3 of Annex C (Guardrail Provisions).

The Department has determined that the following Related Entities are subject to Section 3 of Annex C (**Guardrail Provisions**), based on information disclosed by the Recipient and relied upon by the Department as of the date hereof:

ANNEX D

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Section 1— Program Requirements Not Subject to Cure Period

The Recipient shall (and shall cause, where applicable, each other Recipient Party to) comply with each of the following Program Requirements, which shall apply through the Period of Performance, unless otherwise specified. A breach of any such Program Requirement shall not be subject to a cure period. Any waiver of a breach of any such Program Requirement shall be subject to the prior written consent of the Department. The Recipient may request such a waiver upon submission of a proposed corrective action plan to the Department.

1	SECTION 1 – PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS NOT SUBJECT TO CURE PERIOD	
1.1	Economic and National Security Objectives: Foreign Ownership, Control or Influence	***]

1.2	<p>Broader Impacts: Commitments to Future Investment in the U.S. Semiconductor Industry (Limitations on Buybacks)</p>	<p>The Recipient shall not engage in any stock buybacks or make plans to engage in any stock buybacks for the period beginning on the Award Date and ending on the fifth anniversary of the Award Date other than Permitted Stock Buybacks.</p> <p>"Permitted Stock Buybacks" means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. for the period beginning on the second (2nd) anniversary Award Date and ending on the fifth (5th) anniversary of the Award Date, stock buybacks to offset the dilutive effect of Recipient's existing equity plans in effect on the Award Date and any subsequent similar equity plans, not to exceed the Anti-Dilution Basket; 2. for each fiscal quarter of the Recipient during the period beginning on the second (2nd) anniversary of the Award Date and ending on the fifth (5th) anniversary of the Award Date, additional stock buybacks, provided that the amount of any such proposed additional stock buyback, taken together with all other Permitted Stock Buybacks and Permitted Dividends during the Measurement Period ending on the date of such proposed additional stock buyback (the "Applicable Measurement Period"), is not in excess of sixty-seven percent (67%) of the Free Cash Flow of the Recipient and its Consolidated Subsidiaries during the Applicable Measurement Period, and provided further that the following conditions are met: (i) as of the date of such stock buyback, the Recipient has an "investment grade" rating from any two of Moody's, S&P or Fitch, (ii) the Recipient and its Consolidated Subsidiaries research and development expenditures during the Applicable Measurement Period are in excess of \$6,000,000,000, (iii) the Recipient did not exceed a net leverage ratio, as defined by Net Debt divided by Trailing Twelve-Month EBITDA, of 1.75x (inclusive of the Brookfield investment in the Arizona Fab LLC being treated as debt, in-line with treatment by major ratings agencies) during the 3-month period immediately prior to any such potential buyback, and (iv) the amount of the Recipient and its Consolidated Subsidiaries' total capital expenditures determined in accordance with GAAP during the Applicable Measurement Period are greater than four times the amount of Direct Funding received by the Recipients during the Applicable Measurement Period.
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		<p>3. Sale or redemption of shares between Recipient and/or its Subsidiaries for purposes of intra- group reorganizations or similar transactions within the Recipient's consolidated group.</p> <p>4. Buybacks of Non-Recipient Party shares resulting in a neutral or better cash impact to the enterprise (taken as a whole).</p> <p>"Anti-Dilution Basket" means two hundred and fifty million Dollars (\$250,000,000) per year; provided that, for any new third-party equity capital investments in the Recipient that are received (starting from the Award Date), 25% of such new equity can be added to the basket, subject to a cumulative cap of \$1B total per year (including the initial \$250,000,000).</p> <p>"Free Cash Flow" means cash flow from operations, inclusive of interest expense, less net capital expenditures, provided that Free Cash Flow shall exclude any direct government incentives provided by the U.S. federal government under the CHIPS Incentives Program and similar programs commenced after the Award Date. Net capital expenditures is equal to gross capital expenditures less cash inflows from the Advanced Manufacturing Investment Tax Credit.</p> <p>"Net Debt" means (a) Indebtedness, in each case of the Recipient and its Consolidated Subsidiaries, as determined in accordance with GAAP, minus the sum of (b) the unrestricted cash, cash equivalent and marketable securities amount and (c) restricted cash.</p> <p>"Measurement Period" means, with respect to any date, the twelve-month period ending on such date.</p>
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1.3	Broader Impacts: Commitments to Future Investment in the U.S. Semiconductor Industry (Limitations on Dividends)	<p>The Recipient shall not engage in any dividends or make plans to engage in any dividends for the period beginning on the Award Date and ending on the second (2nd) anniversary of the Award Date.</p> <p>For the period beginning on the second (2nd) anniversary Award Date and ending on the fifth (5th) anniversary of the Award Date, a dividend can be implemented (such dividend, a "Permitted Dividend"), provided that the aggregate of all dividends paid during the calendar year in which the first such dividend is paid does not exceed \$600,000,000 total per quarter and provided further that at the time the first such dividend is paid, the Recipient has an "investment grade" rating from any two of Moody's, S&P or Fitch. Thereafter, during the same time period, the Recipient shall not increase the aggregate annual amount of its dividends by more than 5% per annum nor issue any special dividends.</p>
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Section 2— Program Requirements Subject to Cure Period

The following Program Requirements shall apply through the Period of Performance, unless otherwise specified. A breach of any such Program Requirement shall be subject to a forty-five (45) day cure period. If cured within this period, Recipient shall not be deemed to be in breach. Any waiver of a breach of any such Program Requirement shall be subject to the prior written consent of the Department. The Recipient may request such a waiver upon submission of a proposed corrective action plan to the Department.

2	SECTION 2 – PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS SUBJECT TO CURE PERIOD	
2.1	Economic and National Security Objectives: Supply Chain Security	<p>As of the Award Date, the Recipient shall implement and comply with (including through the provision of adequate resources and staffing) supply chain risk management plans, policies and procedures for each Project that includes, at a minimum, the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) requirements to identify geographic concentration risks;(b) requirements to identify the name, location, ownership, and, to the extent reasonably available, for (i) all first-tier suppliers and service providers, and (ii) original sources of critical raw materials and equipment supporting the identification of supply chain risks; and(c) requirements for supplier and distributor qualification and monitoring for quality, integrity, ownership/control, access, and availability risks. <p>The Recipient shall use commercially reasonable efforts to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) implement bill-of-material requirements in any new or renegotiated agreements with suppliers of equipment for the fabrication, assembly, testing, advanced packaging, production, or research and development of semiconductors;(b) conduct security audits and receive security attestations of of first-tier suppliers per year; and(c) participate in industry and government efforts towards achieving viable PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) substitutions and emissions controls.

		<p>The Recipient shall use commercially reasonable efforts to mitigate supply chain resilience risks related to importing into the United States qualified high-purity chemicals, including photoresist materials and materials containing PFAS, which efforts may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) decreasing use of PFAS in the Recipient's facilities, material handling, and production, as well as in consortia programs; (b) qualifying redundant suppliers and distributors; and/or (c) encouraging suppliers and industry associations to prioritize production outside Foreign Countries of Concern and across multiple geographic regions. <p>【***】</p>
2.2	Economic and National Security Objectives: Prohibited Equipment	<p>The Recipient shall not knowingly use or install in any Project completed, fully assembled Prohibited Equipment for the fabrication, assembly, testing, advanced packaging, production, or research and development of semiconductors, manufactured or assembled by any Foreign Entity of Concern.</p> <p>For purposes hereof, Prohibited Equipment includes (i) deposition equipment; (ii) etching equipment; (iii) lithography equipment; (iv) inspection and measuring equipment; (v) wafer slicing equipment; (vi) wafer dicing equipment; (vii) wire bonders; (viii) ion implantation equipment; and (ix) diffusion/oxidation furnaces, but does not include any subsystem or subcomponent that enables, or is incorporated into, such equipment.</p> <p>【***】</p>

2.3	National Security Objectives: Cybersecurity	<p>As of the Award Date, the Recipient shall implement and comply with (including through the provision of adequate resources and staffing) cybersecurity plans, policies and procedures for each Project that includes, at a minimum, the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) controls to identify information and technology assets, threats, and risks; (b) controls to protect data, information technology and operational technology systems consistent with industry best practices; and (c) controls to detect, investigate, respond to, recover from, report, and mitigate security incidents.
2.4	National Security Objectives: Operational Security	<p>As of the Award Date, the Recipient shall implement and comply with (including through the provision of adequate resources and staffing) operational security plans, policies and procedures for each Project that includes, at a minimum, the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) controls to protect physical security through defined perimeters and restricted areas; visitor control processes including visit requests, identification, vetting, and escort procedures; and processes to identify individuals and control accesses; and (b) controls to mitigate insider threats by vetting employees and contractors, identifying and monitoring for threat indicators, establishing reporting thresholds, and training employees and contractors on insider threat indicators and reporting procedures. <p>***</p>
2.5	National Security Objectives: Counterfeit Prevention	<p>As of the Award Date, the Recipient shall implement and comply with (including through the provision of adequate resources and staffing) counterfeit prevention plans, policies and procedures for each Project that includes, at a minimum, the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) controls to prevent the upstream procurement of counterfeit parts, equipment and materials; (b) requirements to integrate security features into production processes; (c) controls to limit opportunities for downstream cloning, counterfeiting, or relabeling of products; and (d) processes for identifying counterfeit products and responding to reports of counterfeit products.

2.6	National Security Objectives: Information Sharing	The Recipient shall join or participate in one or more of the following U.S. Government-led programs for the sharing of security information: the Domestic Security Alliance Council; InfraGard; or the Federal Bureau of Investigation Private Sector Coordinators Program.
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2.7	Workforce Strategy: Facility Staffing	<p>The Recipient sets the below forecasted levels of project staffing (“Facility Workforce Staffing Targets”) for each Project. For purposes of ensuring that each Project has an adequate workforce to achieve operability, the Recipient intends to meet the designated minimum portion of the Facility Workforce Staffing Targets by the relevant dates listed below. The Parties may adjust these targets by mutual consent based on business conditions and other factors as described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) For the Arizona Projects, the Recipient sets a Facility Workforce Staffing Target of 3,000 personnel, or, subject to the Department’s review and approval, a lesser amount based on the staffing needs of the Arizona Projects. The Recipient intends to reach at least [***] percent of this target by [***]; (b) For the Oregon Project, the Recipient sets a Facility Workforce Staffing Target of 430 personnel, or, subject to the Department’s review and approval, a lesser amount based on the staffing needs of the Oregon Project. The Recipient intends to reach at least [***] percent of this target by [***]; (c) For the New Mexico Project, the Recipient sets a Facility Staffing Target of 1,300 personnel for the Facility Workforce or, subject to the Department’s review and approval, a lesser amount based on the staffing needs of the New Mexico Project. The Recipient intends to reach at least [***] percent of this target by [***]; and (d) For the Ohio Project, the Recipient sets a Facility Staffing Target of 1,500 personnel for the Facility Workforce or, subject to the Department’s review and approval, a lesser amount based on the staffing needs of the Ohio Project. The Recipient intends to reach at least [***] percent of this target by [***]. <p>“Facility Workforce” means all full-time and part-time staff that are directly employed to perform work at an Eligible Facility, including production workers and technicians who operate machines and other equipment to assemble goods or distribute energy (e.g., including operators and machinists), and non-technicians who fill other roles at the Eligible Facility including engineering, administrative, support (e.g. finance, procurement), managerial or any other directly employed staff. Further, the Recipient shall establish or maintain a workforce safety committee comprised of workers and management that meets on a regular basis and is authorized to raise any health or safety concerns.</p>
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2.8	Workforce Strategy: Workforce Funding	<p>The Recipient shall use \$65,000,000 (the “Workforce Development Funds”) of the Direct Funding Award to support workforce development. Of the Workforce Development Funds, (a) \$[***] shall be spent through the use of a workforce intermediary model, and (b) \$4,000,000 shall be used for Women in Construction, and \$[***] shall be used for child care.</p> <p>The Recipient shall submit appropriate budgets, scopes of work, milestones and metrics prior to requesting disbursement of the Workforce Development Funds as set forth in Annex G.</p>
2.9	Workforce Strategy: Worker Investments	<p>As of the Award Date, the Recipient shall implement a workforce strategy with respect to each Project, informed by the Good Jobs Principles, to recruit, train and workforce required to meet the Facility Staffing Targets and Disbursement Milestones for such Projects, which shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:</p> <p>(a) providing training and education benefits paid for by the Recipient, programs to expand opportunity for economically disadvantaged individuals, and other worker investments, including the following:</p> <p>(i) With respect to the Ohio Project; funding proposals pursuant to Intel’s Semiconductor Education and Research Program for Ohio, or other programs designed to support students in their attainment of knowledge and skills needed for semiconductor manufacturing and design, research and development, and other critical disciplines for the semiconductor industry, in an annual amount of no less than \$[***] through 2031. Such proposals shall include programs intended to broaden participation in science and engineering fields with institutions of higher education;</p> <p>(ii) With respect to the Arizona Projects; funding programs designed to support students in their attainment of knowledge and skills needed for semiconductor manufacturing and design, research and development, and other critical disciplines for the semiconductor industry, in an annual amount of no less than [***] through 2031. Such proposals shall include programs intended to broaden participation in science and engineering fields with institutions of higher education;</p> <p>(iii) With respect to the New Mexico Project; funding programs designed to support students in their attainment of knowledge and skills needed for semiconductor manufacturing and design, research and development, and other critical disciplines for the semiconductor industry in an annual amount of no less than \$[***] through 2031. Such proposals shall include programs intended to broaden participation in science and engineering fields with instructions of higher education;</p>

