Our CEO

I'm an engineer at heart. Nothing motivates me more than solving hard problems. Our teams across Intel are driven by this same mindset—inspired by the power of technology to enable new solutions to our customers' toughest challenges.

I fundamentally believe this will be a catalyst for innovation throughout our company for years to come—and every day brings new opportunities for us to improve.

In our 2024-2025 Corporate Responsibility Report, you will see we have made important progress in many areas. We are driving greater compute performance in our products while improving their power efficiency. Our water conservation and use of renewable energy is supporting a resilient and sustainable manufacturing footprint. And our close collaboration with partners across our value chain is helping customers to achieve their own sustainability goals.

But this work is never done—and we have a lot of hard work ahead as we take actions to reshape our company, strengthen our culture, and empower our engineers to do what they do best.

Underpinning this work is a consistent focus on technology, sustainability, and talent investments aligned with our long-term goals. At the end of the day, our work in these areas drives innovation and growth—because when great people engineer great products to delight our customers, we strengthen our business and help meet the needs of a changing world.

I am looking forward to the work ahead as we build a new Intel. Thank you for your feedback and your partnership.

Lip-Bu Tan,
Chief Executive Officer

Our Head of Sustainability

At Intel, we've long believed that corporate responsibility and innovation go hand in hand. This belief has guided our work for decades—from setting ambitious sustainability goals to embedding ethical practices across our global operations. As we approach the midpoint of our 2030 commitments, we're proud of our progress—but also clear-eyed about the challenges ahead.

This year marks an evolution in our approach.

We're sharpening our focus to drive deeper impact in the areas where Intel's leadership can be most transformational: **People**, **Sustainability**, and **Technology**. This streamlined framework allows us to act with greater clarity, agility, and accountability—while staying true to our core values. It reflects both the urgency of today's global challenges and the immense opportunity we have to shape a more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable future.

Across Intel, our teams continue to turn ambition into action. From advancing workplace safety and wellness, to scaling circular solutions and supporting next-generation talent in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM)—we are future-proofing our business by creating value for society.

This report outlines where we've made progress and where we must go further. It also reflects the collaboration, persistence, and innovation that define our journey.

Thank you for your continued collaboration. Together, we're building a future that works—sustainably—for everyone.

Madison West

Madison West,
Head of Sustainability

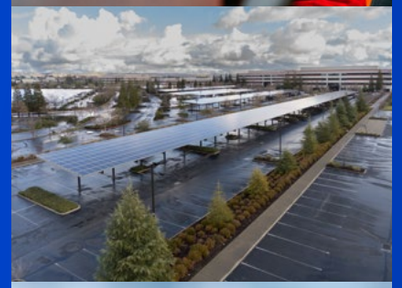
Our Corporate Responsibility Priorities

Our commitment to corporate responsibility—built on a strong foundation of transparency, governance, ethics, and respect for human rights—creates value for Intel and our stakeholders by helping us mitigate risks, reduce costs, and build brand value. Through our focus on our long-term ambitions and integrating corporate responsibility across our business, we have driven meaningful results and challenged ourselves to achieve higher levels of performance over time.

In May 2020, we laid out corporate responsibility goals for the next decade. Since then, as the environment in which we operate has changed and evolved, we have revised some of those goals and added new ones. At the midpoint through the decade, we are proud of the progress we have made.

We are now once again sharpening our priorities to ensure that we are focused on the areas where we believe that Intel, as a leader in the technology ecosystem, can drive the greatest impact. To the right we have outlined our current corporate responsibility priorities in three main focus areas:

People, Sustainability, and Technology.



People

Advance a culture of safety and wellness in our workplace. We are committed to providing a safe and injury-free workplace for all our employees, contractors, customers, partners, and the public. We focus on prevention, early intervention, and integrating safety into our daily business. We aim to achieve a recordable injury/illness rate of less than 0.5 per 100 employees.

Expand opportunities to reach and retain available top talent across the markets in which we operate. Our people work with our customers and stakeholders to create life-changing technology and unlock new business opportunities. As such, we invest significant resources to create an inclusive workplace and attract, develop, and retain world-class talent. Over the next year, we aim to integrate consistent talent indicators across all of our talent systems and processes.

Sustainability

Enable our operations and our customers to reduce their environmental impact. We aspire to be a global leader in sustainability—in our own operations and beyond. Our environmental projects and company-wide initiatives are driving reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, energy use, water use, and waste to landfill around the world. We aim to achieve net positive water,[1] zero waste to landfill,[2] and 100% renewable electricity in our operations by 2030. We also strive to achieve net-zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2040 and Scope 3 upstream emissions by 2050.

Technology

Leverage our technology as a force multiplier. We continuously look for ways to leverage our technology expertise to enrich lives and solve challenges in health, education, climate change, supply chain, and other areas. With each new generation of products, we strive to offer higher performance and improved energy efficiency compared to previous generations. We aim to increase product energy efficiency 10X by 2030 for Intel client and server microprocessors[3] to reduce the Scope 3 GHG emissions of our products in customer applications and overall energy consumption.

Advance supply chain resilience. An agile and resilient supply chain supports greater innovation for our business and broadens participation across the technology industry. In 2025, we aim to accelerate the integration of small businesses and emerging suppliers into our supply chain by engaging new suppliers to compete for Intel contracts. We continue to reaffirm our commitment to our resilient supply chain by delivering value and innovation to our customers, employees, and stockholders.

[1] Net positive water is defined as water returned through water management practices, plus water restored to local watersheds, equivalent to >100% of our fresh water consumption.

[2] Intel defines zero waste to landfill as less than 1%.

[3] Progress on the client component of our goal is measured using the SPEC® CPU2017 Integer Rate benchmark and Display On Idle Power using a 2019 baseline. Desktop and notebook product efficiencies should be reported together as a single number through a weighted average of desktop and notebook processor sales volumes. Progress on the data center component of our product energy efficiency goal is measured using SPEC® Server Efficiency Rating Tool (SERT®) suite on Intel and/or OEM commercial systems, using an end-of-2019 baseline. SPEC and SERT are registered trademarks of the Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation (SPEC).

