

Key Dates in Competition Cases

March 7, 2005	Japan Fair Trade Commission (JFTC) issues recommendation charging Intel Corporation with violations of Japan's competition laws.
March 31, 2005	Intel formally rejects the factual and legal assertions made by the JFTC but agrees to a consent decree because it won't interfere with Intel's business or ability to serve its customers
June 27, 2005	Advanced Micro Device files a broad antitrust complaint in U.S. District Court in Delaware. The case is assigned to Judge Joseph Farnan.
July, 2005	AMD files two private antitrust suits in Japan.
July 12, 2005	Officials of the European Commission and the German Cartel office raid Intel sales offices as part of an ongoing investigation based on complaints from AMD.
July-November 2005	A large number of private parties file class action complaints in a number of jurisdictions in the United States that mirror the AMD complaint in Delaware.
September 1, 2005	Intel files its answer in U.S. District Court in Delaware.
November 10, 2005	The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (MDL) consolidates approximately 80 class action suits into U.S. District Court in Delaware.
February 7, 2006	Korean regulators from the Korea Fair Trade Commission conduct investigative raids on Intel offices in Korea following complaints by AMD.
April 27, 2006	Judge Farnan appoints Judge Vincent Poppiti as Special Master to manage all matters related to discovery in the case.
May 2, 2006	Intel moves to dismiss portions of the AMD case related to foreign conduct based on subject matter jurisdiction.
May 17, 2006	Trial date for the Delaware Case is set for April 2009.
September 26, 2006	Judge Farnan grants Intel's motion to dismiss foreign conduct claims from the AMD suit.

- September 26, 2006 Judge Farnan issues a protective order to protect the business secrets and other confidential information gathered in discovery.
- December 15, 2006 Special Master Poppiti grants AMD's motion to conduct discovery in foreign jurisdictions saying that he was not making any determination on the admissibility of any evidence that may come from this discovery.
- March 5, 2007 Intel informs the Court and AMD of lapses in electronic document retention.
- June 20, 2007 Special Master Poppiti approves a remediation plan for Intel to correct its document retention issues.
- July 27, 2007 The European Commission issues a Statement of Objections, preliminary charges against Intel for alleged violation of European competition law. (This is a confidential process)
- September 10, 2007 The Korean FTC files preliminary charges against Intel. This is a confidential process.
- January 7, 2008 Intel files its detailed response to the European Commission's Statement of Objections.
- January 10, 2008 The New York Attorney General issues a subpoena concerning Intel's business practices.
- February 12, 2008 Regulators from the European Commission and the German Cartel office raid the office of Intel Germany as well as certain retail companies.
- March 12, 2008 Intel presents its case regarding the July 2007 SO before the European Commission at an Oral Hearing in Brussels.
- June 2, 2008 Intel issues a subpoena to AMD for information concerning possible document retention issues related to AMD document custodians.
- June 4, 2008 The Korean FTC rules that Intel has violated competition laws in Korea. A written ruling will be forthcoming at a later date. Intel expects to appeal.
- June 5, 2008 The Delaware Court moves the trial date to February of 2010 due to the extensive amount of discovery that needed to be completed.

June 6, 2008

Intel discloses that it has received a subpoena from the U.S. Federal Trade Commission. The subpoena follows more than two years of Intel cooperation with an informal investigation.

July 17, 2008

The European Commission issues a Supplemental Statement of Objections to Intel. This SO is in addition to the previous SO.