	<p>(iv) With respect to the Oregon Project; funding programs designed to support students in their attainment of knowledge and skills needed for semiconductor manufacturing and design, research and development, and other critical disciplines for the semiconductor industry in an annual amount of no less than \$[***] through 2031. Such proposals shall include programs intended to broaden participation in science and engineering fields with institutions of higher education;</p> <p>(v) With respect to the Projects, continuing to fund the Intel Scholars Program and other initiatives to broaden participation among students from traditionally underrepresented groups within the industry, such as funding scholarships for traditionally underrepresented students and partnering with minority-serving institutions, in an annual amount of no less than \$2,000,000 through 2031.</p> <p>(vi) Continuing to fund industry workforce programs in collaboration with the National Science Foundation in an annual amount of no less than \$[***] through 2031.</p> <p>(vii) Continuing its participation in veteran hiring programs.</p> <p>provided that, the Recipient may replace or modify the foregoing with other training and education benefits that are at least comparable in quality and utility and are made available to at least the same categories of employees or programs to expand employment opportunity for economically disadvantaged individuals that are at least comparable in effectiveness;</p> <p>(b) Recipient will make good faith efforts to implement the CHIPS Women in Construction Framework at the Projects; and</p> <p>(c) develop a plan to operationalize the Good Jobs Principles published by the Departments of Commerce and Labor, including recruitment and hiring practices, pay and benefits, job security and working conditions, worker empowerment, skills and career advancement, and organizational culture, which plan shall be delivered to the Department no later than four (4) months after the Award Date.</p>
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		<p>The Recipient will work in good faith to, by January 1, 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Assisting U.S. employees with identifying and securing child care seats, including non-traditional hour seats, by providing free referral services and partnering with child care service providers to offer priority enrollment, a 15% tuition discount, and waived enrollment fees. (b) Defraying child care costs for U.S. employees by expanding backup benefits to cover up to \$100 per day for up to 15 days per year per child, up to 3 children, and continuing to offer a Dependent Care Assistance Plan. (c) Piloting a subsidy program for U.S. non-exempt employees by offering families a \$200 per month child care stipend that may be used for licensed or eligible informal care providers. The Recipient will assess this pilot program to determine its effectiveness and consider improvements to the program. (d) Working with its contractors to pilot a subsidy program for apprentices on its Project construction workforce to offer a \$300 monthly child care stipend per child, up to two children, that may be used for licensed or eligible informal care providers. The Recipient will also work with its suppliers so that the contingent workers on its Project sites (including construction workers) can access a 10% discount on child care with a child care service provider.
2.10	Workforce Strategy: Training Entity Commitments	<p>The Recipient shall obtain commitments from regional educational and training entities, institutions of higher education and/or other workforce or training organizations identified in the Applications, or similar organizations, to provide, participate in, or support the workforce strategy, including the activities list in Section 2.9 (<i>Workforce Strategy: Worker Investments</i>), where applicable.</p>

2.11	Workforce Strategy: Registered Apprenticeships	<p>The Recipient shall use commercially reasonable efforts to ensure that at least 15% of the total labor hours performed in the construction, alteration, or repair of facilities constructed on each of the Projects (other than the Ohio Project) will be performed by qualified apprentices from (a) a Registered Apprenticeship Program; or (b) a DOL- recognized State Apprenticeship Agency, each of which must comply with the requirements of Parts 29 and 30 of title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations.</p> <p>“Registered Apprenticeship Program” means an apprenticeship program that is registered with the U.S. Department of Labor (“DOL”) under the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the “National Apprenticeship Act”; 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. § 50 et seq.).</p>
2.12	Workforce Strategy: Construction	<p>As of the Award Date, the Recipient shall use commercially reasonable efforts to: (i) maintain or enter into bids from contractors that (1) make financial contributions to registered apprenticeship programs and (2) encourage partnerships with pre-apprenticeship programs that support individuals without access to or familiarity with such registered apprenticeship programs; (ii) work with contractors to provide wraparound services and benefits to employees such as personal protective equipment, health and safety services, safety events, and on-site amenities including temperature-controlled lunch/break and restroom facilities; and (iii) employ a dedicated Craft Liaison to serve as the principal point of contact with contractors and union or worker representatives.</p> <p>Further, the Department understands that the Recipient’s general contractor is using a Project Labor Agreement (“PLA”) for the construction of the fab that is part of the Ohio Project. The Department strongly encourages the use of PLAs in other Projects.</p> <p>If selected by the Department of Labor’s Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, the Recipient shall participate in the Department of Labor’s Mega Construction Project Program.</p>
2.13	Broader Impacts: Commitments to Future Investment in the U.S. Semiconductor Industry	<p>The Recipient will commit to spending at least \$35,000,000,000 in research and development (“R&D”) in the United States cumulatively from 2024 through 2028, subject to adjustment on a pro rata basis for any significant and permitted mergers, acquisitions, or divestitures.</p>

2.14	Broader Impacts: Support for CHIPS Research and Development Programs	<p>The Recipient shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) acquire and maintain membership in the National Semiconductor Technology Center ("NSTC") for a period of at least five (5) years, starting from the date that is three (3) months after the date on which NSTC is capable of accepting members or three (3) months from the date of this Agreement, whichever is later, and if in connection with such membership in the NSTC, an employee of the Recipient is nominated, selected, and agrees to serve on the Technical Advisory Board of the NSTC, the Recipient will provide such employee the requisite time and resources needed to be a productive member of the Technical Advisory Board; (b) designate a senior employee of the Recipient who will serve as a lead point of contact for NSTC activities including ensuring the commitments of the Recipient are fulfilled (such person, the "NSTC Lead"). The NSTC Lead and/or their designee will participate upon request by the NSTC in NSTC planning activities and provide input on current and future NSTC programs, with the purpose of improving the NSTC; (c) make good faith efforts to support research and development ("R&D") and other technology advancement efforts through the active participation by the Recipient in (i) the NSTC, (ii) National Advanced Packaging Manufacturing Program, (iii) CHIPS Manufacturing USA Institute, (iv) the National Institute of Standards and Technology's ("NIST") CHIPS Metrology Program, and (v) other CHIPS R&D programs, in each case subject to future discussions and contractual arrangements with, among others, the NSTC, the National Center for the Advancement of Semiconductor Technology ("NatCast"), as operator of the NSTC, NIST, and the CHIPS R&D Office, as applicable; and (d) provide a multi-project wafer ("MPW") run program to NSTC members at commercially reasonable or discounted rates, comparable to similar programs (such as EUROPRACTICES' Multi-Project-Wafer program), for the technologies offered through the Recipient's Foundry Services MPW program, subject to future discussions and contractual agreements with, among others, the NSTC, NatCast, as operator of the NSTC, and the CHIPS R&D Office, as applicable.
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2.15	Broader Impacts: Creating Inclusive Opportunities for Businesses	<p>No later than the Award Date, the Recipient shall deliver to the Department a supplier diversity plan (“SDP”) in form and substance substantially similar to the one that is referenced in the Applications, that sets out the Recipient's strategy with respect to supplier diversity. The Recipient shall use commercially reasonable efforts to achieve the strategy set out in its SDP, and provide the Department with annual updates on the Recipient's progress with respect to achieving such strategy, provided that Recipient may replace or modify the identified programs with other programs to increase participation of and outreach to minority-owned, veteran-owned, women-owned, and small businesses that are at least comparable in effectiveness. For purposes of this provision, the SDP may include such activities as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • including minority-owned, veteran-owned, women- owned, and/or small businesses on solicitation lists and encouraging the solicitation of such businesses whenever they are potential suppliers; • dividing total requirements, when economically feasible, into smaller tasks or quantities to permit participation by small and minority-owned, veteran- owned, and women-owned businesses; • establishing delivery schedules, where the requirement permits, which encourage participation by small and minority-owned, veteran- owned, and women-owned businesses; • using the services, as appropriate, of civic and governmental organizations such as the Small Business Administration, the Minority Business Development Agency, the NIST Manufacturing Extension Program, and the Department of Defense Office of Small Business Programs, to permit and encourage participation by such businesses. <p>The SDP will also memorialize the Recipient's commitment made in the Applications to direct suppliers for each Project to use reasonable efforts to dedicate at least 10% of their own spending with minority-owned, veteran-owned, women-owned, and/or small businesses, and to provide compliance reports to the Recipient to such effect on a quarterly basis. The Recipient shall commit to maintaining membership in supplier diversity organizations, as stated in the Applications. The Recipient shall commit to maintaining a public webpage(s) stating its goals around supplier diversity and progress towards achieving such goals. The Recipient agrees to annually set spending goals per year with respect to local businesses in the geography of the Projects. The Recipient will identify one or more persons or monitored mailboxes to receive inquiries about opportunities to work with the Recipient to support workforce development, supplier diversity, and community investment.</p>
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2.16	Broader Impacts: Climate and Environmental Responsibility: Carbon-Free Energy	The Recipient shall use commercially reasonable efforts to implement a plan for each Project facility to meet its electricity needs with carbon-free electricity through onsite generation of electricity from renewable energy sources, power purchase agreements, renewable energy credit purchase agreements, and/or utility green tariffs, with the goal of achieving 100% carbon-free electricity at each Project facility by December 31, 2030, and achieving net zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions across all Projects by 2040.
2.17	Broader Impacts: Climate and Environmental Responsibility: Water Usage	The Recipient shall use commercially reasonable efforts to implement water conservation and restoration strategies for the Projects with the goal of achieving a "Net Positive Water Impact" by December 31, 2030, as such term is defined and described in the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate Net Positive Water Impact Technical Guidance, Working Draft V1, dated September 2024, available at: https://ceowatermandate.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/NPWI_TechGuidance_F.pdf .

2.18	Broader Impacts: Environmental and Worker Safety Commitments	<p>The Recipient shall maintain, implement, and comply with (or cause to be maintained, implemented, and complied with by a Recipient Party, as applicable) the following environmental and worker safety commitments:</p> <p>Applies to All Projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipient shall use commercially reasonable efforts to procure and install greenhouse gas (GHG) abatement equipment for new semiconductor manufacturing equipment (SME) at all Projects that is capable of achieving or exceeding, for each etch and chamber clean process GHG used in manufacturing operations, the applicable destruction or removal efficiency (DRE) codified in U.S. EPA GHG Reporting Program requirements for the Default DRE Factors for Electronics Manufacturing at 40 C.F.R. Pt. 98, Subpt. I, Tbl. I-16 as of the date of installation; provided, however, that abatement shall not be installed where the environmental impact of operating the abatement equipment is greater than the GHG abatement achieved. In addition, Recipient will use commercially reasonable efforts to collaborate across its supply chain to identify optimization opportunities to abate or avoid Scope 1 GHG emissions by implementing manufacturing process improvements and source reductions and using lower-emission alternative or substitute chemistries at all Project facilities. 2. Recipient shall segregate known process organic waste containing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) from all Project facility waste streams to closed bulk storage systems for off-site management by treatment and disposal facilities. 3. Recipient shall apply the most protective (i.e., lowest) occupational exposure limit (OEL) among all applicable published health and safety standards (including Occupational Health and Safety Administration permissible exposure limits, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health recommended exposure limits, and American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists threshold limit values) ("OEL Standards") for chemicals used in Project facility operations. Recipient shall establish its own limit for chemicals used in Project facility operations where no OEL Standard exists, where sufficient scientific data and studies exist to support setting such limit. Recipient shall revise its safety standard within ninety (90) days after promulgation of a new lower OEL Standard to incorporate the new lower limit(s) when applicable. 4. Recipient shall ensure that SME at all Project facilities is procured, installed, and commissioned in accordance with SEMI S2 – Environmental, Health, and Safety Guideline for Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment.
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	<div>4. Recipient shall ensure that SME at all Project facilities is procured, installed, and commissioned in accordance with SEMI S2 – Environmental, Health, and Safety Guideline for Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment.</div> <div>5. Recipient shall require its suppliers to conduct decontamination of SME at all Project facilities in accordance with SEMI S12 – Environmental, Health and Safety Guideline for Manufacturing Equipment Decontamination,including by determining the following prior to equipment decontamination: the anticipated waste streams to be generated; the owner of each waste stream; the proper locations for reuse, recycling, or disposal; responsible parties for packaging and removal; and the needs of all parties involved with waste handling, storage, packaging, and disposal. Recipient shall apply its internal decontamination standard when conducting decontamination of SME, which shall be consistent with the intent of SEMI S12.</div> <div>6. Concurrently with the start of manufacturing operations at each Project location, Recipient shall establish a worker safety committee at each Project location comprised of workers and management that meets regularly and is authorized to address any worker health and safety concerns. Recipient shall submit a copy of its ISO 45001 certification or worker health and safety plan(s) to CPO.</div> <div>7. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of historic, cultural, or archaeological resources during construction or operation activities at any Project facility, Recipient shall immediately notify CPO, interested Tribes, and other authorities pursuant to applicable laws.</div> <div>8. Recipient shall provide quarterly reporting to CPO detailing Recipient’s progress toward implementing each environmental and worker safety commitment in this section.</div> <div>Arizona Project Only:</div> <div>***</div> <div>Ohio Project Only:</div> <div>***</div> <div>Oregon Project Only:</div> <div>***</div> <div>New Mexico Project Only:</div> <div>***</div>
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		<p><u>Definitions</u></p> <p>“SEMI S2” means the industry guideline published by SEMI™ for environmental, health and safety practices, which includes several additional standards on ergonomics, risk assessment, equipment decontamination, fire risk mitigation, and electrical design.</p> <p>“SEMI S12” means the industry guideline published by SEMI™ for manufacturing equipment decontamination that applies to equipment and parts that were or may have been exposed to hazardous materials and may pose a threat to human health or the environment. Handling activities include shutdown, dismantling, removing, labeling, and packaging prior to transport.</p> <p>“ISO 45001” means the international standard published by the International Organization for Standardization that specifies requirements for an occupational health and safety (OH&S) management system, including criteria for an OH&S policy, objectives, planning, implementation, operation, auditing, and review.</p>
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2.19	Broader Impacts: Climate and Environmental Responsibility: Public Reporting	<p>No later than the first anniversary of the Award Date, the Recipient shall publicly disclose as part of its corporate responsibility report posted on its website the environmental responsibility goals for carbon-free electricity and achieving a "Net Positive Water Impact" adopted by the Recipient for the Projects, and shall thereafter annually report on the Recipient's progress against these goals with appropriate metrics, including:</p> <p>(a) electricity (kWh) used, saved through conservation programs, and produced from clean electricity sources; and</p> <p>(b) water used, conserved, and recycled.</p> <p>Recipient shall also annually report on its progress in addressing for the Project facilities the total waste generated and percentage total hazardous and nonhazardous waste destination (e.g. landfill, recycling).</p>
2.20	Broader Impacts: Community Investment	<p>No later than the first anniversary of the Award Date (or, with respect to 2.19(d) below, the completion of Milestone 1 for the Ohio Project), and continuing annually through the Period of Performance, the Recipient shall:</p> <p>(a) invest no less than \$[***] per year in Arizona for the purpose of infrastructure, education, transportation and mobility access, and/or housing affordability and access to support the Arizona Projects;</p> <p>(b) invest no less than \$[***] per year in Oregon for the purpose of infrastructure, education, transportation and mobility access, and/or housing affordability and access to support the Oregon Project;</p> <p>(c) invest no less than \$[***] per year in New Mexico for the purpose of transportation and mobility access, education, rural medical services, and/or food insecurity to support the New Mexico Project;</p> <p>(d) invest no less than \$[***] per year in Ohio for the purpose of transportation and mobility access, education, and/or housing affordability and access to support the Ohio Project; and</p> <p>(e) Commit to maintaining its public facing webpages of community investments and opportunities in each region where the Projects are located.</p> <p>provided that, the Recipient may replace or modify the foregoing with other community investments that are at least comparable in quality, effectiveness and utility. The Recipient shall maintain its Community Advisory Panels in each of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oregon. The Recipient shall launch a Community Advisory Panel in Ohio.</p>