A Year in Review

Intel plays a critical role in the global technology ecosystem. In 2024, we continued our transformational journey to remake this great company. We have built a market-leading position in the AI PC category and enhanced our process technology competitiveness. Amid economic pressures, we maintained our strong commitment not only to innovation, but to corporate responsibility. Below are a few recent highlights:

Welcome, Lip-Bu Tan

In March, the Intel Board of Directors appointed Lip-Bu Tan, an accomplished technology leader, as Intel CEO. Tan is a long-time technology investor and widely respected executive with more than 20 years of semiconductor and software experience, as well as deep relationships across Intel's ecosystem. From 2009 to 2021, he served as CEO of Cadence Design Systems, where he led a reinvention of the company and drove a cultural transformation focused on customer-centric innovation. In 2022, he received the semiconductor industry's highest honor, which is named for one of Intel's co-founders. The Robert N. Noyce award recognizes individuals who have made a significant contribution to the semiconductor industry as a whole.

"I believe we have a truly unique opportunity to remake our company at one of the most pivotal moments in its history. ... We have a chance to do something special together. In many ways, we are the founders of 'The New Intel.'"

– **Lip-Bu Tan**, new Intel CEO, in a message to employees

Next-Gen Process Technology

We expect volume production for Intel 18A, Intel Foundry's leading-edge process node, to begin in 2025. Core Intel 18A technologies—including RibbonFET and PowerVia—enable greater processor scale and efficiency, which are required to drive forward AI computing. RibbonFET enables further miniaturization of chip components while reducing power leakage, a critical factor as chips become increasingly dense, while PowerVia reduces resistance and improves power efficiency.

Protecting Wildlife with Breakthrough Processors

Intel® Core™ Ultra 200V mobile processors, launched in September 2024, deliver improved graphics and breakthrough x86 power efficiency and performance for the AI PC Age. They are empowering businesses with AI-driven productivity and also finding their way into applications aimed at solving some of the world's biggest challenges. A team at Abruzzo, Lazio, and Molise National Park in the Appenine Mountains of Italy, for example, is focused on biodiversity conservation and human-wildlife coexistence. To protect and preserve the near-extinct Marsican brown bear, they have implemented an AI-powered wildlife protection program that combines Intel Core Ultra 200V series processors with outdoor cameras and Internet of Things technology to create the Wild Animals Detection and Alert System (WADAS). WADAS improves the bears' coexistence with humans in populated areas by triggering smart feeders and illuminated road signs to prevent fatal accidents, and alerting park rangers when needed.

$639 Million for Green Projects

In our second Annual Green Bond Report, published in 2024, we outlined the allocation of a cumulative $639 million, or approximately 51%, of a $1.25 billion green bond issued in 2022. Eligible project areas include pollution prevention and control, water stewardship, energy efficiency, renewable electricity, circular economy and waste management, and green buildings. Recent projects included HVAC upgrades and heat recovery projects, purchases of greenhouse gas abatement systems, and the upgrade of water reclaim facilities in Arizona and Oregon.

Training Tomorrow's Workforce

AI represents a paradigm shift with great potential to deliver new opportunities and tools. Training, upskilling, and reskilling workers on how to collaborate with AI and be critical thinkers is vital to our workforce and the next generation of innovation. Intel was part of an AI-Enabled Workforce Consortium of leading technology and workforce development companies that in 2024 released a comprehensive report that provides an unprecedented look at the effects of AI on information and communications technology jobs and offers training recommendations to enable millions of workers to thrive in the era of AI.

Friends of the Rye River

Since first establishing operations in Leixlip, Ireland in 1989, Intel has been mindful of the rich biodiversity at the site and the significance of the Rye River, which flows through the northern part of the Intel campus. Intel has a long-standing commitment to the monitoring of the waters, resulting in one of the longest running, continuous fresh water assessments of salmonid populations in Ireland. In 2024, Intel was proud to help unveil the Friends of the Rye River trail, an immersive walk along the river that celebrates over three decades of river stewardship.

Supporting Higher Education

Intel has a long history of working closely with academia to tackle big challenges. The company is co-investing with the US National Science Foundation and others over $100M under a partnership to fund research and education programs intended to support semiconductor manufacturing and design across the US. Intel is also collaborating with US agencies such as the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) through the Semiconductor Research Corporation (SRC) on programs like the Joint University Microelectronics Program 2.0, which will drive long-term pathfinding university research aimed at increasing the performance, efficiency, and capabilities of electronics systems for both commercial and military applications. Intel also served as a founding member of the SRC-led proposal to establish the Semiconductor Manufacturing and Advanced Research with Twins USA (SMART USA) Institute. SMART USA, launched in 2025, aims to address critical challenges in semiconductor manufacturing by leveraging cutting-edge research, fostering educational initiatives, and promoting industry-academic partnerships.

CHIPS Act Awards

In November 2024, Intel and the US Department of Commerce announced an agreement to award Intel $7.86 billion in direct funding for our commercial semiconductor manufacturing projects under the US CHIPS and Science Act. Intel received $1.1 billion of that award in the fourth quarter of 2024 and $1.1 billion in January 2025. The CHIPS Act aims to increase US semiconductor manufacturing and research and development capabilities, especially for leading-edge semiconductors.

CHIPS Act funding will help advance Intel's critical semiconductor manufacturing and advanced packaging projects at our sites in Arizona, New Mexico, Ohio, and Oregon—US locations where we will produce some of the world's most advanced chips and semiconductor packaging technologies.

The announcement highlights the important role Intel plays in building manufacturing capacity and a resilient, trusted semiconductor supply chain on US soil. The company's continued investments will strengthen US supply chains, foster US-based R&D, and help ensure American leadership in cutting-edge semiconductor manufacturing and technology capabilities.

