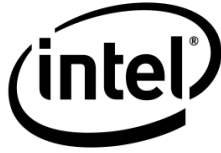


Intel Corporation
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Backgrounder

40th Anniversary

Intel Corporation celebrates its 40th anniversary on July 18, 2008. Along the way, the company was named to the Fortune 500, became a household name with the Intel Inside® campaign, invented the microprocessor, and put billions of transistors on a single chip.

Intel's global presence now spans 50 countries and approximately 300 offices and facilities, with 80 percent of revenue coming from outside the United Statesⁱ. The Intel family includes approximately 82,000 employees globally who help earn the company spots on the lists of the best places to workⁱⁱ. The mission of the company is to push the boundaries of innovation to make people's lives more exciting, fulfilling, and rewarding through efforts in technology, education, manufacturing, and social responsibility.

Over Intel's history, the company's products have enabled some of the most important human innovations. Today, microprocessors are at the heart of an ever-expanding digital world that enables people to connect in amazing new ways and to achieve previously unimagined gains in productivity.

Intel's Commitment to Community Service

To mark the 40th anniversary, Intel President and CEO Paul Otellini posed a million-hour volunteer challenge to employees. The goal is to continue to give back to local communities around the world by collectively donating a million hours of voluntary service in 2008. Otellini's challenge extends Intel's commitment to corporate responsibility as an integral part of how the company does business. As a global technology and business leader, Intel is uniquely positioned to help improve education and technology access worldwide and advance environmental sustainability.

Education. In the past decade alone, Intel invested \$1 billion to improve education worldwide and is now investing more than \$100 million annually to help teachers teach, students learn, and universities around the world innovate. Key Intel education programs include Intel® Teach, which has trained more than 5 million teachers; Intel Computer Clubhouse Network, after-school community-based technology learning in 20 countries; Intel International Science and Engineering Fair (Intel ISEF), the world's largest pre-college science competition; Intel Science Talent Search, the premiere pre-college science

competition in the United States; and the Intel Higher Education Program, which brings cutting-edge technology expertise to universities through research grants, technology entrepreneurship forums, and mentoring by Intel technologists.

Access. In working to connect the next billion people to uncompromised technology, the Intel World Ahead Program takes a comprehensive approach to bringing communities technology that is tailored to local needs and conditions and helping to empower people to create a sustainable environment for future development in technology that will improve their lives. The program includes making PCs more accessible and affordable through innovative PC purchase programs, and through public and private collaborations with government and industry leaders to develop programs in 60 countriesⁱⁱⁱ. Intel is working with local industries in connecting people through wireless broadband communications technologies such as WiMAX, Wi-Fi, and 3G, and in providing localized content and services for community information, education, and health care.

Environment. A consistent environmental commitment is a part of everything Intel does. Energy efficiency, outstanding performance and innovative materials are essential to Intel's eco-conscious product designs. Environmental principles are incorporated into designs of production processes and operations in the company, including the use of waste recycling programs and the adoption of "green" building standards. Intel encourages employees to participate in, and also create, eco-focused programs. As a responsible global citizen, Intel works with key community, industry, government and environmental organizations around the world to drive energy-efficient product design, inspire change in environmental commitments, and influence global strategies. Examples include the company's purchase of renewable energy certificates, placing it at the top of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's "Green Power List," and Otellini's membership in the Copenhagen Climate Council^{iv}.

A Brief Intel History

2000s: Fast and powerful computing on ever-smaller, energy-efficient chips is delivered through fundamental breakthroughs in manufacturing and materials. Intel's contributions to communities in education and access grow with its global scale.

- 2008 – Intel® Atom™ processor, family of smallest low-power processors, debuts for mobile Internet devices, netbooks, and nettops.
- 2008 – Intel named No. 1 on the list of “2008 Best Corporate Citizens” by Corporate Responsibility Officer Magazine^v and named to the list of “100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World” by Corporate Knights Inc^{vi}.
- 2007 – Intel's 45-nanometer manufacturing breakthrough and Hi-K metal gate silicon technology redefine transistors for lead-free^{vii} Intel® Core™2 Extreme and Intel® Xeon® processors.
- 2006 – Quad-Core Intel® Xeon® 5300 and Intel Core 2 Extreme processors kick off the multi-core era.
- 2005 – Intel and its employees contribute more than \$2.6 million to Hurricane Katrina relief in the United States and more than \$4 million to tsunami relief in Southeast Asia, and hundreds of employees volunteer to help.
- 2005 – Intel Involved Matching Grant Program extends to China, Costa Rica, India, and Ireland as U.S. program passes 1 million volunteer hours and \$10 million.
- 2003 – Intel® Centrino® mobile technology brings high performance, long battery life, and integrated wireless LAN capability to thinner, lighter portable PCs; helps make wireless Internet connectivity easier and much more prevalent.
- 2001 – Intel® Itanium® and Intel Xeon® processors launch, bringing better performance to servers and workstations.
- 2000 – Intel® Teach Program starts providing technology training to teachers worldwide.

1990s: Intel becomes a household name thanks to a global brand marketing program with a coined sound that is heard globally every 45 seconds. As processors become more powerful, they also get smaller.