2.21	Signage	<p>Recipients are encouraged to post project signage and to include public acknowledgments in published and other collateral materials (e.g., press releases, marketing materials, website, etc.) satisfactory in form and substance to NIST, that identifies the nature of the project and indicates that “the project is funded by the CHIPS Act.” In addition, recipients employing project signage are encouraged to use the official Investing in America emblem in accordance with the Official Investing in America Emblem Style Guide: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Investing-in-America-Brand-Guide.pdf. Costs associated with signage and public acknowledgments must be reasonable and limited. Signs or public acknowledgments should not be produced, displayed, or published if doing so results in unreasonable cost, expense, or recipient burden. The Recipient is encouraged to use recycled or recovered materials when procuring signs.</p>
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INTEL CORPORATION
2006 EMPLOYEE STOCK PURCHASE PLAN
AS AMENDED AND RESTATED EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 19, 2024

Section 1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Plan is to provide an opportunity for Employees of Intel Corporation, a Delaware corporation (“Intel”) and its Participating Subsidiaries (collectively Intel and its Participating Subsidiaries shall be referred to as the “Company”), to purchase Common Stock of Intel and thereby to have an additional incentive to contribute to the prosperity of the Company. It is the intention of the Company that the Plan (excluding any sub-plans thereof except as expressly provided in the terms of such sub-plan) qualify as an “Employee Stock Purchase Plan” under Section 423 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and the Plan shall be administered in accordance with this intent. In addition, the Plan authorizes the grant of options pursuant to sub-plans or special rules adopted by the Committee designed to achieve desired tax or other objectives in particular locations outside of the United States or to achieve other business objectives in the determination of the Committee, which sub-plans shall not be required to comply with the requirements of Section 423 of the Code or all of the specific provisions of the Plan, including but not limited to terms relating to eligibility, Subscription Periods or Purchase Price.

Section 2. DEFINITIONS

- (a) “Applicable Law” shall mean the legal requirements relating to the administration of an employee stock purchase plan under applicable U.S. state corporate laws, U.S. federal and applicable state securities laws, the Code, any stock exchange rules or regulations and the applicable laws of any other country or jurisdiction, as such laws, rules, regulations and requirements shall be in place from time to time.
 - (b) “Board” shall mean the Board of Directors of Intel.
 - (c) “Code” shall mean the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as such is amended from time to time, and any reference to a section of the Code shall include any successor provision of the Code.
 - (d) “Commencement Date” shall mean the last Trading Day prior to February 1 for the Subscription Period commencing on February 20 and the last Trading Day prior to August 1 for the Subscription Period commencing on August 20.
 - (e) “Committee” shall mean the Compensation Committee of the Board or the subcommittee, officer or officers designated by the Compensation Committee in accordance with Section 15 of the Plan (to the extent of the duties and responsibilities delegated by the Compensation Committee of the Board).
 - (f) “Common Stock” shall mean the common stock of Intel, par value \$.001 per share, or any securities into which such Common Stock may be converted.
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- (g) “Compensation” shall mean the total compensation paid by the Company to an Employee with respect to a Subscription Period, including salary, commissions, overtime, shift differentials, payouts from Intel's Quarterly Profit Bonus Program (QPB), payouts from the Annual Performance Bonus (APB) program, and all or any portion of any item of compensation considered by the Company to be part of the Employee's regular earnings, but excluding items not considered by the Company to be part of the Employee's regular earnings. Items excluded from the definition of “Compensation” include but are not limited to such items as relocation bonuses, expense reimbursements, certain bonuses paid in connection with mergers and acquisitions, author incentives, recruitment and referral bonuses, foreign service premiums, differentials and allowances, imputed income pursuant to Section 79 of the Code, income realized as a result of participation in any stock option, restricted stock, restricted stock unit, stock purchase or similar equity plan maintained by Intel or a Participating Subsidiary, and tuition and other reimbursements. The Committee shall have the authority to determine and approve all forms of pay to be included in the definition of Compensation and may change the definition on a prospective basis.
- (h) “Effective Date” shall mean July 31, 2006.
- (i) “Employee” shall mean an individual classified as an employee (within the meaning of Code Section 3401(c) and the regulations thereunder) by Intel or a Participating Subsidiary on Intel's or such Participating Subsidiary's payroll records during the relevant participation period. Individuals classified as independent contractors, consultants, advisers, or members of the Board are not considered “Employees.”
- (j) “Enrollment Period” shall mean, with respect to a given Subscription Period, that period beginning on the first (1st) day of January and July and ending on the thirty-first (31st) day of January and July during which Employees may elect to participate in order to purchase Common Stock at the end of that Subscription Period in accordance with the terms of this Plan. The duration and timing of Enrollment Periods may be changed or modified by the Committee.
- (k) “Exchange Act” shall mean the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended from time to time, and any reference to a section of the Exchange Act shall include any successor provision of the Exchange Act.
- (l) “Market Value” on a given date of determination (e.g., a Commencement Date or Purchase Date, as appropriate) shall mean the value of Common Stock determined as follows: (i) if the Common Stock is listed on any established stock exchange (not including an automated quotation system), its Market Value shall be the closing sales price for a share of the Common Stock (or the closing bid, if no sales were reported) on the date of determination as quoted on such exchange on which the Common Stock has the highest average trading volume, as reported in The Wall Street Journal or such other source as the Committee deems reliable, or (ii) if the Common Stock is listed on a national market system and the highest average trading volume of the Common Stock occurs through that system, its Market Value shall be the average of the high and the low selling prices reported on the date of determination, as reported in The Wall Street Journal or such other source as the Committee deems reliable, or (iii) if the Common Stock is regularly quoted by a recognized securities dealer but selling prices are not reported, its Market Value shall be the average of the mean of the closing bid and asked prices for the Common Stock on the date of such determination, as reported in The Wall
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Street Journal or such other source as the Committee deems reliable, or, (iv) in the absence of an established market for the Common Stock, the Market Value thereof shall be determined in good faith by the Board.

- (m) “Offering Price” shall mean the Market Value of a share of Common Stock on the Commencement Date for a given Subscription Period.
- (n) “Participant” shall mean a participant in the Plan as described in Section 5 of the Plan.
- (o) “Participating Subsidiary” shall mean a Subsidiary that has been designated by the Committee in its sole discretion as eligible to participate in the Plan with respect to its Employees.
- (p) “Plan” shall mean this 2006 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, including any sub-plans or appendices hereto.
- (q) “Purchase Date” shall mean the last Trading Day of each Subscription Period.
- (r) “Purchase Price” shall have the meaning set out in Section 8(b).
- (s) “Securities Act” shall mean the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended from time to time, and any reference to a section of the Securities Act shall include any successor provision of the Securities Act.
- (t) “Stockholder” shall mean a record holder of shares entitled to vote such shares of Common Stock under Intel's by-laws.
- (u) “Subscription Period” shall mean a period of approximately six (6) months at the end of which an option granted pursuant to the Plan shall be exercised. The Plan shall be implemented by a series of Subscription Periods of approximately six (6) months duration, with new Subscription Periods commencing on each February 20 and August 20 occurring on or after the Effective Date and ending on the last Trading Day in the six (6) month period ending on the following August 19 and February 19, respectively. The duration and timing of Subscription Periods may be changed or modified by the Committee.
- (v) “Subsidiary” shall mean any entity treated as a corporation (other than Intel) in an unbroken chain of corporations beginning with Intel, within the meaning of Code Section 424(f), whether or not such corporation now exists or is hereafter organized or acquired by Intel or a Subsidiary.
- (w) “Trading Day” shall mean a day on which U.S. national stock exchanges and the NASDAQ National Market System are open for trading and the Common Stock is being publicly traded on one or more of such markets.

Section 3. ELIGIBILITY

- (a) Any Employee employed by Intel or by any Participating Subsidiary on a Commencement Date shall be eligible to participate in the Plan with respect to the Subscription Period first following such Commencement Date, provided that the Committee may establish administrative rules requiring that employment commence some minimum period (not to exceed 30 days) prior to a Commencement Date to be eligible to participate with respect to such Subscription Period. The Committee may also determine that a designated group of highly compensated Employees is ineligible to
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participate in the Plan so long as the excluded category fits within the definition of “highly compensated employee” in Code Section 414(q).

- (b) No Employee may participate in the Plan if immediately after an option is granted the Employee owns or is considered to own (within the meaning of Code Section 424(d)) shares of Common Stock, including Common Stock which the Employee may purchase by conversion of convertible securities or under outstanding options granted by Intel or its Subsidiaries, possessing five percent (5%) or more of the total combined voting power or value of all classes of stock of Intel or of any of its Subsidiaries. All Employees who participate in the Plan shall have the same rights and privileges under the Plan, except for differences that may be mandated by local law and that are consistent with Code Section 423(b)(5); provided that individuals participating in a sub-plan adopted pursuant to Section 17 which is not designed to qualify under Code section 423 need not have the same rights and privileges as Employees participating in the Code section 423 Plan. No Employee may participate in more than one Subscription Period at a time.

Section 4. SUBSCRIPTION PERIODS

The Plan shall generally be implemented by a series of six (6) month Subscription Periods with new Subscription Periods commencing on each February 20 and August 20 and ending on the last Trading Day in the six (6) month periods ending on the following August 19 and February 19, respectively, or on such other date as the Committee shall determine, and continuing thereafter until the Plan is terminated pursuant to Section 14 hereof. The first Subscription Period shall commence on August 21, 2006 and shall end on the last Trading Day on or before February 19, 2007. The Committee shall have the authority to change the frequency and/or duration of Subscription Periods (including the commencement dates thereof) with respect to future Subscription Periods if such change is announced at least thirty (30) days prior to the scheduled occurrence of the first Commencement Date to be affected thereafter.

Section 5. PARTICIPATION

- (a) An Employee who is eligible to participate in the Plan in accordance with its terms on a Commencement Date shall automatically receive an option in accordance with Section 8(a) and may become a Participant by completing and submitting, on or before the date prescribed by the Committee with respect to a given Subscription Period, a completed payroll deduction authorization and Plan enrollment form provided by Intel or its Participating Subsidiaries or by following an electronic or other enrollment process as prescribed by the Committee. An eligible Employee may authorize payroll deductions at the rate of any whole percentage of the Employee's Compensation, not to be less than two percent (2%) and not to exceed fifteen percent (15%) of the Employee's Compensation (or such other percentages as the Committee may establish from time to time before a Commencement Date) of such Employee's Compensation on each payday during the Subscription Period. All payroll deductions will be held in a general corporate account or a trust account. No interest shall be paid or credited to the Participant with respect to such payroll deductions. Intel shall maintain or cause to be maintained a separate bookkeeping account for each Participant under the Plan and the amount of each Participant's payroll deductions shall be credited to such account. A Participant may not make any additional payments into such account, unless payroll deductions are prohibited
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under Applicable Law, in which case the provisions of Section 5(b) of the Plan shall apply.

- (b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Plan to the contrary, in locations where local law prohibits payroll deductions, an eligible Employee may elect to participate through contributions to his or her account under the Plan in a form acceptable to the Committee. In such event, any such Employees shall be deemed to be participating in a sub-plan, unless the Committee otherwise expressly provides that such Employees shall be treated as participating in the Plan. All such contributions will be held in a general corporate account or a trust account. No interest shall be paid or credited to the Participant with respect to such contributions.
- (c) Under procedures and at times established by the Committee, a Participant may withdraw from the Plan during a Subscription Period, by completing and filing a new payroll deduction authorization and Plan enrollment form with the Company or by following electronic or other procedures prescribed by the Committee. If a Participant withdraws from the Plan during a Subscription Period, his or her accumulated payroll deductions will be refunded to the Participant without interest, his or her right to participate in the current Subscription Period will be automatically terminated and no further payroll deductions for the purchase of Common Stock will be made during the Subscription Period. Any Participant who wishes to withdraw from the Plan during a Subscription Period, must complete the withdrawal procedures prescribed by the Committee before the last forty-eight (48) hours of such Subscription Period, subject to any changes to the rules established by the Committee pertaining to the timing of withdrawals, limiting the frequency with which Participants may withdraw and re-enroll in the Plan and may impose a waiting period on Participants wishing to re-enroll following withdrawal.
- (d) A Participant may not increase his or her rate of contribution through payroll deductions or otherwise during a given Subscription Period. A Participant may decrease his or her rate of contribution through payroll deductions one time only during a given Subscription Period and only during an open enrollment period or such other times specified by the Committee by filing a new payroll deduction authorization and Plan enrollment form or by following electronic or other procedures prescribed by the Committee. If a Participant has not followed such procedures to change the rate of contribution, the rate of contribution shall continue at the originally elected rate throughout the Subscription Period and future Subscription Periods; unless the Committee reduces the maximum rate of contribution provided in Section 5(a) and a Participant's rate of contribution exceeds the reduced maximum rate of contribution, in which case the rate of contribution shall continue at the reduced maximum rate of contribution. Notwithstanding the foregoing, to the extent necessary to comply with Section 423(b)(8) of the Code for a given calendar year, the Committee may reduce a Participant's payroll deductions to zero percent (0%) at any time during a Subscription Period scheduled to end during such calendar year. Payroll deductions shall re-commence at the rate provided in such Participant's enrollment form at the beginning of the first Subscription Period which is scheduled to end in the following calendar year, unless terminated by the Participant as provided in Section 5(c).