Building Tomorrow's Workforce

Intel's CHIPS award includes an additional $65 million set aside to support efforts to create a more skilled semiconductor workforce. Among other things, this funding will help train students and faculty at all education levels to support industry growth. This includes, for example, Intel collaborations with educational institutions to train semiconductor technicians responsible for the setup, maintenance, and performance of complex machinery used to build semiconductors. Funding will also support the training of engineers and scientists at all education levels for the industry.

Securing the US Chip Supply Chain

Intel was also awarded $3 billion in direct funding in September 2024 under the CHIPS Act for the Secure Enclave program, which is designed to expand trusted manufacturing of leading-edge semiconductors for the US government.

The Secure Enclave program builds on previous projects between Intel and the Department of Defense (DoD). As the only American company that both designs and manufactures leading-edge logic chips, Intel will help secure the domestic chip supply chain and collaborate with the DoD to enhance the resilience of US technological systems by advancing secure, cutting-edge solutions.

"Intel is proud of our ongoing collaboration with the US Department of Defense to help strengthen America's defense and national security systems. [The CHIPS Act for the Secure Enclave program] announcement highlights our joint commitment with the US government to fortify the domestic semiconductor supply chain and to ensure the US maintains its leadership in advanced manufacturing, microelectronics systems, and process technology."

–**Chris George,** President and General Manager of Intel Federal

Our Global Manufacturing Network

Our global factory network has been foundational to our success, enabling product optimization, improved economics, and supply resilience. We currently operate wafer manufacturing facilities in the US (Oregon and Arizona), Ireland, and Israel, assembly and testing facilities in Costa Rica, China, Malaysia, and Vietnam, and packaging facilities in the US (New Mexico), Costa Rica, Vietnam, and Malaysia.

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.

In the US, we are undertaking a significant expansion of our Arizona facility for our upcoming Intel 18A process node and continue to expand our advanced packaging facility in New Mexico. Work on two new wafer facilities is well underway in Ohio, though we announced a slower pace of construction as we align our capital investments with market demand.

Outside the US, 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. As announced in 2024, we paused plans for new projects in Germany and Poland as we drive greater capital efficiency. We continue to expand our facility in Malaysia, though we adjusted our timeline to align with market demand.

Look Inside an Intel Fab

An Intel semiconductor factory, or "fab," is a manufacturing marvel. Discover how semiconductors come to life in some of the largest, most complex factories in the world.

A crane towers over the site where Intel is constructing two leading-edge fabs in Licking County, Ohio.

Our expanding site in Leixlip, Ireland is home to Intel's European manufacturing and innovation hub. Since 1989, Intel has invested over 30 billion euros in the Leixlip campus, creating a "Silicon Isle," where we make leading-edge processors.

At Intel's campus in Chandler, Arizona, we are constructing two new fabs for leading-edge chips and capacity for Intel Foundry. Arizona is a US manufacturing powerhouse for Intel, with four fabs already in operation.

Company Profile

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. Intel is a global designer and manufacturer of the semiconductor products that are powering this digital expansion. We are strategically positioning ourselves to create a resilient global semiconductor supply chain by investing in geographically balanced manufacturing capacity.

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. We 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. We are uniquely positioned with the depth and breadth of our silicon, platforms, software, and packaging and process technology with at-scale manufacturing.

In 2024, our previously announced internal foundry operating model took effect, creating a foundry relationship between our Intel Products business and Intel Foundry business. 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 the first quarter of 2024 and, in the third quarter of 2024, we announced our intent to establish Intel Foundry as an independent subsidiary.

Our 2024 results reflect the continued advancement of our transformational journey. 2024 revenue was $53.1 billion, down 2% from 2023 due to lower all other revenue and lower Intel Foundry revenue, partially offset by higher Intel Products revenue.

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 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.

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.

Our world-class talent is at the heart of everything we do. Delivering on our strategy and growth ambitions requires attracting, developing, and retaining top talent. Our people build our technology, unlock new business opportunities, and work with our stakeholders and customers to create global impact.

We are uniquely positioned

with the depth and breadth of our silicon, platforms, software, and packaging and process technology with at-scale manufacturing.

Our purpose is to create world-changing technology that improves the life of every person on the planet.

Intel is listed on the Dow Jones Sustainability North America Index, which tracks the sustainability performance of the top 20% of the 600 largest North American companies.

The sections of this Company Profile derived from our 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K speak as of January 31, 2025, unless another date is indicated, are truncated and summary in nature, and do not reproduce exactly or in full the disclosures from that report. For a full discussion of our business, financial results, and the topics discussed in this Company Profile, review our 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Our Corporate Responsibility Framework

Our corporate responsibility strategy is reviewed annually by Intel's Board of Directors or the Board's Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee (Governance Committee). Except to the extent specifically allocated to another committee of the Board, the Governance Committee oversees and reports to the Board on a periodic basis regarding the company's initiatives related to corporate responsibility and sustainability performance matters. Those matters include potential short- and long-term trends and impacts to the company's business of corporate responsibility developments, and the company's annual corporate responsibility report. Our ESG Steering Committee, established in 2022, includes various executive leadership team members responsible for guiding the strategy. Additional management groups oversee the functional areas of our corporate responsibility strategy. The visual to the right shows our current governance structure.

Intel maintains a Prime Status ESG Corporate Rating by Institutional Shareholder Services.

Corporate Responsibility Governance

OVERSIGHT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Overall corporate responsibility oversight

Governance Committee	Compensation Committee	Audit Committee
Corporate responsibility priorities	Workforce-related issues	Ethics, compliance, and disclosure responsibilities

MANAGEMENT

ESG STEERING COMMITTEE
Guides corporate responsibility strategy, approves and supports initiatives, drives accountability

Corporate Responsibility Management Review Committee	ESG Reporting Management Review Committee
Proposes goals, develops and executes strategy, and embeds corporate responsibility into operations management system	Drives voluntary and mandatory corporate responsibility reporting and disclosures

ADDITIONAL MANAGEMENT

Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability	Supply Chain
Leads cohesive corporate responsibility strategy coordination; disclosures and reporting; and operational sustainability strategy, implementation, and innovation	Leads responsible supply chain management, including environmental and human rights

IMPLEMENTATION

TOPIC-SPECIFIC CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY SUBCOMMITTEES AND WORKING GROUPS
Execute on key issues, driving collaboration, transparency, and continuous improvement

Our Strategy and Ambitions

We continue to raise the bar for ourselves and leverage our leadership position in the global technology ecosystem to make greater strides in corporate responsibility and apply technology to address social and environmental challenges.