- 1999 – Intel® Pentium® III and Pentium® III Xeon® processors offer another generation of performance.
- 1999 – Dow Jones Industrial Average adds Intel to its roster.
- 1998 – Intel® Pentium® II Xeon® processor powers mid-range and high-end workstations and servers.
- 1998 – Intel assumes the title sponsorship of Science Talent Search, a prestigious scholarship program for high school seniors.
- 1997 – Intel becomes the title sponsor of the International Science and Engineering Fair, the world's largest international pre-college science competition.
- 1996 – Intel Involved program begins, encouraging employees around the world to volunteer.
- 1995 – Intel® Pentium® Pro processor powers up the 32-bit workstation and server market.
- 1994 – Intel issues its first voluntary environmental, health and safety report.

- 1993 – Intel® Pentium® processor launches, becoming part of the multimedia revolution.
- 1991 – Intel Inside® campaign launches, making Intel a household name.
- 1990 – Gordon Moore receives the U.S. National Medal of Technology.

1980s: PCs get personal, and Intel leads the industry as a pioneer. Throughout the decade, the PC reaches a broader and bigger audience. Intel’s philanthropic arm is introduced and begins expanding to a national presence poised to be global.

- 1989 – Intel® i860 processor is the first commercial microprocessor with more than 1 million transistors.
- 1988 – Intel Foundation is established.
- 1985 – Intel unveils the 32-bit Intel386™ microprocessor that can run multiple software programs at the same time.
- 1983 – Inventor’s Hall of Fame inducts Bob Noyce.
- 1982 – Intel Matching Grant Program supports employee contributions.
- 1981 – IBM selects the Intel® 8088 processor for its first PC.
- 1980 – Intel, Digital Equipment Corp. and Xerox co-develop Ethernet to make it easier for computers to communicate with each other.

1970s: The microprocessor, which will become the brains of the PC, is born. With new headquarters, an international facility and a continuous roll-out of products, Intel enters the stage with a global presence.

- 1979 – Intel debuts on the Fortune 500.
- 1979 – U.S. President Jimmy Carter honors Bob Noyce with National Medal of Science.
- 1978 – Intel introduces the Intel® 8086 processor, which becomes an industry standard.
- 1977 – Intel® 2910 processor, the first single-chip codec, sets a new telecommunications standard.
- 1976 – Industry’s first microcontrollers – 8748 and 8048 – arrive.
- 1974 – Intel® 8080, considered by many to be the first true general-purpose microprocessor, enters the market in everything from stoplights to cash registers.
- 1972 – Penang, Malaysia gets the first international Intel manufacturing facility.
- 1972 – Intel 8008 arrives as the first 8-bit microprocessor.
- 1971 – Intel goes public, raising \$6.8 million.
- 1971 – Intel launches its first microprocessor: the 4004.
- 1970 – Intel establishes its world headquarters in Santa Clara, Calif.

1960s: A new frontier is forming that demands new leaders. An established academic enters the fray and creates a company that will become a global tour de force. Thus begins Intel's history and its legacy.

- 1969 – Intel's first product, the 3101 Schottky bipolar random access memory, and the famous "dropped e" logo are born.
- 1968 – Gordon Moore and physicist Robert Noyce found Intel, which is short for INTegrated ELelectronics.
- 1965 – Gordon Moore, physicist and chemist at Fairchild Semiconductor, makes an important observation, later known as Moore's Law, that revolutionizes computer hardware.

Building on 40 Years of Innovation

Since it was founded in 1968, Intel has been challenging the status quo. Each new generation of Intel® processors offers amazing performance, energy efficiency, and more capabilities — unlocking new possibilities for people around the world. Intel is investing in new areas where the company believes the application of highly integrated Intel® architecture will create a better future for the world, such as:

- Energy-efficient, low-cost mobile Internet devices and ultra-mobile PCs that enable people to communicate, enjoy digital media and access the Internet wirelessly.
- New types of consumer electronics devices that combine entertainment functions with Internet connectivity.
- Scalable, high-performance visual computing solutions that integrate vivid graphics and supercomputing performance for scientific, financial services and other compute-intensive applications.
- Low-cost PCs designed to meet the needs of first-time computer users, particularly in emerging markets.

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

ⁱ Intel Corporation 2007 Annual Report

ⁱⁱ Examples include - Working Mother Magazine included Intel in its 2007 list of "100 Best Companies" - www.workingmother.com/web?service=direct/1/ViewTopListingPage/dlinkDetails&sp; Intel Ranks Second on Equal Opportunity Publications' Top 50 Employers - www.eop.com/wdtop50.html

ⁱⁱⁱ Examples can be found at www.intel.com/intel/worldahead

^{iv} To learn more about the Intel Arizona, Colorado, and Massachusetts Performance track, visit the U.S. EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/performance-track/index.htm.
Copenhagen Climate Council - www.copenhagenclimatecouncil.com

^v www.thecro.com/node/615

^{vi} www.global100.org/

^{vii} Intel's 45nm products are manufactured on a lead-free process. Lead-free per European Union RoHS directive, July 2006 (2002/95/EC, Annex A). Some EU RoHS exemptions may apply to other components used in the product package.