Section 6. TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

In the event any Participant terminates employment with Intel and its Participating Subsidiaries for any reason (including death) prior to the expiration of a Subscription Period, the Participant's participation in the Plan shall terminate and all amounts credited to the Participant's account shall be paid to the Participant or, in the case of death, to the Participant's heirs or estate, without interest. Whether a termination of employment has occurred shall be determined by the Committee. If a Participant's termination of employment occurs within a certain period of time as specified by the Committee (not to exceed 30 days) prior to the Purchase Date of the Subscription Period then in progress, his or her option for the purchase of shares of Common Stock will be exercised on such Purchase Date in accordance with Section 9 as if such Participant were still employed by the Company. Following the purchase of shares on such Purchase Date, the Participant's participation in the Plan shall terminate and all amounts credited to the Participant's account shall be paid to the Participant or, in the case of death, to the Participant's heirs or estate, without interest. The Committee may also establish rules regarding when leaves of absence or changes of employment status will be considered to be a termination of employment, including rules regarding transfer of employment among Participating Subsidiaries, Subsidiaries and Intel, and the Committee may establish termination-of-employment procedures for this Plan that are independent of similar rules established under other benefit plans of Intel and its Subsidiaries; provided that such procedures are not in conflict with the requirements of Section 423 of the Code.

Section 7. STOCK

Subject to adjustment as set forth in Section 11, the maximum number of shares of Common Stock which may be issued pursuant to the Plan shall be five hundred twenty-three million (523,000,000) shares. Notwithstanding the above, subject to adjustment as set forth in Section 11, the maximum number of shares that may be purchased by any Employee in a given Subscription Period shall be seventy-two thousand (72,000) shares of Common Stock. If, on a given Purchase Date, the number of shares with respect to which options are to be exercised exceeds either maximum, the Committee shall make, as applicable, such adjustment or pro rata allocation of the shares remaining available for purchase in as uniform a manner as shall be practicable and as it shall determine to be equitable.

Section 8. OFFERING

- (a) On the Commencement Date relating to each Subscription Period, each eligible Employee, whether or not such Employee has elected to participate as provided in Section 5(a), shall be granted an option to purchase that number of whole shares of Common Stock (as adjusted as set forth in Section 11) not to exceed seventy two thousand (72,000) shares (or such lower number of shares as determined by the Committee), which may be purchased with the payroll deductions accumulated on behalf of such Employee during each Subscription Period at the purchase price specified in Section 8(b) below, subject to the additional limitation that no Employee participating in the Plan shall be granted an option to purchase Common Stock under the Plan if such option would permit his or her rights to purchase stock under all employee stock purchase plans (described in Section 423 of the Code) of Intel and its Subsidiaries to accrue at a rate which exceeds U.S. twenty-five thousand dollars (U.S. \$25,000) of the Market Value of such Common Stock (determined at the time such option is granted) for each calendar
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year in which such option is outstanding at any time. For purposes of the Plan, an option is “granted” on a Participant’s Commencement Date. An option will expire upon the earliest to occur of (i) the termination of a Participant’s participation in the Plan or such Subscription Period (ii) the beginning of a subsequent Subscription Period in which such Participant is participating; or (iii) the termination of the Subscription Period. This Section 8(a) shall be interpreted so as to comply with Code Section 423(b)(8).

- (b) Commencing with the Subscription Period beginning on February 20, 2025 and, unless otherwise determined in advance by the Committee, all subsequent Subscription Periods, the Purchase Price under each option shall be with respect to a Subscription Period a percentage (not less than eighty-five percent (85%)) established by the Committee (“Designated Percentage”) of the Market Value of a share of Common Stock on the Purchase Date on which the Common Stock is purchased; provided that the Purchase Price may be adjusted by the Committee pursuant to Sections 11 or 12 in accordance with Section 424(a) of the Code. The Committee may change the Designated Percentage with respect to any future Subscription Period, but not to below eighty-five percent (85%).

Section 9. PURCHASE OF STOCK

Unless a Participant withdraws from the Plan as provided in Section 5(c) or except as provided in Sections 7, 12 or 14(b), upon the expiration of each Subscription Period, a Participant’s option shall be exercised automatically for the purchase of that number of whole shares of Common Stock which the accumulated payroll deductions credited to the Participant’s account at that time shall purchase at the applicable price specified in Section 8(b). Notwithstanding the foregoing, Intel or its Participating Subsidiary may make such provisions and take such action as it deems necessary or appropriate for the withholding of taxes and/or social insurance which Intel or its Participating Subsidiary determines is required by Applicable Law. Each Participant, however, shall be responsible for payment of all individual tax liabilities arising under the Plan. The shares of Common Stock purchased upon exercise of an option hereunder shall be considered for tax purposes to be sold to the Participant on the Purchase Date. During his or her lifetime, a Participant’s option to purchase shares of Common Stock hereunder is exercisable only by him or her.

Section 10. PAYMENT AND DELIVERY

As soon as practicable after the exercise of an option, Intel shall deliver or cause to have delivered to the Participant a record of the Common Stock purchased and the balance of any amount of payroll deductions credited to the Participant’s account not used for the purchase, except as specified below. The Committee may permit or require that shares be deposited directly with a broker designated by the Committee or to a designated agent of the Company, and the Committee may utilize electronic or automated methods of share transfer. The Committee may require that shares be retained with such broker or agent for a designated period of time and/or may establish other procedures to permit tracking of disqualifying dispositions of such shares. Intel or its Participating Subsidiary shall retain the amount of payroll deductions used to purchase Common Stock as full payment for the Common Stock and the Common Stock shall then be fully paid and non-assessable. No Participant shall have any voting, dividend, or other Stockholder rights with respect to shares subject to any option granted under the Plan until the shares subject to the option have been purchased and delivered to the Participant as provided in

this Section 10. The Committee may in its discretion direct Intel to retain in a Participant's account for the subsequent Subscription Period any payroll deductions which are not sufficient to purchase a whole share of Common Stock or to return such amount to the Participant. Any other amounts left over in a Participant's account after a Purchase Date shall be returned to the Participant without interest.

Section 11. RECAPITALIZATION

Subject to any required action by the Stockholders of Intel, if there is any change in the outstanding shares of Common Stock because of a merger, consolidation, spin-off, reorganization, recapitalization, dividend in property other than cash, stock split, reverse stock split, stock dividend, liquidating dividend, combination or reclassification of the Common Stock (including any such change in the number of shares of Common Stock effected in connection with a change in domicile of Intel), or any similar equity restructuring transaction (as that term is used in Accounting Standards Codification 718), the number of securities covered by each option under the Plan which has not yet been exercised and the number of securities which have been authorized and remain available for issuance under the Plan, as well as the maximum number of securities which may be purchased by a Participant in a Subscription Period, and the price per share covered by each option under the Plan which has not yet been exercised, shall be equitably adjusted by the Board, and the Board shall take any further actions which may be necessary or appropriate under the circumstances. The Board's determinations under this Section 11 shall be conclusive and binding on all parties.

Section 12. MERGER, LIQUIDATION, OTHER CORPORATE TRANSACTIONS

- (a) In the event of the proposed liquidation or dissolution of Intel, the Subscription Period will terminate immediately prior to the consummation of such proposed transaction, unless otherwise provided by the Board in its sole discretion, and all outstanding options shall automatically terminate and the amounts of all payroll deductions will be refunded without interest to the Participants.
- (b) In the event of a proposed sale of all or substantially all of the assets of Intel, or the merger or consolidation or similar combination of Intel with or into another entity, then in the sole discretion of the Board, (1) each option shall be assumed or an equivalent option shall be substituted by the successor corporation or parent or subsidiary of such successor entity, (2) a date established by the Board on or before the date of consummation of such merger, consolidation, combination or sale shall be treated as a Purchase Date, and all outstanding options shall be exercised on such date, (3) all outstanding options shall terminate and the accumulated payroll deductions will be refunded without interest to the Participants, or (4) outstanding options shall continue unchanged.

Section 13. TRANSFERABILITY

Neither payroll deductions credited to a Participant's bookkeeping account nor any rights to exercise an option or to receive shares of Common Stock under the Plan may be voluntarily or involuntarily assigned, transferred, pledged, or otherwise disposed of in any way, and any attempted assignment, transfer, pledge, or other disposition shall be null and void and without effect. If a Participant in any manner attempts to transfer, assign or otherwise encumber his or

her rights or interests under the Plan, other than as permitted by the Code, such act shall be treated as an election by the Participant to discontinue participation in the Plan pursuant to Section 5(c).

Section 14. AMENDMENT OR TERMINATION OF THE PLAN

- (a) The Plan shall continue from the Effective Date until August 31, 2026, unless it is terminated in accordance with Section 14(b).
- (b) The Board may, in its sole discretion, insofar as permitted by law, terminate or suspend the Plan, or revise or amend it in any respect whatsoever, and the Committee may revise or amend the Plan consistent with the exercise of its duties and responsibilities as set forth in the Plan or any delegation under the Plan, except that, without approval of the Stockholders, no such revision or amendment shall increase the number of shares subject to the Plan, other than an adjustment under Section 11 of the Plan, or make other changes for which Stockholder approval is required under Applicable Law. Upon a termination or suspension of the Plan, the Board may in its discretion (i) return without interest, the payroll deductions credited to Participants' accounts to such Participants or (ii) set an earlier Purchase Date with respect to a Subscription Period then in progress.

Section 15. ADMINISTRATION

- (a) The Board has appointed the Compensation Committee of the Board to administer the Plan (the "Committee"), who will serve for such period of time as the Board may specify and whom the Board may remove at any time. The Committee will have the authority and responsibility for the day-to-day administration of the Plan, the authority and responsibility specifically provided in this Plan and any additional duty, responsibility and authority delegated to the Committee by the Board, which may include any of the functions assigned to the Board in this Plan. The Committee may delegate to a sub-committee or to an officer or officers of Intel the day-to-day administration of the Plan. The Committee shall have full power and authority to adopt, amend and rescind any rules and regulations which it deems desirable and appropriate for the proper administration of the Plan, to construe and interpret the provisions and supervise the administration of the Plan, to make factual determinations relevant to Plan entitlements and to take all action in connection with administration of the Plan as it deems necessary or advisable, consistent with the delegation from the Board. Decisions of the Committee shall be final and binding upon all Participants. Any decision reduced to writing and signed by all of the members of the Committee shall be fully effective as if it had been made at a meeting of the Committee duly held. The Company shall pay all expenses incurred in the administration of the Plan.
 - (b) In addition to such other rights of indemnification as they may have as members of the Board or officers or employees of the Company, members of the Board and of the Committee shall be indemnified by the Company against all reasonable expenses, including attorneys' fees, actually and necessarily incurred in connection with the defense of any action, suit or proceeding, or in connection with any appeal therein, to which they or any of them may be a party by reason of any action taken or failure to act under or in connection with the Plan, or any right granted under the Plan, and against all amounts
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paid by them in settlement thereof (provided such settlement is approved by independent legal counsel selected by the Company) or paid by them in satisfaction of a judgment in any such action, suit or proceeding, except in relation to matters as to which it shall be adjudged in such action, suit or proceeding that such person is liable for gross negligence, bad faith or intentional misconduct in duties; provided, however, that within sixty (60) days after the institution of such action, suit or proceeding, such person shall offer to the Company, in writing, the opportunity at its own expense to handle and defend the same.

Section 16. COMMITTEE RULES FOR FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS

The Committee may adopt rules or procedures relating to the operation and administration of the Plan to accommodate the specific requirements of local laws and procedures. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Committee is specifically authorized to adopt rules and procedures regarding handling of payroll deductions or other contributions by Participants, payment of interest, conversion of local currency, data privacy security, payroll tax, withholding procedures and handling of stock certificates which vary with local requirements; however, if such varying provisions are not in accordance with the provisions of Section 423(b) of the Code, including but not limited to the requirement of Section 423(b)(5) of the Code that all options granted under the Plan shall have the same rights and privileges unless otherwise provided under the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder, then the individuals affected by such varying provisions shall be deemed to be participating under a sub-plan and not in the Plan. The Committee may also adopt sub-plans applicable to particular Subsidiaries or locations, which sub-plans may be designed to be outside the scope of Code section 423 and shall be deemed to be outside the scope of Code section 423 unless the terms of the sub-plan provide to the contrary. The rules of such sub-plans may take precedence over other provisions of this Plan, with the exception of Section 7, but unless otherwise superseded by the terms of such sub-plan, the provisions of this Plan shall govern the operation of such sub-plan. The Committee shall not be required to obtain the approval of the Stockholders prior to the adoption, amendment or termination of any sub-plan unless required by the laws of the foreign jurisdiction in which Employees participating in the sub-plan are located.

Section 17. SECURITIES LAWS REQUIREMENTS

- (a) No option granted under the Plan may be exercised to any extent unless the shares to be issued upon such exercise under the Plan are covered by an effective registration statement pursuant to the Securities Act and the Plan is in material compliance with all applicable provisions of law, domestic or foreign, including, without limitation, the Securities Act, the Exchange Act, the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, applicable state and foreign securities laws and the requirements of any stock exchange upon which the Shares may then be listed, subject to the approval of counsel for the Company with respect to such compliance. If on a Purchase Date in any Subscription Period hereunder, the Plan is not so registered or in such compliance, options granted under the Plan which are not in material compliance shall not be exercised on such Purchase Date, and the Purchase Date shall be delayed until the Plan is subject to such an effective registration statement and such compliance, except that the Purchase Date shall not be delayed more than twelve (12) months and the Purchase Date shall in no event be more than twenty-seven (27) months from the Commencement Date relating to such Subscription Period. If, on the Purchase Date of any offering hereunder, as delayed to the
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maximum extent permissible, the Plan is not registered and in such compliance, options granted under the Plan which are not in material compliance shall not be exercised and all payroll deductions accumulated during the Subscription Period (reduced to the extent, if any, that such deductions have been used to acquire shares of Common Stock) shall be returned to the Participants, without interest. The provisions of this Section 17 shall comply with the requirements of Section 423(b)(5) of the Code to the extent applicable.