In May 2020, we laid out our corporate responsibility strategy for 2030. Since then, we have made progress on our ambitions and adopted additional ambitions relating to greenhouse gas emissions. For details on our performance related to those ambitions, see "Climate and Energy" in the Sustainability section of this report.

2025 marks our mid-decade refresh for our 2030 goals, initially developed for a 2020 launch. Our progress toward our goals in the first half of the decade highlights the fortitude of our people to recognize that challenges are catalysts in driving resilience, transformation, and steady momentum.

Looking to the future, we are sharpening our focus to drive deeper impact in areas within our direct influence across three pillars: People, Sustainability, and Technology. This streamlined framework enables us to strategically allocate resources and focus our efforts where we can deliver the greatest transformation while staying true to our core values.

Governance, Ethics, and Public Policy

Embedding Corporate Responsibility

We believe that having an integrated strategy and embedding corporate responsibility across the company is the most effective management approach to drive continuous improvements in our performance. We have established cross-functional Management Review Committees (MRCs) of senior executives who are responsible for managing corporate responsibility and sustainability activities across the organization. Our global Corporate Responsibility Office acts as an internal adviser to drive strategic alignment and incorporate external stakeholder input into decisions and processes. Many Intel business groups have established teams dedicated to corporate responsibility issues. Find our guidelines and policies on strategic corporate responsibility issues at intel.com/responsibility. Read more about the oversight and management of each area of corporate responsibility in each section of this report and on the Report Builder website.

We have developed corporate guidelines and policies that take into account the concept of shared value and frameworks such as the UN Global Compact, International Labour Standards, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Linking Compensation to Corporate Responsibility Factors

Since 2008, we have linked a portion of our executive and employee compensation to corporate responsibility factors in our Annual Performance Bonus. In 2024, we included corporate responsibility metrics aligned with our culture transformation and goals, including employee experience, climate change, and water stewardship. In 2025, we included sustainability metrics aligned with our operations and products. For more details, see "Environmental Management" in the Sustainability section of this report.

Investor Outreach

Our fall 2024 off-season stockholder engagement efforts were focused on strategy and governance matters. Nearly all meetings were led by our Board Chair, often supported by our Governance Committee Chair, with representatives from our investor relations and legal departments also in attendance. We track the topics discussed and feedback received from our stockholders throughout the engagement process, which we report to the Governance Committee and the Board. A summary of what we heard from investors, our perspective, and how we responded can be found in our 2025 Proxy Statement.

We integrate corporate responsibility information into our 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K, 2025 Proxy Statement, and Investor Relations website and align our disclosure with external reporting frameworks such as the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board, Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, IFRS Foundation, and other reporting frameworks.

Board Oversight

The Board actively oversees Intel's long-term business strategy and strategic priorities, as well as management's execution of that business strategy and achievement of the company's strategic priorities.

The Board's Governance Committee has primary responsibility for oversight of corporate responsibility issues at Intel, with additional topics also reviewed by other committees (e.g., the Talent and Compensation Committee is responsible for oversight of human capital issues, whereas the Audit & Finance Committee is responsible for oversight of our ethics and compliance program).

Management provides formal updates to the Governance Committee at least twice each year, and at least annually to the full Board, on the company's corporate social responsibility performance and related disclosures. In 2024, this included a review of the 2023-2024 Corporate Responsibility Report and updates on issues including environmental sustainability, climate risk and transition action plan, human capital, human rights, political accountability, and investor outreach and feedback.

A full description of the Board's responsibilities, skills, and experience are available in our 2025 Proxy Statement.

Ethics and Compliance

Each year, our CEO Office communicates with our employees and managers about the importance of ethics and legal compliance, including regular reminders of our strong commitment to act with integrity. This "tone from the top"—reiterated by our senior leadership and proliferated in our corporate required annual ethics and compliance training, regular communications throughout the year, company-wide ethics culture surveys, awareness trainings, annual ethics and compliance summits, and educational resources—helps to create and maintain an ethical and legally compliant culture.

We maintain a robust process for reporting misconduct, and our policies encourage employees to raise questions and concerns about policies or procedures without fear of retaliation. We maintain multiple channels for employees and others to report concerns, including reporting anonymously, as permitted by applicable law around the world. The anonymous reporting channel consists of an Integrity Line through which anyone can report alleged misconduct via messaging or an online reporting tool managed by an independent third party. We inform employees, managers, and other stakeholders about Intel's non-retaliation policy, which prohibits retaliation against anyone who, in good faith, reports a concern or participates in an investigation.

The Board and senior management receive periodic reports of statistics related to misconduct, as well as details about key investigations. Our Ethics and Compliance Business Champions encourage employees to stay current with their ethics and compliance training, review verified investigations quarterly with business group leaders, and raise employee awareness regarding how to report concerns. We work to address consistent concerns through senior management discussions, employee communications, process and controls improvements, and individual corrective action measures, where appropriate.

Through the Audit Committee, the Board receives quarterly reports of statistics related to misconduct, as well as periodic details about key investigations, from our chief compliance officer.

Public Policy and Political Accountability

Intel works with governments, organizations, and industries around the world to advocate for policies that encourage new ideas, promote fair commerce, and protect resources. We also work to educate political candidates about the implications of public policy decisions for our business, and in the US, we provide financial support to candidates who hold positions consistent with our business objectives.