- (b) As a condition to the exercise of an option, Intel may require the person exercising such option to represent and warrant at the time of any such exercise that the Shares are being purchased only for investment and without any present intention to sell or distribute such Shares if, in the opinion of counsel for Intel, such a representation is required by any of the aforementioned applicable provisions of law.

Section 18. GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS

This Plan and Intel's obligation to sell and deliver shares of its stock under the Plan shall be subject to the approval of any governmental authority required in connection with the Plan or the authorization, issuance, sale, or delivery of stock hereunder.

Section 19. NO ENLARGEMENT OF EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

Nothing contained in this Plan shall be deemed to give any Employee or other individual the right to be retained in the employ or service of Intel or any Participating Subsidiary or to interfere with the right of Intel or Participating Subsidiary to discharge any Employee or other individual at any time, for any reason or no reason, with or without notice.

Section 20. GOVERNING LAW

This Plan shall be governed by applicable laws of the State of Delaware and applicable federal law.

Section 21. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Plan shall be effective on the Effective Date, subject to approval of the Stockholders of Intel within twelve (12) months before or after its date of adoption by the Board.

Section 22. REPORTS

Individual accounts shall be maintained for each Participant in the Plan. Statements of account shall be made available to Participants at least annually, which statements shall set forth the amounts of payroll deductions, the Purchase Price, the number of shares of Common Stock purchased and the remaining cash balance, if any.

Section 23. DESIGNATION OF BENEFICIARY FOR OWNED SHARES

With respect to shares of Common Stock purchased by the Participant pursuant to the Plan and held in an account maintained by Intel or its assignee on the Participant's behalf, the Participant may be permitted to file a written designation of beneficiary, who is to receive any shares and

cash, if any, from the Participant's account under the Plan in the event of such Participant's death subsequent to the end of a Subscription Period but prior to delivery to him or her of such shares and cash. In addition, a Participant may file a written designation of a beneficiary who is to receive any cash from the Participant's account under the Plan in the event of such Participant's death prior to the Purchase Date of a Subscription Period. If a Participant is married and the designated beneficiary is not the spouse, spousal consent shall be required for such designation to be effective, to the extent required by local law. The Participant (and if required under the preceding sentence, his or her spouse) may change such designation of beneficiary at any time by written notice. Subject to local legal requirements, in the event of a Participant's death, Intel or its assignee shall deliver any shares of Common Stock and/or cash to the designated beneficiary. Subject to local law, in the event of the death of a Participant and in the absence of a beneficiary validly designated who is living at the time of such Participant's death, Intel shall deliver such shares of Common Stock and/or cash to the executor or administrator of the estate of the Participant, or if no such executor or administrator has been appointed (to the knowledge of Intel), Intel in its sole discretion, may deliver (or cause its assignee to deliver) such shares of Common Stock and/or cash to the spouse, or to any one or more dependents or relatives of the Participant, or if no spouse, dependent or relative is known to Intel, then to such other person as Intel may determine. The provisions of this Section 23 shall in no event require Intel to violate local law, and Intel shall be entitled to take whatever action it reasonably concludes is desirable or appropriate in order to transfer the assets allocated to a deceased Participant's account in compliance with local law.

Section 24. ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS OF RULE 16b-3.

The terms and conditions of options granted hereunder to, and the purchase of shares of Common Stock by, persons subject to Section 16 of the Exchange Act shall comply with the applicable provisions of Rule 16b-3. This Plan shall be deemed to contain, and such options shall contain, and the shares of Common Stock issued upon exercise thereof shall be subject to, such additional conditions and restrictions, if any, as may be required by Rule 16b-3 to qualify for the maximum exemption from Section 16 of the Exchange Act with respect to Plan transactions.

Section 25. NOTICES

All notices or other communications by a Participant to Intel or the Committee under or in connection with the Plan shall be deemed to have been duly given when received in the form specified by Intel or the Committee at the location, or by the person, designated by Intel for the receipt thereof.

RETIREMENT AND SEPARATION AGREEMENT

This Retirement and Separation Agreement ("Agreement") is made between Intel Corporation ("Intel" or the "Company") and Patrick Gelsinger ("you" and together with the Company, the "Parties").

RECITALS

WHEREAS, your employment with the Company will terminate effective as of December 1, 2024, pursuant to your resignation on such date; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises and undertakings contained herein and for other good and valuable consideration, including the consideration described in Section 2 of this Agreement, the sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties hereto agree as follows:

- 1. Separation Date; Payments Upon Separation.** You will separate from employment at Intel effective December 1, 2024 (the "Separation Date"). On the Separation Date, Intel will pay you all accrued salary and any accrued, but unused vacation and sabbatical earned through the Separation Date, subject to payroll deductions and required withholdings. Your group health coverage will terminate on the last day of the month in which your employment ends. At that time, you will be eligible to continue group health insurance benefits at your own expense under the terms and conditions of the applicable benefit plan and either federal COBRA law or, if applicable, state insurance laws.
- 2. Severance Benefits.** Provided that you timely sign and do not revoke this Agreement and this Agreement becomes effective within 60 days following the Separation Date, you will receive payment by the Company of severance (i) in an amount equal to the sum of (1) 18 months of your current base salary of \$1,250,000 and (2) 150% of your current target bonus of \$3,437,500, payable in equal installments over a period of 18 months in accordance with Intel's regular payroll practices, including applicable tax withholding, provided that if such 60-day period spans two calendar years, such severance payments will commence on Intel's first regularly scheduled payroll date following the effectiveness of this Agreement in the later of such calendar years, with any installments otherwise scheduled to be paid to you prior to such date instead paid in lump sum to you on such first payroll date and (ii) of a pro rata portion equal to 11/12ths of the fiscal year 2024 bonus that would otherwise have been payable to you based on actual Company performance, as determined by the Company, absent termination of your employment pursuant to this Agreement, payable at such time as such bonuses are paid by the Company to similarly situated executives of the Company and subject to applicable tax withholding.
- 3. Expense Reimbursement.** You agree that, no later than ten business days following the Separation Date, you will submit your final expense reimbursement statement and required documentation reflecting all reasonable business expenses you incurred through that date, if any, for which you seek reimbursement. Intel will reimburse you for expenses pursuant to its standard business practice.
- 4. Other Compensation or Benefits.** You acknowledge that, except as expressly provided in this Agreement, you are not entitled to receive any additional compensation, equity, severance or benefits after the Separation Date, except for any benefit that has vested under the express terms of a written Company benefit plan, policy or arrangement.
- 5. Obligation to Protect Intel's Confidential Information and Permitted Disclosures.** You acknowledge you have acquired knowledge of or had access to trade secrets and confidential or other proprietary information of Intel Corporation, its subsidiaries, its customers and/or third parties ("Intel Confidential Information") during the course of your employment at Intel. You acknowledge your ongoing obligation to protect such information, as outlined in your Intel Employment Agreement. You further agree

to participate in exit interviews with the Board as reasonably requested by the Board (provided that such interviews in total will not exceed 2.5 hours). Notwithstanding the above, under the federal Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016, you shall not be held criminally or civilly liable under federal or state trade secret law for the disclosure of a trade secret that: (a) is made in confidence to an attorney or to a federal, state, or local government official, either directly or indirectly, and is solely for the purpose of reporting or investigating a suspected violation of law; (b) is made to your attorney in relation to a lawsuit for retaliation against you for reporting a suspected violation of law; or (c) is made in a complaint or other document filed in a lawsuit or other proceeding filed by you, if such document is filed (i) under seal in any lawsuit or proceeding, and (ii) pursuant to court order in any retaliation lawsuit filed by you. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to conflict with 18 U.S.C. § 1833(b) or create liability for disclosures of trade secrets that are expressly allowed by such section. Further, nothing in this Agreement or any other agreement you have with Intel shall prohibit or restrict you from (a) voluntarily communicating with an attorney retained by you; (b) making any voluntary disclosure of information or documents to (including for purposes of filing a charge, complaint or report with), or otherwise initiating, cooperating with or participating in any investigation or proceeding conducted by, any law enforcement, governmental agency (including, without limitation, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC"), and the National Labor Relations Board) or legislative body, any state or local commission on human rights (including, without limitation, the California Civil Rights Department) or any self-regulatory organization, in each case, without advance notice to Intel; (c) disclosing any information to a court or other administrative or legislative body in response to a subpoena, court order or written request; (d) seeking and obtaining payment or an award from the SEC, pursuant to Section 21F of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or obtaining any other "whistleblower" award, to the extent such right cannot by law be waived; or (e) discussing or disclosing information about unlawful acts in the workplace, such as harassment or discrimination, or any other conduct that you have reason to believe is unlawful.

6. Return of Company Property. You agree that on or within ten business days following the Separation Date, you must return to Intel any and all Intel property (files, documents, laptops, company-issued phones, tablets, keys, credit cards, etc.) and any and all Intel Confidential Information and property in your possession (with the exception of my personnel documents). With respect to Company-issued phones, laptops and tablets, you instead may elect to retain all such devices provided that, during the above 10 day period, you provide reasonable access to Company IT employees for the purpose of removing all Company confidential information.

7. General Release of Claims. In exchange for the benefits and payments referenced in Section 2 above, you, on behalf of yourself and your heirs, executors, representatives, administrators, agents, and assigns (collectively, the "Releasors") hereby release and discharge Intel (including its subsidiaries, affiliates, predecessors, successors, assigns and all of its and their past and present directors, officers, employees, shareholders, partners, attorneys, advisors, representatives and agents) (collectively the "Releasees") from all claims, demands, actions, causes of actions, judgments, rights, fees, damages, debts, obligations, liabilities, and expenses of any kind, known or unknown, (collectively, "Claims") which arose on or before the day you sign this Agreement, except Claims that cannot lawfully be waived. For example, the Releasors waive all contract, tort, or other common law Claims the Releasors might have, including any Claims under the employment offer letter agreement between you and the Company, dated January 13, 2021, and any Claims with respect to any Intel restricted stock units, performance stock units or stock options granted to you under the Intel 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, the Intel 2021 Inducement Plan or any respective award agreement thereunder or any other cash or equity incentive compensation (subject in all cases relating to equity compensation to the last sentence of this Section 7), Claims for attorneys' fees and other litigation costs, Claims under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the Equal Pay Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act, the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act, the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, the National Labor Relations Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, the California Family Rights Act, the California Labor

Code, the Unruh Civil Rights Act, the California Equal Pay Law, the California Pregnancy Disability Leave Law, the California Military & Veterans Code, California Industrial Commission Wage Orders, the California Constitution, the California Business and Professions Code, all of their amendments, and claims under other federal, state and local laws. This Agreement includes a release of claims of discrimination or retaliation on the basis of workers' compensation status, but does not include workers' compensation claims. For the avoidance of doubt, you expressly acknowledge and agree that all awards of Intel restricted stock units, performance stock units and stock options shall be forfeited and shall terminate on the Separation Date, and you shall have no further rights to or interests in any such awards, effective as of the Separation Date. To the extent permitted by applicable law, the Releasors also give up all rights to participate in a class or collective action under any federal, state, or local law. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of this Section 9 or any other provision of the Agreement, you are not waiving or releasing any rights or claims (i) to accrued or vested benefits you may have, if any, as of the date hereof under any applicable plan, policy, practice, program, contract or agreement with the Company, (ii) to any Claims, including claims for indemnification and/or advancement of expenses arising under any indemnification agreement between you and the Company or under the bylaws, certificate of incorporation or other similar governing document of the Company, (iii) to any Claims which cannot be waived by an employee under applicable law (iv) with respect to your right to communicate directly with, cooperate with, or provide information to, any federal, state or local government regulator, or (vii) as a shareholder (or similar ownership status) of the Company or any affiliate.

8. Release of Unknown Claims. You are intentionally releasing claims against Releasees of which you may be unaware. You acknowledge that you have read and understand Section 1542 of the California Civil Code, which states: **"A general release does not extend to claims that the creditor or releasing party does not know or suspect to exist in his or her favor at the time of executing the release and that, if known by him or her, would have materially affected his or her settlement with the debtor or released party."** You give up all rights and benefits under that section, and agree that this Release of Unknown Claims is fairly and knowingly made. You acknowledge that you may later discover claims or facts in addition to or different from those which you now know or believe to exist with regards to the subject matter of this Agreement, and which, if known or suspected at the time of executing this Agreement, may have materially affected its terms. Nevertheless, you waive any and all Claims that might arise as a result of such different or additional claims or facts.

9. Specific Release of ADEA Claims. In further consideration of the payments and benefits provided to you in this Agreement, the Releasors irrevocably and unconditionally fully and forever waive, release, and discharge the Releasees from any and all Claims, whether known or unknown, from the beginning of time through the date of your execution of this Agreement arising under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act ("ADEA"), as amended, and its implementing regulations. By signing this Agreement, you acknowledge and confirm that:

- a. You have read this Agreement in its entirety and understand all of its terms;
- b. By this Agreement, you have been advised in writing to consult with an attorney of your choosing before signing this Agreement;
- c. You knowingly, freely, and voluntarily agree to all of the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement including, without limitation, the waiver, release, and covenants contained in it;
- d. You are signing this Agreement, including the waiver and release, in exchange for good and valuable consideration in addition to anything of value to which you are otherwise entitled;
- e. You were given at least twenty-one (21) days to consider the terms of this Agreement and consult with an attorney of your choice, although you may sign it sooner if desired and

any changes to this Agreement, whether material or immaterial, do not restart the running of the twenty-one (21) day period;

- f. You understand that you have seven (7) days after signing this Agreement to revoke the release in this Section 9 by delivering a signed notice of revocation to [Name] in Intel's Legal Department via email ((email address)) before the end of this seven (7)-day period;
- g. nothing in this Agreement prevents or precludes you from challenging or seeking a determination in good faith of the validity of this waiver under the ADEA, nor does it impose any condition precedent, penalties, or costs for doing so; and
- h. You understand that the release in this Section 9 does not apply to rights and Claims that may arise after you sign this Agreement.

10. Additional Release Exclusions/Employee Protections. Neither the Release provisions above nor anything else in this Agreement affects: (a) your right to receive vested retirement and pension plan benefits, medical plan benefits, or unemployment, state disability or workers' compensation benefits; (b) Claims that arise after the date on which you sign this Agreement, such as Claims for breach of this Agreement; (c) Claims or rights which as a matter of law cannot be released by private agreement, including, without limitation, your right to file a charge or complaint with any federal, state or local government agency, such as the SEC or EEOC, or to communicate with, provide information to, or participate in an investigation or proceeding conducted by such an agency, legislative body or a self-regulatory organization; provided, however, you are hereby waiving all rights to recover money or other individual relief from any Releasee should any agency other than the SEC or individual pursue a claim on your behalf; provided further that nothing herein shall prevent you from recovering a SEC whistleblower award as provided under Section 21F of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; or (d) your right to testify truthfully in a California legislative, judicial or administrative proceeding concerning alleged criminal conduct or sexual harassment by Intel or its agents or employees provided that such testimony is required by court order, subpoena, or a written request from the California legislature. Additionally, neither the Release provisions above nor anything else in this Agreement affects any rights you may have to indemnification under the Company's bylaws or otherwise.

11. Employee Acknowledgements. You agree that:

- a. Intel is not obligated to provide you with the Severance Benefits described above apart from this Agreement.
- b. You have carefully read and fully understand this Agreement. You are entering into this Agreement knowingly and voluntarily, and intending to be bound by all of your promises herein.
- c. The Severance Benefits described above are conditioned in your Intel Employment Agreement.

12. Additional Employee Acknowledgements. You further acknowledge that: (a) you have received all wages owed to you up through the last regular payroll cycle before you signed this Agreement, (b) you have no known workplace injury or occupational illness that arose out of your employment with Intel that you failed to report, (c) you received during your employment with Intel all leave that you requested and for which you were eligible, (d) it is Intel policy to encourage reporting within Intel possible violations of any law by or on behalf of Intel, and (e) no one interfered with your reporting of any such violations.

13. Cooperation Regarding Other Claims. If any claim is asserted by or against Intel as to which you have relevant knowledge, you agree to reasonably cooperate with Intel in pursuing or defending that

claim, including by providing truthful information and testimony as reasonably requested by Intel. You further agree to reasonably cooperate and provide information to Intel in connection with any internal investigation as to which you have relevant knowledge. For clarity, nothing in this Section 15 is intended to restrict or limit you from exercising protected rights under Sections 5 or 10 of this Agreement or applicable law.

14. Right to Consult Legal Counsel. You have been advised in writing by this Agreement to consult with an attorney before signing it, and have had an adequate opportunity to do so.

15. Time To Consider and Revoke/Effective Date. You have at least twenty-one (21) days from the date you received this Agreement to consider it before signing. Although you need not take all twenty-one (21) days before signing, you must not sign the Agreement before the Separation Date. You then have seven (7) days after signing this Agreement to revoke it ("Revocation Period"). This Agreement will not be effective until you have signed it and returned it to Intel as set forth in Section 9(f) and the Revocation Period has expired without you having revoked this Agreement during the Revocation Period (the "Effective Date").

16. Deadline to Accept. You understand that the offer reflected in this Agreement shall be withdrawn if the Agreement is not signed by you and returned to [Name] at Intel via email ([email address]) by the 21st day following the date you receive this Agreement or if you timely revoke this Agreement after signing it, as set forth in Section 17 above. If Intel does not receive your signed Agreement by that time or if you timely revoke the Agreement during the Revocation Period, you will not be eligible for the benefits described in this Agreement. You further understand that your employment with Intel will terminate regardless of whether you sign this Agreement.

17. Governing Law. This Agreement is entered into under California law, and shall be governed by California law, except to the extent federal law governs.

18. Miscellaneous. This Agreement, along with any other agreements, plans and documents referenced above constitutes the complete, final and exclusive agreement between the Parties regarding all subjects referenced herein. For the avoidance of doubt, the paragraph titled "Section 409A" under the employment offer letter agreement between you and the Company, dated January 13, 2021, shall apply equally to the terms of this Agreement, including the severance payments set forth in Section 2 hereof. It is entered into without reliance on any promise or representation, written or oral, other than those expressly contained herein, and it supersedes any other promises or representations. This Agreement may only be changed in a writing signed by both you and an authorized Intel representative. This Agreement will bind both parties' heirs, personal representatives, successors and assigns, and will inure to the benefit of both parties plus their heirs, successors and assigns. If any provision of this Agreement is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable, that determination will not affect any other provision and the provision in question will be modified by the court so as to be made enforceable. You agree that an electronically signed Agreement will have the same validity and enforceability as if you signed the Agreement in handwriting. This Agreement is not an admission of fault or liability by either you or Intel. Neither this Agreement nor any of its terms may be used as an admission or introduced as evidence as to any issue of law or fact in any proceeding, suit or action, other than an action to enforce this Agreement.

IF THIS AGREEMENT IS ACCEPTABLE TO YOU, PLEASE SIGN BELOW NO EARLIER THAN DECEMBER 1, 2024 AND RETURN THE ENTIRE, SIGNED AGREEMENT TO [NAME] IN INTEL'S LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

[SIGNATURE PAGES FOLLOW]

Patrick Gelsinger

Date

Intel Corporation

By: _____
Name:
Title:

Intel's Insider Trading Policy

Intel's Insider Trading Policy provides guidelines for transactions in Intel and other companies' securities and the handling of confidential information about Intel and other companies. Intel has adopted this Policy to promote compliance with securities laws that prohibit persons who are aware of material non-public information about a company from (i) trading in securities of that company or (ii) providing that information to other persons who may trade on it.

I. Persons Subject to the Policy

This Policy applies to **all Intel employees and the Board of Directors**. This Policy also applies to others who are working for Intel, such as contingent workers or consultants, unless they are specifically informed otherwise in writing. In addition, this Policy also applies to the following individuals (collectively referred to as "**Related Persons**"):

- Your spouse and dependents, and anyone who lives in your home ("**Family Members**")
- Anyone whose transactions in Intel Securities (defined in *IV. Statement of Policy*, below) are directed or influenced by you, such as any other family members who consult with you before trading Intel common stock
- An investment manager or other third party trading on your behalf, unless you have formally given them exclusive trading discretion in an arrangement that meets certain requirements (see [Appendix III](#))
- A trust or estate for which you or a Family Member serve as trustee or executor, or for which you have influence over investment decisions
- Corporations, partnerships, and other business entities over which you or a Family Member have or share control (as an officer, director, significant stockholder or otherwise)

II. Individual Responsibility

You have ethical and legal obligations to maintain the confidentiality of information about Intel and to not engage in transactions in Intel Securities while aware of material non-public information.

You are responsible for making sure that you comply with both the letter and the spirit of this Policy. In addition, you are responsible for ensuring that your Related Persons also comply with this Policy. These persons take on your trading restrictions and requirements. For example, if you are required to seek prior approval to trade from Corporate Legal (see [Appendix II](#)), your Related Persons must as well.

The responsibility for determining whether you or your Related Persons are aware of material non-public information rests with you, and any action on the part of Intel, the Compliance Officer (defined in *III. Administration*, below) or any other employee or director does not constitute legal advice or insulate you from liability under securities laws.

You could be subject to severe legal penalties and disciplinary action by Intel for any conduct prohibited by this Policy or applicable securities laws, as described in more detail under *XI. Consequences*, below.

III. Administration

The Chief Legal Officer is the “**Compliance Officer**” for this Policy. All determinations and interpretations by the Compliance Officer are final and are not subject to further review.

IV. Statement of Policy

If you are aware of material non-public information relating to Intel or another company, you may **not**:

1. Engage in transactions in Intel (or that company's) Securities. There is a very limited set of exceptions listed in *VI. Transactions Subject to and Exempt from Policy*, below.
2. Recommend the purchase or sale of any Intel (or that company's) Securities.
3. Disclose material non-public information to people within Intel whose jobs do not require them to have that information, or to persons outside Intel, such as family, friends, business associates, investors, and expert consulting firms, unless disclosure is made in accordance with Intel's policies regarding the protection or authorized external disclosure of Intel information. Disclosing material non-public information to others who may trade on it is often referred to as “**tipping**,” and it is prohibited by the Policy.
4. Assist anyone engaged in the above activities.

A company's “**Securities**” include common stock, company-issued stock options, notes and other debt securities, preferred stock and convertible securities, as well as exchange-traded put or call options and other “derivative securities” not issued by the company but which represent a right to acquire or dispose of, or have a value based on, the company's common stock.

V. Material Non-Public Information

Material Information. Information is considered “**material**” if a reasonable investor would consider such information important in making a decision to buy, hold, or sell securities. Any information that could be expected to affect a company's stock price, *whether positive or negative*, should be considered material, even if the information does not specifically relate to that company. There is no bright-line standard for assessing materiality; it is based on an assessment of all the facts and circumstances and often evaluated by enforcement authorities with the benefit of hindsight.

Examples of information about Intel that may be regarded as material include:

- Actual or forecasted financial results before earnings release
- Bookings, billings, and other significant financial data
- Changes in earnings guidance
- Significant changes in expected demand levels or inventory levels (Intel or customer)
- Major pending transactions with another company, *e.g.*, a large contract, investment, joint venture, acquisition, or divestiture
- Significant unanticipated costs, *e.g.*, problem in fab
- Orders that are significantly off track from projections
- Announcement of a major new product
- Major product problems, *e.g.*, product bug, roadmap off track
- Significant changes affecting key customers or vendors
- Dividend changes, share buyback changes, or a stock split
- Significant changes in senior management
- Significant litigation, government investigation, or regulatory developments
- Fab warmdowns, shutdowns, or significant headcount reductions

When Information Is Considered Public. Information generally will not be considered public under this Policy until **one full business day** has passed after it has been widely disseminated, such as through a press release on a newswire service; publication in a widely available newspaper, news website,

television broadcast, or certain public Intel company websites; or through a filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("**SEC**").

VI. Transactions Subject to and Exempt from Policy

The table below generally describes the Securities transactions that are subject to this Policy, as well as a very limited set of exempt transactions that are not subject to this Policy. If a transaction is exempt, you may engage in it while aware of material non-public information.

If a transaction is not listed in the table below, it should be presumed to be subject to this Policy, and you may not engage in it while aware of material non-public information.

Category	Subject to Policy	Exempt from Policy (permissible while aware of material non-public information)
Securities in general	Purchases, sales, and gifts of Securities	
Mutual funds and ETFs	Purchases and sales of a mutual fund or exchange-traded fund (ETF) if the company's Securities represent more than 10% of the fund's holdings	Purchases and sales of a mutual fund or ETF where the company's Securities are 10% or less of fund holdings
Intel RSU vesting and tax withholding	Any market sale by you of vested Intel restricted stock unit (RSU) shares	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vesting of RSUs under Intel's equity plans Withholding of shares by Intel to satisfy tax withholding requirements upon RSU vesting Forced sale of shares by Intel to satisfy tax withholding, foreign exchange controls, or other legal requirements that may be applied in certain non-U.S. countries upon vesting, termination of employment, or other events
Intel ESPP transactions	Sales of shares purchased through Intel's Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchases of shares through ESPP Your election to participate in ESPP Cancelling ESPP participation
Intel ESPP QuickSale	Your election to participate in ESPP QuickSale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carrying forward your initial QuickSale election (assuming you did not have material non-public information when you made the initial election) Cancelling a QuickSale election
Intel stock options	Cashless exercises of Intel stock options and any other sales of shares acquired upon exercising a stock option.	Cash exercises of a stock option under Intel's equity plans (<i>i.e.</i> , you pay the exercise price in cash, and no shares are sold to the market to pay the exercise price or otherwise). Sales of the acquired shares are subject to this Policy.

Intel 401(k) transactions	Certain elections under the Intel 401(k) Savings Plan if they involve Intel stock, including: (i) a change in the percentage of your payroll contributions allocated to the Intel stock fund; (ii) a transfer of an account balance into or out of the Intel stock fund within your 401(k) account; and (iii) borrowing money against your 401(k) account if the loan results in the sale of some of your Intel stock fund balance.	Purchases of Intel stock in the 401(k) Plan with your periodic payroll deductions.
Intel dividend reinvestment	Election to participate in Intel's dividend reinvestment plan, changes in your level of participation in the plan, or your sale of any Intel stock purchased under the plan	Purchases of Intel stock resulting from your election to reinvest dividends under the dividend reinvestment plan, and your election to stop participating in the dividend reinvestment plan
Intel SERPLUS transactions	N/A	Contributions and other transactions occurring under SERPLUS
Other transactions with Intel	N/A	Any other purchases of Intel Securities from Intel, or sales of Intel Securities to Intel
10b5-1 Plans and Limit Orders	For purchases and sales of Intel Securities under a 10b5-1 trading plan or limit order, please see Appendix III .	

VII. Derivatives and Other Special Transactions

Certain transactions relating to Intel Securities, including derivatives transactions, hedging, pledging, and margining, can present heightened legal risk and/or the appearance of inappropriate conduct. As a result, this Policy prohibits or places restrictions on these transactions as described in [Appendix I](#).

VIII. Special Trading Restrictions Applicable to Certain Intel Personnel

Intel has established additional procedures to help administer this Policy, promote compliance with insider trading laws, and avoid the appearance of any impropriety. These additional procedures are applicable only to certain Intel personnel.