We work to make our priorities and positions on key issues clear by including information on our Public Policy website, publicly supporting amicus briefs, or submitting testimony. In 2024, we published statements on our Public Policy blog covering a range of issues important to our business and industry, including advancing worldwide accessibility to AI skills, broadening childcare benefits for working families, AI policy in Africa, transatlantic trade, and more.

In 2025, for the 15th year, Ethisphere Institute named Intel to its annual list of the World's Most Ethical Companies.

Digital Climate Alliance

As one of the founding members of Digital Climate Alliance (DCA), we contributed to its policy paper, "Promise and Peril Sustainability & the Rise of Artificial Intelligence," published on June 12, 2024. The paper highlights the use of technology and AI to advance climate and sustainability solutions across the economy ("handprint") and offers strategic policy recommendations to maximize AI's sustainability benefits while mitigating its environmental "footprint." Intel's smart agriculture example demonstrated how Nature Fresh Farms uses AI inferencing with the help of Intel® Xeon® processors to maximize its greenhouse yields.

The Intel Values and Code of Conduct

The Intel Values inspire us and are key to delivering on our purpose. All employees are responsible for upholding these values, the Intel Code of Conduct, and the Intel Global Human Rights Principles and Approach, which form the foundation of our policies and practices and ethical business culture.

The Intel Code of Conduct affirms the principles intended to guide the behavior of employees, subsidiaries, and members of our Board regarding their Intel-related activities, as well as independent contractors, consultants, suppliers, and others who do business with Intel. Through the Code, which is available in six languages, we seek to promote honest and ethical conduct, deter wrongdoing, and support compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The Code directs employees to consider both short- and long-term impacts on human rights when making business decisions and to report potential issues as soon as they are identified. We also communicate our ethical expectations, including compliance with our Code principles and policies, to our suppliers and third parties.

Employees are expected to complete annual online training, through which they also certify adherence to the Code. Intel executives also receive instructor-led training. In addition, a targeted employee population completes an annual disclosure process to monitor compliance with the Code. Depending on their roles and geographic locations, certain employees are assigned more in-depth ethics and compliance training on topics such as anti-corruption, import-export compliance, insider trading, conflicts of interest, and antitrust. In 2024, 97% of our employees completed ethics and legal compliance training (Code of Conduct and Global Harassment Avoidance training, anti-corruption, and antitrust awareness) and 96% received training on information security and privacy awareness. In addition, 100% of our employees completed Safety Always training.

We engage with trade associations to help us work collaboratively with other companies and groups to address key public policy issues on a range of corporate responsibility and sustainability issues. In 2024, we collaborated on:

- **Economic growth:** Working as a member of the Business Roundtable to advance action that creates and maintains long-term economic prosperity.
- **Climate change:** Collaborating with the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions to encourage climate action.
- **Responsible Supply Chain:** Collaborating with the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI), Responsible Labor Initiative (RLI), and other stakeholders to educate policymakers on the benefits of collective action on responsible global supply chain practices.
- **Sustainable Corporate Governance:** Working with the RBA, DIGITALEUROPE, and other stakeholders to improve the knowledge and understanding of policymakers on the benefits of common approaches to responsible business conduct and to align future due diligence requirements with existing international frameworks.

For more information, see "Climate and Energy" in the Sustainability section and "Responsible Minerals Sourcing" in the People section of this report.

The Intel Political Accountability Guidelines outline our approach to making political contributions, including senior management and Board-level review processes and our goal of transparency. Decisions on political contributions, whether from the Intel Political Action Committee (IPAC) or corporate funds, consider Intel's business objectives, corporate policies, and the public policy priorities outlined on our Public Policy, Public Policy Blog, and Corporate Responsibility websites.

We publish reports on our corporate contributions, IPAC contributions, and trade association membership dues on our Report Builder website.

2024 Contributions

Contribution Type	Amount
Payments to trade associations and business organizations	$2,526,542
Intel Political Action Committee contributions	$935,400

Direct Corporate Contributions. Intel makes relatively few direct political contributions using corporate funds, and has a policy of not making independent political expenditures or funding electioneering communications.

Intel Political Action Committee. Our goal is to not contribute corporate funds to IPAC other than for administrative purposes. All employee participation in IPAC is voluntary. IPAC's approach targets balanced support of Democrat and Republican candidates each cycle.

Industry and Trade Associations. We disclose trade association membership dues and payments to other tax-exempt organizations such as 501(c)(4) and 501(c)(6) organizations annually, including the reported portion of dues used for political purposes for annual dues over $50,000.

Lobbying Expenses. Intel files quarterly reports with the Secretary of the US Senate and the Clerk of the US House of Representatives that detail our lobbying activities. These reports can be found in the Senate's Lobbying Disclosure Act Database. We also publish updated lobbying expenditures on our external Report Builder website annually.

Policy on Anti-Corruption

Intel seeks to conduct its business with integrity and to adhere to applicable anti-corruption laws, including the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the UK Bribery Act, and local anti-corruption laws in the locations where we do business. Our long-standing global anti-corruption program includes governance mechanisms designed to support adherence to our Policy on Anti-Corruption by our employees and supply chain, and to provide for easy reporting of concerns.

We regularly evaluate our political spending for effectiveness and alignment as part of our contributions process. Decisions are made based on states and districts with a significant Intel presence and leadership on committees of jurisdiction on important Intel priorities. In response to stakeholder feedback, we have further enhanced our review process by adding reviews of public statements to better assess alignment with our values. Under our policies, if we identify some degree of misalignment, we communicate directly with contribution recipients. In cases of significant misalignment across our multiple key public policy issues, we work to take action to realign future funding decisions.

In 2024, CPA-Zicklin once again named Intel a "Trendsetter" in political disclosure and accountability.

Stakeholder Engagement

We value transparency, and through open and direct communication, we work to foster and develop trusted relationships with various stakeholders, including employees, customers, suppliers, governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and communities. We maintain formal management systems—including community relations managers for our major manufacturing sites—to engage with, listen to, and learn from our stakeholders to incorporate their input into our thinking and planning.