A. Pre-Clearance for Trades

Directors, certain senior executives, and their Technical Assistants or Chiefs of Staff may not engage in most transactions in Intel Securities without first obtaining pre-clearance from Corporate Legal.

See [Appendix II](#) for further details on the pre-clearance requirement.

B. Trading Window Guideline

Intel has adopted a Trading Window Guideline for Intel personnel who have regular access to significant financial data or are presumed to have such access due to their role. The Trading Window Guideline

establishes open and closed window periods each quarter, which affect whether or not these personnel may engage in any transaction in Intel Securities at any particular point in time. Please visit <http://goto.intel.com/Trading> and click on the Trading Window Guideline for more details. If you are uncertain whether you are subject to the Trading Window Guideline, you can visit insiderportal.intel.com to see if you are currently on the Trading Window Guideline compliance list.

The Trading Window Guideline is a part of this Policy, and if you are subject to the Guideline, any violation of the Guideline will be treated as a violation of this Policy.

C. Event-Specific Trading Restrictions for “Knowers”

From time to time, a potentially material event may occur that is known by only certain directors, officers, employees, or other personnel, sometimes referred to as “knowers.” Examples of this kind of event can include a major pending M&A transaction or product recall. At any time, the Compliance Officer may impose trading restrictions on Intel Securities that apply to all knowers until the Compliance Officer indicates that the restrictions are lifted.

Knowers will be notified when trading restrictions are imposed and lifted. The existence of event-specific trading restrictions will not be announced to the company as a whole. Each of the four restrictions under *IV. Statement of Policy*, above, apply during any period when trading restrictions are in place, including the restrictions on recommending the purchase or sale of Intel Securities and on disclosing material non-public information to others. In addition, you should not tell others that you are subject to trading restrictions.

Even if event-specific trading restrictions have been lifted, you may not trade if you are aware of any other material non-public information.

IX. 10b5-1 Plans

It is permissible for a trade of Intel Securities to occur at a time when you are aware of material non-public information if the trade was planned out in advance in a written trading plan, you adopted this plan at a time when you did not have material non-public information, and the planned trade executed without any further influence or control by you. This written trading plan is referred to as a 10b5-1 plan, and it can be used, if necessary, as a defense to insider trading allegations under SEC rules.

Intel personnel are permitted to adopt 10b5-1 plans, subject to compliance with SEC Rule 10b5-1 and Intel requirements. See [Appendix III](#) for more details on 10b5-1 plans.

X. Trading after Leaving Intel

This Policy continues to apply to Securities transactions after you terminate your service with Intel. If you are aware of material non-public information relating to Intel or another company when your service terminates, you may not trade Intel (or that company's) Securities until that information has become public or is no longer material.

XI. Consequences

In addition to criminal and civil penalties that may be imposed by government authorities for violations of insider trading laws, you may be subject to Intel-imposed sanctions for any failure to comply with this Policy. These may include, among others, one or more of the following:

- Requiring you to cancel or “bust” a trade that has not yet settled, with you bearing responsibility for any associated costs
- Reporting of the incident to your manager
- Referral of the incident to Ethics and Compliance for additional review or investigation
- Disciplinary action up to and including **dismissal for cause, whether or not your failure to comply results in a violation of law.**

Needless to say, a violation of law, or even an SEC investigation that does not result in prosecution, can tarnish a person's reputation and irreparably damage a career.

XII. Questions

Please contact Corporate Legal at [internal company email] if you have any questions about this Insider Trading Policy or related issues.

Appendix I

Restrictions on Derivatives and Other Special Transactions Involving Intel Securities

The following restrictions are a part of this Policy, and any violation will be treated as a violation of this Policy. “**Section 16 Officers**” refers to those individuals serving as Intel’s “officers” as defined by Rule 16a-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Category	Restrictions for Vice Presidents and Below Employees	Restrictions for Intel’s Board of Directors, Section 16 Officers, and Corporate Vice Presidents and Above
Short Sales of Intel Securities. Short sales are sales of a security that you do not own.	Prohibited	Prohibited
Transactions in Publicly-Traded Options and Other Derivatives. These transactions include buying and selling “put” options, “call” options, and other derivative securities that represent a right to acquire or dispose of, or have a value based on the value of, Intel Securities, <u>unless</u> the option or derivative is issued directly by Intel.	Prohibited	Prohibited

<p>Hedging and Monetization Transactions. These transactions serve to insulate or mitigate against a potential change in Intel's stock price or to realize the value of Intel Securities, and can be accomplished through a number of possible mechanisms, including through the use of financial instruments such as prepaid variable forwards, equity swaps, collars and exchange funds.</p>	<p>Prohibited</p>	<p>Prohibited</p>
<p>Margin Accounts and Pledged Securities. These transactions include holding Intel Securities in a margin account as collateral for a margin loan or pledging (or hypothecating) Intel Securities as collateral for a loan.</p>	<p>Permitted, though you are strongly cautioned to consider the insider trading risks of these transactions. If a foreclosure sale occurs at a time when you are aware of material non-public information, you may violate this Policy and/or insider trading laws.</p> <p>If you hold Intel Securities in a margin account, you may not use them to meet a broker's margin call if you are aware of material non-public information at the time.</p>	<p>Prohibited. The only exception to this restriction is for your Intel equity plan account, but only for purposes of effecting sell-to-cover and sell-to-exercise transactions in any RSUs, PSUs, and stock options granted by Intel.</p>

Appendix II

Pre-Clearance for Trades by Certain Personnel

The following individuals generally may not engage in a transaction in Intel Securities without first obtaining pre-clearance from Corporate Legal.

- Directors
- Section 16 Officers
- Executive Leadership Team ("**ELT**")
- Technical Assistants and Chiefs of Staff of Section 16 Officers and ELT
- Other employees designated by the Compliance Officer

If you are subject to the pre-clearance requirement, you must also request pre-clearance for trades in Intel Securities by your Related Persons (defined in *I. Persons Subject to the Policy*, above). The pre-clearance requirement is a part of this Policy. If you are required to pre-clear trades, any failure to do so or other violation will be treated as a violation of this Policy.

Directors, Section 16 Officers, and ELT

Any trades in Intel Securities by Directors, Section 16 Officers, and ELT (including the adoption of a 10b5-1 plan) must be pre-cleared by the Chief Legal Officer and Chief Financial Officer. If the Chief Legal Officer is a Section 16 Officer, then his or her proposed trade must be pre-cleared by the Chief Financial Officer. The Chief Financial Officer's proposed trade must be pre-cleared by the Chief Legal Officer.

Transactions Exempt from the Pre-Clearance Requirement

There is a very limited set of transactions that are exempt from the pre-clearance requirement:

- Transactions that are exempt from the Policy (see *VI. Transactions Subject to and Exempt from Policy*, above) do not require pre-clearance.
- Transactions occurring under a 10b5-1 plan (see Appendix III) do not require pre-clearance. Your adoption of a 10b5-1 plan must be pre-cleared, however.

Pre-Clearance Process

You may request pre-clearance from Corporate Legal at [internal company email].

Pre-clearance from Corporate Legal will specify the period in which your trade must be completed. If your trade is not completed during this time, you must submit a new pre-clearance request if you still wish to trade.

Corporate Legal is not obligated to approve a transaction submitted for pre-clearance. If your pre-clearance request is denied, you must refrain from the transaction and should not inform any other person of the restriction.

Appendix III

10b5-1 Plans and Limit Orders

Intel personnel are permitted to use 10b5-1 trading plans. The legal requirements for a plan include, among other things, all of the following:

- *Timing of Adoption.* You may only adopt a plan at a time when you are not aware of material non-public information, and you must adopt it in good faith and not as part of a scheme to evade insider trading laws.
- *Trade Details.* The plan must specify the amount of shares to be traded, the price, and the date of the transaction, or provide a written formula for determining these details (such as a limit order).
- *No Subsequent Influence.* Once adopted, you may not interfere with or influence trades under the plan. The plan should execute according to its terms, without any exercise of discretion by you.

Intel also imposes its own additional requirements for 10b5-1 plans; please contact Corporate Legal at [internal company email] for details.

10b5-1 plans are made between you and your broker (e.g., E*TRADE), though they must be provided to Corporate Legal for review prior to adoption. Corporate Legal will review draft plans for compliance with Intel requirements, but will not review any other plan terms or provide you with legal advice regarding your plan or its terms. Corporate Legal reserves the right to bar adoption of a 10b5-1 plan by any Intel personnel.

If you are interested in adopting a plan, please contact your relationship manager at E*TRADE, or Corporate Legal at [internal company email].

Providing Trading Discretion to Investment Managers and Others

Rule 10b5-1 also provides a potential defense to insider trading where an individual has granted exclusive trading discretion to a third party (e.g., an investment manager) to trade on their behalf and has satisfied other requirements of the rule. You should consult with Corporate Legal in advance to determine whether any such arrangement satisfies Rule 10b5-1 and Intel's policies. In particular, brokerage firm "managed account" arrangements typically will not be viewed as satisfying Rule 10b5-1 or Intel's policies.

If an exclusive trading arrangement with a third party does not satisfy Rule 10b5-1 and Intel's policies, the third party should be considered a person whose transactions in Intel Securities are directed or influenced by you and should comply with this Policy.

Limit Orders

A limit order is an agreement to trade a security if the market price reaches a certain amount. Limit orders may last for one trading day or may be held "open" for a longer period (e.g., 30 days), executing if the designated price is reached during that period.

You are permitted to use limit orders, but they involve risk because they may execute at a time when you have material non-public information. For individuals subject to the Trading Window Guideline, any limit orders must be cancelled at the start of a closed trading window (and are automatically cancelled if placed through our dedicated equity plan broker). This Policy recommends, however, that you instead use a formal written 10b5-1 plan if you are considering trade orders that may execute in the future.

Intel's Trading Window Guideline

Trading Intel securities while in possession of material non-public information about Intel is a violation of company policy as well as a crime. **The consequences of insider trading can include sanctions from Intel, including dismissal with cause, and criminal penalties such as fines and even jail time.**

While it is not possible to define all categories of material information, significant financial data is particularly likely to be considered material. The Trading Window Guideline is designed to help Intel personnel who have regular access to significant financial information avoid trading Intel securities during the times they are most likely to have material non-public information. Under the Trading Window Guideline, the fiscal quarter is divided into open and closed window periods, which affect whether or not these personnel may engage in any transaction in Intel securities at any particular point in time, as described below.

Visit [internal company website], then click on Insider Portal to see if you are currently on the Trading Window Guideline compliance list and the applicable criteria (e.g., role or data access).

If you have regular access to important financial information, the Trading Window Guideline is intended to help you avoid insider trading violations, protecting both you and Intel.

I. Who the Trading Window Guideline Applies To

In general, the Trading Window Guideline applies to the following categories of Intel personnel, who either have regular access to significant financial data or are presumed to have such access due to their role:

- Members of the Board of Directors
- Vice Presidents and above, excluding Fellows
- Technical Assistants/Chiefs of Staff to those Vice Presidents and above
- Administrative Assistants to certain officers
- Personnel with regular access to significant financial data, which is currently defined to mean actual or forecasted quarterly or annual financial results, and data that strongly correlates to those actual or forecasted results, for:
 - (i) Intel as a whole,
 - (ii) the Client Computing Group (CCG),
 - (iii) the Data Center and AI Group (DCAI),
 - (iv) Intel Foundry, or
 - (v) one or more geographies, or other categories, that represent, in the aggregate, 40% or more of total Intel revenue

The Chief Legal Officer may also designate additional personnel who are required to follow the Trading Window Guideline.

You may be identified as having regular access to significant financial data based on your role, your systems access (e.g., an entitlement in AGS), your attendance at certain regular meetings, or being a recipient of certain reports, among other reasons. You are required to follow the Trading Window Guideline even if you do not use the financial data in your role; even if, for example, you have access to the data solely in an IT support role.

You will be notified by email when you are added to the Trading Window Guideline compliance list, and will receive regular email notices about upcoming trading window periods. You will also be required to complete a training course on insider trading at least once every two years (see *VII. Mandatory Training* below).

If you are not currently on the Trading Window Guideline compliance list but believe you do have regular access to significant financial data, you should immediately begin following the Trading Window Guideline and notify [internal company email].

Even if you are not required to follow the Trading Window Guideline, you are encouraged to voluntarily comply as a prudent “best practice.” In particular, personnel who have access to financial information but not data that meets the criteria above – for example, actual or forecasted results for a business group that is not CCG, DCAI, TMGF, or for a single geographic region other than APAC – are recommended to voluntarily follow the Trading Window Guideline.

Family Members and Others Also Subject to the Trading Window Guideline

If the Trading Window Guideline applies to you, it also applies to trading in Intel securities by the following:

- Your spouse and dependents, and anyone who lives in your home
- Anyone whose transactions in Intel securities are directed or influenced by you, such as family members who consult with you before trading Intel common stock
- An investment manager or other third party trading on your behalf, unless you have formally given them exclusive trading discretion in an arrangement that meets the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 (see *V. 10b5-1 Plans and Limit Orders*, below)
- A trust or estate for which you or any of the foregoing family members serve as trustee or executor, or for which you have influence over investment decisions
- Corporations, partnerships, and other business entities over which you or any of the foregoing family members have or share control (as an officer, director, significant stockholder or otherwise)

In each of these cases, your close personal relationship or potential financial interest raises the risk that trades by these people or entities will be seen as being based on material non-public information you know. To reduce insider trading risk and the appearance of impropriety, their trades should also comply with the same Trading Window Guideline requirements applicable to you. **It is your responsibility to ensure that these people and entities are aware of and follow the Trading Window Guideline.**

II. How the Trading Window Guideline Works in General

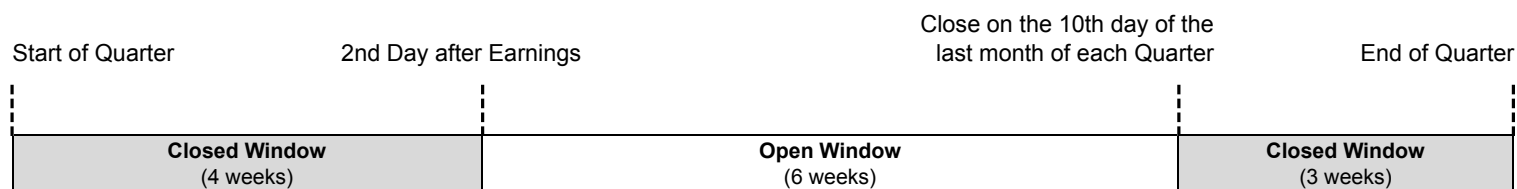
The Trading Window Guideline divides the quarter into open and closed window periods.

Closed Windows. During a closed window, **all Intel securities transactions subject to the Trading Window Guideline are prohibited** (There is a very limited set of transactions that are exempt from the Trading Window Guideline, described in *Section IV* below). During this period, you are more likely to have potentially material financial information that has not yet been disclosed to the public, such as Intel's results for the quarter or a pending change in guidance, and trading is therefore prohibited.

E*TRADE Account Blocking. If you are subject to the Trading Window Guideline, your Intel E*TRADE account may be blocked from transactions during closed windows, to help you avoid inadvertent violations.

Open Windows. During an open window, Intel securities transactions are permitted, **as long as you are not aware of any material non-public information**. Open windows generally commence on the second day after Intel's earnings release, when Intel's material financial results for the prior quarter and, if applicable, updated guidance have typically been disclosed to the public. Even during an open window, however, you should carefully assess whether you are aware of any material non-public information before making a trading decision. It is possible you may still be aware of material non-public information, and if that is the case, you may not trade.

Trading Windows for All Personnel Subject to Trading Window Guideline



Pre-Clearance Requirement for Trades by Certain Personnel

The following personnel (the “**Pre-Clearance Group**”) have additional requirements for engaging in transactions in Intel Securities:

- Directors
- Section 16 Officers (as defined in Intel's Insider Trading Policy)
- Executive Leadership Team (ELT)
- Technical Assistants or Chiefs of Staff to Section 16 Officers and ELT
- Other employees designated by the Compliance Officer (as defined in Intel's Insider Trading Policy)

These personnel are required to obtain pre-clearance from Corporate Legal prior to any trade as described in Intel's Insider Trading Policy. Directors, Section 16 Officers, and ELT also must obtain pre-clearance from the Chief Legal Officer and Chief Financial Officer. The pre-clearance requirement also applies to these individuals' family members, entities they control, and others, as described in the Insider Trading Policy. Pre-clearance must be requested, and may only be given, during an open window.

III. Window Period Dates

You can find the schedule for the upcoming trading window periods by visiting [internal company website].

Please note that these dates are subject to change if our scheduled earnings dates change. The **open window periods** will never start earlier than the second day after our earnings release.

Window Periods Subject to Adjustment

Intel's Chief Legal Officer may adjust the timing of the trading window periods, or provide for a special open trading window that departs from the typical trading window schedule described above, in his or her sole discretion. The Chief Legal Officer may make these changes without any advance notice to individuals subject to the Trading Window Guideline.

IV. Transactions Subject to and Exempt from the Trading Window Guideline

The table below generally describes the transactions that are subject to the Trading Window Guideline, as well as a limited set of exempt transactions. If a transaction is exempt, you may engage in it in any trading window period, including a **closed window**.

Category	Subject to Trading Window Guideline	Exempt from Trading Window Guideline (permissible during any trading window period)
Intel securities in general	Purchases, sales, and gifts of Intel securities. (<i>Securities include common stock, stock options, and other securities as defined in the Insider Trading Policy.</i>)	
Mutual funds and ETFs	Purchases and sales of a mutual fund or exchange-traded fund (ETF) if Intel securities represent more than 10% of the fund's holdings.	Purchases and sales of a mutual fund or ETF where Intel securities are 10% or less of fund holdings.
RSU vesting and tax withholding	Any market sale by you of vested RSU shares	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vesting of RSUs• Withholding of shares by Intel to satisfy tax withholding requirements upon RSU vesting• Forced sale of shares by Intel to satisfy tax withholding and other legal obligations upon vesting, termination of employment or other events
ESPP transactions	Sales of shares purchased through Intel's Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Purchases of shares through ESPP• Your election to participate in ESPP• Cancelling ESPP participation
ESPP QuickSale	Election to participate in ESPP QuickSale	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carrying forward your initial QuickSale election (assuming you did not have material non-public information when you made the initial election)• Cancelling a QuickSale election
Stock options	Cashless exercises of stock options and any other sales of shares acquired upon exercising a stock option	Cash exercises of a stock option (<i>i.e., you pay the exercise price in cash, and no shares are sold to the market to pay the exercise price or otherwise</i>). Sales of the acquired shares are subject to the Trading Window Guideline, however.

401(k) transactions	Certain elections under the Intel 401(k) Savings Plan if they involve Intel stock, including: (i) a change in the percentage of your payroll contributions allocated to the Intel stock fund; (ii) a transfer of an account balance into or out of the Intel stock fund within your 401(k) account; and (iii) borrowing money against your 401(k) account if the loan results in the sale of some of your Intel stock fund balance.	Purchases of Intel stock in the 401(k) Plan with your periodic payroll deductions
Dividend reinvestment	Election to participate in Intel's dividend reinvestment plan, changes in your level of participation in the plan, or your sale of any Intel stock purchased under the plan	Purchases of Intel stock resulting from your election to reinvest dividends under the dividend reinvestment plan, and your election to stop participating in the dividend reinvestment plan
SERPLUS transactions	N/A	Contributions and other transactions occurring under SERPLUS
10b5-1 Plans and Limit Orders	For purchases and sales of Intel securities under a 10b5-1 trading plan or limit order, please see <i>V. 10b5-1 Plans and Limit Orders</i> below	

If you have any question about whether a transaction is subject to the Trading Window Guideline, contact Corporate Legal and continue to follow the Guideline in the meantime.

V. 10b5-1 Plans and Limit Orders

A. 10b5-1 Plans

Trades under a 10b5-1 plan may occur during any trading window period, including during a **closed window**. You may only adopt a 10b5-1 plan during an **open window** (assuming you have no material non-public information). You may not adopt a plan during a **closed window**.

If you have granted exclusive trading discretion to a third party (e.g., an investment manager), the third party will need to comply with the Trading Window Guideline when trading Intel securities on your behalf, unless your arrangement satisfies Rule 10b5-1 and Intel's policies. Please consult with Corporate Legal in advance to determine whether your arrangement will need to comply with the Trading Window Guideline.

Please visit [internal company website] and click on the Insider Trading Policy for more information on 10b5-1 plans, including additional requirements.

B. Limit Orders

You are permitted to use limit orders, but they are only permitted to execute during an **open window**. All limit orders must be cancelled prior to the start of a **closed window** (and will be automatically cancelled if placed through our dedicated equity plan broker). You may not place a new limit order during a **closed window**.

If you wish to plan a trade that may execute outside of an **open window**, you may only do so under a 10b5-1 plan.

Please visit [internal company website] and click on the Insider Trading Policy for more background on limit orders.

C. Requirements for the Pre-Clearance Group

If you are required to pre-clear your trades, you must cancel all your limit orders at the end of the period for which you have been cleared (typically an increment of one week). Trades under a 10b5-1 plan, however, may occur during any window period. You may only adopt a 10b5-1 plan during an **open window** and with pre-clearance.

VI. Trading after You Leave Intel

If you terminate your service with Intel during a **closed window**, it is recommended that you do not trade until the next **open window**. If you are aware of material non-public information when your service terminates, you should not trade Intel securities until that information has become public or is no longer material.

VII. Mandatory Training

If you are required to follow the Trading Window Guideline, you will also be required to take an online training course about insider trading at least once every two years. The course will automatically be added to your MyLearning learning plan. If you fail to take the mandatory training, your manager may be notified, and you may lose access to certain applications through AGS until you have completed the training.

VIII. Questions

Please contact Corporate Legal at [internal company email] if you have any questions about this Trading Window Guideline, Intel's Insider Trading Policy, or similar issues.

Company Procedures For Transactions in Company Securities

The procedures described below are designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws and regulations and applicable listing standards in the context of transactions by Intel Corporation (the "Company") in Company securities. These procedures reflect the Company's general guidelines, and may be varied or supplemented as determined appropriate by the Chief Financial Officer or the Chief Legal Officer and do not address transactions pursuant to equity-based compensation arrangements, which are conducted in accordance with the terms of the plans and agreements governing such arrangements.

Share Repurchase Procedures. The Treasurer's office implements the Company's share repurchase program, and is responsible for confirming that any share repurchases under the program are consistent with the Board of Directors' repurchase authorization and are properly documented. That office notifies the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Legal Officer, and any other executive officer it determines appropriate, in advance of commencing repurchases of Company securities or entering into any agreement (a "Repurchase Agreement") providing for repurchases of Company securities. The Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Legal Officer will provide confirmation to the Treasurer's office in writing that the Company is not aware of material non-public information prior to and as a condition of share repurchases being commenced or a Repurchase Agreement being entered into, including overseeing any further internal inquiries or reviews that may be appropriate for such confirmation. The Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Legal Officer will promptly notify the Treasurer's office if they determine that a prior confirmation of not being aware of material non-public information has ceased to be accurate at a time when discretionary repurchases are being conducted or prior to when a Repurchase Agreement is scheduled to be entered into. The Treasurer's office will inform the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Legal Officer, and any other executive officer it determines appropriate, if there are any changes in the planned timing of conducting repurchases of Company securities or entering into a Repurchase Agreement.

Share Issuance Procedures. The Legal Department oversees offers and sales of Company securities, the procedures for which will vary based on the nature and context of the transactions and in light of the additional state law and federal securities laws applicable to the transactions. As applicable, the Legal Department will coordinate any due diligence procedures in connection with underwritten offering and determine whether appropriate information has been made available to purchasers of the Company securities (which may include information provided pursuant to a confidentiality or non-disclosure agreement).

Intel Corporation

Subsidiaries¹

Subsidiaries of the Registrant

Altera Corporation
 Arizona Fab Holdco, Inc.
 Arizona Fab LLC
 Grange Newco LLC
 Hampton Acquisition Ltd
 Intel Americas, Inc.
 Intel Asia Holding Limited
 Intel Benelux B.V.
 Intel Capital Corporation
 Intel China Finance Holding (HK) Limited
 Intel China Ltd.
 Intel Electronics (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.
 Intel Electronics Ltd.
 Intel Finance B.V.
 Intel Holdings B.V.
 Intel International, Inc.
 Intel Ireland Holdings (U.S.) LLC
 Intel Ireland Limited
 Intel Overseas Funding Corporation
 Intel Products (Chengdu) Ltd.
 Intel Products (M) Sdn. Bhd.
 Intel Semi Conductors Ltd.
 Intel Technologies, Inc.
 Intel Technology (US), LP
 Intel Technology India Private Limited
 Intel Technology Sdn. Berhad
 Mission College Investments Ltd.
 Mobileye Global Inc.

State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation

Delaware, U.S.
 Delaware, U.S.
 Delaware, U.S.
 Cayman Islands
 Israel
 California, U.S.
 Hong Kong
 Netherlands
 Delaware, U.S.
 Hong Kong
 China
 Malaysia
 Israel
 Netherlands
 Netherlands
 California, U.S.
 Delaware, U.S.
 Cayman Islands
 Delaware, U.S.
 China
 Malaysia
 Israel
 Delaware, U.S.
 California, U.S.
 India
 Malaysia
 Cayman Islands
 Delaware, U.S.

¹ As of December 28, 2024. Pursuant to Item 601(b)(21)(iii) of Regulation S-K, the names of other Intel Corporation subsidiaries are omitted because, considered in the aggregate, they would not constitute a significant subsidiary as of December 28, 2024..

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements:

- (1) Registration Statement (Form S-3 No. 333-252340) of Intel Corporation,
- (2) Registration Statement (Form S-4 No. 333-158222) of Intel Corporation, and
- (3) Registration Statements (Form S-8 Nos. 333-172024, 333-45395, 333-49696, 333-124805, 333-135178, 333-135177, 333-143932, 333-141905, 333-160272, 333-160824, 333-172454, 333-172937, 333-175123, 333-190236, 333-191956, 333-205904, 333-208920, 333-221555, 333-232093, 333-236046, 333-253077, 333-249614, 333-264554, 333-266386 and 333-274690) of Intel Corporation;

of our reports dated January 31, 2025, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Intel Corporation and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of Intel Corporation included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) of Intel Corporation for the year ended December 28, 2024.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

San Jose, California
January 31, 2025

CERTIFICATION

I, Michelle Johnston Holthaus, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Intel 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 officer(s) 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 accepted 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 information; 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: January 31, 2025

By: /s/ MICHELLE JOHNSTON HOLTHAUS

Michelle Johnston Holthaus
Interim Co-Chief Executive Officer and Chief Executive Officer, Intel
Products
(Co-Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATION

I, David Zinsner, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Intel 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 officer(s) 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 accepted 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 information; 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: January 31, 2025

By: /s/ DAVID ZINSNER

David Zinsner
Interim Co-Chief Executive Officer, Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Co-Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer)

CERTIFICATION

I, David Zinsner, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Intel 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 officer(s) 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 accepted 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 information; 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: January 31, 2025

By: /s/ DAVID ZINSNER

David Zinsner
Interim Co-Chief Executive Officer, Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Co-Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer)

CERTIFICATION

Each of the undersigned hereby certifies, for the purposes of section 1350 of chapter 63 of title 18 of the United States Code, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, in his capacity as an officer of Intel Corporation (Intel), that, to his knowledge, the Annual Report of Intel on Form 10-K for the period ended December 28, 2024, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in such report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Intel. This written statement is being furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to such Form 10-K. A signed original of this statement has been provided to Intel and will be retained by Intel and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Date: January 31, 2025

By: /s/ DAVID ZINSNER

David Zinsner
Interim Co-Chief Executive Officer, Executive Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer
(Co-Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer)

Date: January 31, 2025

By: /s/ MICHELLE JOHNSTON HOLTHAUS

Michelle Johnston Holthaus
Interim Co-Chief Executive Officer and Chief Executive Officer, Intel
Products
(Co-Principal Executive Officer)