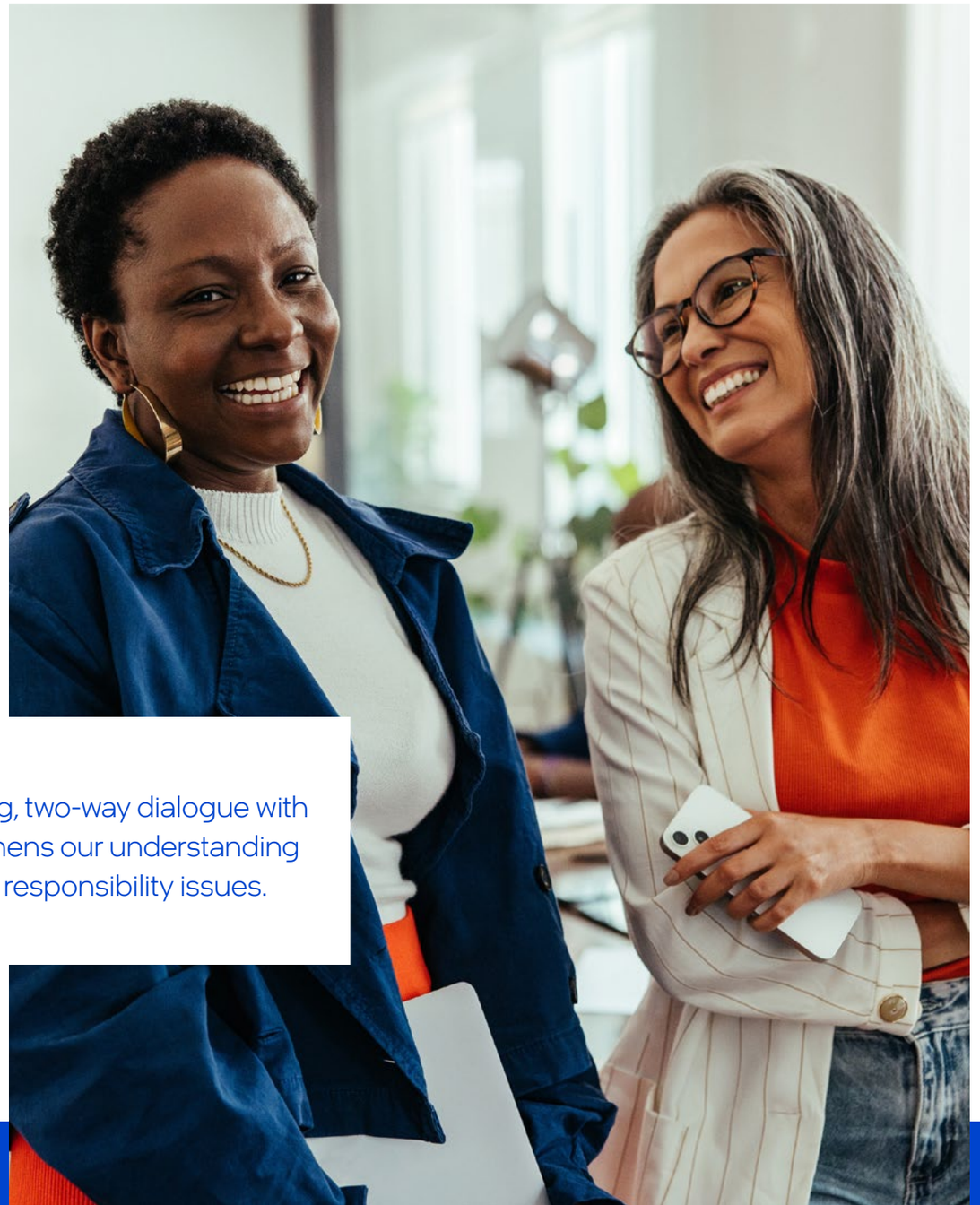
In addition to face-to-face meetings, several online channels provide us with valuable, ongoing input to our performance and strategy. Our corporate responsibility e-mail account enables stakeholders to share their concerns and comments directly with members of our corporate responsibility team, who respond to hundreds of messages each year on a wide variety of topics. We also receive and respond to feedback through our CSR@Intel blog, Exploreintel.com website, Facebook page, and WeAreIntel account on X. Additional details on our stakeholder engagement practices and issues raised throughout the year are available on our Report Builder website.

Corporate Responsibility Priority Assessment

We use a range of methods and inputs to identify priority topics and emerging issues from our stakeholders, including:

- Corporate social responsibility and social media channels
- Investor outreach
- Results of community advisory panels and surveys
- Customer data requests and survey data
- Employee open forums and surveys
- Meetings with governments, international organizations, and NGOs
- Human rights impact assessment and ethics and compliance processes
- Research on existing and emerging legislation, external standards, trends, and frameworks
- Proactive outreach and dialogue with internal and external stakeholders with relevant expertise, via a third party

Additionally, Intel engages a third-party specialist to conduct a comprehensive corporate responsibility priority assessment on a regular basis. The output of this assessment is our "Corporate Responsibility Priority Matrix," which is included in the Appendix.



Participating in an ongoing, two-way dialogue with our stakeholders strengthens our understanding of important corporate responsibility issues.

Our Supply Chain

We are committed to enhancing our global corporate responsibility impact by actively engaging with suppliers and stakeholders to promote sustainable and responsible practices in our supply chain. We collaborate with industry groups to drive supply chain policies and practices that create value for customers and mitigate risks to people and the planet. Our priority programs focus on critical areas where we aim to accelerate progress and achieve tangible results. Intel appreciates learning from our suppliers and supporting them as they work to meet environmental and corporate responsibility commitments that enable Intel to deliver sustained outcomes valued by our customers, suppliers, collaborators, and stockholders.

Global Supply Chain Due Diligence

Our supply chain responsibility efforts are extensive, involving approximately 8,000 first-tier[1] suppliers across over 80 countries. These suppliers provide materials, tools, and machines for our factories, logistics, packaging services, construction, marketing, software, and other services essential to Intel's operations. We also collaborate with others to manufacture, assemble, and test our components and products. The semiconductor supply chain is ever-changing, and through active management and due diligence we are able to deliver on our supply chain responsibility commitments.

Supply Chain Responsibility Programs

We aim to be a global steward of the resources in Intel® products and to protect the most vulnerable workers in our value chain.

Respecting Human Rights

Responsible Minerals Sourcing

Supply Chain Sustainability

Responsible Chemistry

Active Industry Engagement

As a founding member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), Intel supports the work of the RBA and enthusiastically supports other industry groups. We are also a founding member of the Semiconductor Climate Consortium and are currently represented on its governing council. In addition, Intel is a founding member and co-sponsor of the Catalyze program, a supply chain renewables accelerator. We also participate in numerous industry workgroups and forums to share best practices and drive collective progress in supply chain responsibility.

Strengthening Supplier Capabilities

We empower suppliers to enhance their sustainability and corporate responsibility skills through various support options, including online resources, interactive training, and connections to external resources like the RBA. Intel also engages with supply chain sustainability consultants to offer training on work-hours management, occupational health and safety, environmental issues, and prevention of forced labor. We expect suppliers to develop corporate responsibility strategies, set goals, report on performance, and engage in audits to improve their own supply chains. Our supplier development, monitoring, and enforcement efforts are integrated across our sourcing teams. This integration helps scale our coverage and support supplier progress. We communicate our expectations in our supplier contracts, request-for-proposal document, and supplier website.

Advancing Accountability Through Assessments and Audits

Intel regularly evaluates and addresses risks in our supply chain. Suppliers are expected to comply with the Intel Code of Conduct, Intel's supplier policies, and the RBA Code of Conduct. Having established clear expectations with suppliers, we conduct scheduled due diligence to ensure compliance and adjust as needed. Additional audits may be conducted at Intel's discretion, using the RBA Code as our standard for human rights, health and safety, environmental ethics, and management systems. For more information, see "Respecting Human Rights" in the People section of this report.

[1] First-tier suppliers are companies from which Intel makes direct purchases.

People: Our Approach

We strive to create a high-performing environment where every employee feels respected, valued, and inspired to do their best work. We also engage and invest in initiatives and collaborations to foster growth and opportunity across communities and our industry.

We have a long history as a leader in advancing safety, wellness, and responsible business practices across our global manufacturing operations, our value chain, and beyond. This includes our strong focus on employee health, safety, and wellness, as well as our work to advance human rights and to scale responsible minerals sourcing practices across our supply chain and industry.

Our employees deliver innovative ideas, expertise, and dedication to make lives better in their communities. Leveraging their passion for solving global challenges through application of Intel® technology, employees have addressed critical needs and contributed to the achievement of our goals. Intel's culture of enabling and encouraging employees to be involved in their communities has resulted in millions of hours contributed by our workforce since Intel Involved, our volunteer program, launched in 1995. We continue to aspire to increase the impact of our skills-based volunteering.

To catalyze action and amplify the impact of our employees' service and generosity, the Intel Foundation contributes funds to eligible nonprofits and schools where employees volunteer and donate their own funds. Our investments and support of local communities help us build trust with external stakeholders and enrich lives through technology.

Intel is included on the FTSE4Good Index Series, which recognizes strong corporate responsibility practices.

Our Talent

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. 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 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 decreased our headcount in connection with our recent restructuring activities. However, the investments we are making to accelerate our process technology require continued and focused efforts to attract and retain top talent—especially technical talent.

Our human capital philosophy includes three pillars to position our talent strategy as a competitive advantage:

- **Hire and retain the best talent:** We are committed to hiring and retaining top talent and building a dynamic workplace where all employees are inspired and encouraged to achieve their full potential, thereby enabling Intel to remain an industry leader and drive continued innovation.
- **Develop our talent to full potential:** We invest resources to develop the talent needed to remain at the forefront of innovation and make Intel an employer of choice.
- **Create a winning culture:** We continue to foster Intel's results-driven, performance culture that fuels innovation and treats every employee with respect.

We offer training programs and provide rotational assignment opportunities. Our job architecture model helps 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 affinity groups, and promote health and wellness resources to all of our people. Through our periodic employee experience survey, pulse surveys, 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 performance management system is designed to support our cultural evolution and to increase our focus on disciplined execution. Our employees' voices are important to enabling our culture of continuous improvement.

Intel Workforce at a Glance

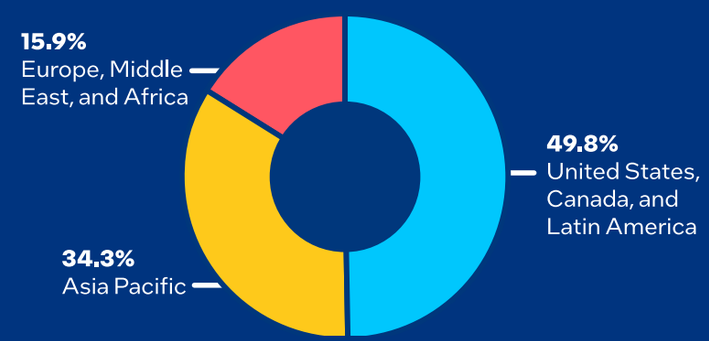
Employee data as of 12/28/2024

108,900[1] employees globally

91.7% of our employees serve in technical roles

5.9% undesired turnover in 2024

Employees by Region



[1] Global workforce includes Intel subsidiaries.

Our Culture

We work to cultivate a culture of belonging that drives our innovation, agility, and competitiveness. This is essential for attracting, retaining, and advancing top talent, which directly influences our ability to innovate and enhance our products. Openly sharing our data keeps us accountable and allows us to assess our progress. Our commitment is to create a workplace where individuals from all backgrounds are not only respected and valued but also challenged, acknowledged, rewarded, and empowered to reach their highest potential.

Women at Intel – Global Data[1]

Positions	2022	2023	2024
Board of Directors	42.0%	42.0%	38.5%
Executives	18.9%	18.8%	16.5%
Senior Leadership	18.9%	19.0%	18.3%
Senior	22.6%	22.9%	23.0%
Experienced	32.0%	32.3%	32.8%
Entry-Level	36.5%	36.4%	36.1%
All Global Employees	28.1%	28.1%	27.9%
Technical	24.7%	25.0%	25.3%
Non-Technical	55.2%	56.2%	56.8%

[1] 2024 data as of December 28, 2024, 2023 data as of December 30, 2023, and 2022 data as of December 31, 2022. "Executives" refers to salary grades 12+ and equivalent grades. "Senior Leadership" refers to salary grades 10+ and equivalent grades. "Senior" refers to salary grades 8-9 and equivalent grades. "Experienced" includes salary grades 6 to 7 and equivalent grades. "Entry-Level" refers to salary grades 2 to 5 and equivalent grades. While this data represents women and men, we acknowledge that this is not fully encompassing of all gender identities. "Other" includes unknown, declined, and not specified.

US Workforce Representation Data[1]

Group	2022	2023	2024
Women	25.9%	25.9%	25.5%
Men	74.1%	74.1%	74.5%
URMs[2]	16.8%	17.0%	17.8%
URMs in Senior Leadership	8.1%	8.2%	8.7%
URM Women	4.1%	4.1%	4.0%
White	42.6%	41.7%	39.0%
Asian	36.2%	36.6%	38.3%
Hispanic/Latinx	10.9%	11.4%	12.1%
Black/African American	5.1%	4.9%	4.8%
Native American	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Individuals with Disabilities[3]	4.9%	5.3%	6.0%
Veterans	7.1%	7.0%	6.4%
Two or more[4]	1.9%	0.5%	2.1%
Other	2.1%	2.2%	2.4%

[2] We define URM to include our Hispanic, African American, and Native American employees.

[3] "Individuals with Disabilities" category represents employees who have checked they have or have had a disability as part of their voluntary self-identification choices in their worker profile.

[4] "Two or more" ethnicity category represents employees who have checked "Two or more" as part of their voluntary self-identification choices in their worker profile.

Undesired Turnover

Group	2022	2023	2024
Global Overall	5.6%	5.6%	5.9%
Global Women	5.1%	4.8%	5.3%
Global Men	5.8%	5.8%	6.1%
US Women	5.4%	3.7%	4.9%
US Men	5.3%	4.4%	4.7%
US URM[2]	4.9%	4.9%	4.1%
US White	4.1%	3.9%	4.1%
US Asian	6.9%	4.3%	5.6%
US Hispanic/Latinx	4.6%	4.7%	4.0%
US Black/African American	5.9%	5.3%	4.0%
US Native American/Alaska Native	2.8%	5.0%	4.8%
US Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian	2.2%	2.6%	3.8%
US Two or More	5.9%	5.7%	4.9%
US Other	5.5%	5.3%	5.9%

These figures include all regular Intel employees who voluntarily left Intel, but do not include contract employees, interns, or employees who separated from Intel due to divestiture, retirement, voluntary separation packages, death, job elimination, or redeployment.

Employee Engagement

We believe that fostering an inclusive culture is multifaceted and fundamental to driving innovation and collective success. By embracing a wide range of perspectives and experiences, we cultivate a sense of belonging that allows our employees to bring their authentic selves to work.

Through regular engagement surveys, employees can voice their perceptions of the company, their work performance, and culture. These surveys help us gain a deeper understanding of employees' experiences to identify opportunities for improvement and create relevant solutions. We also share results with employees and enable them to ask questions about actions. In 2024, employees from 49 countries were invited to participate. Intel's overall favorability score was 80% and we had a strong 80% participation rate, with more than 90,000 voluntary respondents.

In 2024, the highest-scoring questions were related to inclusion, respect, and the link between employees' work and Intel's strategy. For example, 91% of responding employees reported, "I am treated with dignity and respect at work" and "Intel creates an environment where people of diverse backgrounds can succeed." Similarly, 90% of employees reported, "Intel provides a safe and inclusive workplace for people like me." Finally, 78% of responding employees agreed with the statements, "I feel my voice is valued at Intel," and "The unwritten norms and workplace practices at Intel support people like me."

90% of employees responded

"Intel provides a safe and inclusive workplace for people like me."

87% of employees agree

"My manager values diverse talents, backgrounds, and experiences."

Developing Strong Managers

Managers play a key role in supporting Intel's culture, engaging employees, and creating an inclusive workplace. 87% of employees agreed that their manager values diverse talents, beliefs, backgrounds, and experiences.

To further help managers and employees build a strong company culture, Intel's Inclusive Leaders Program offers workshops to all employees, with content on topics such as active listening, building trust, seeking feedback, and helping colleagues to progress in their careers. In 2024, 120 Inclusive Leaders Program workshops were delivered globally with 2,271 participants. 93.4% of participants stated the program was a valuable use of their time and 83.3% reported they are better able to positively impact their team following the program. One employee commented, "The program provides for the foundation of people interaction so [I] would welcome more employees attending the same."

We will continue to listen to employee feedback to provide leaders with a solid source of data to help focus their efforts, build belief in our future, and drive our transformation.

"At Intel, the unique blend of backgrounds and ideas forms the core of our organization, driving innovation and excellence. Our steadfast commitment to fostering a dynamic environment ensures that every team member feels respected, valued, and empowered to achieve their best. Together, we cultivate a workplace where success is fueled by individual talents and contributions, reinforcing our reputation as a leader in innovation."

—**Kim Mayes,** Vice President of Social Impact, Strategic Talent, Inclusion, and Engagement

Employee Groups

Intel offers several types of groups to help create a sense of belonging for our employees, including Employee Resource Groups (ERGs), affinity groups, communities of practice, and social clubs. Our 250+ groups, open to all employees, provide opportunities to share experiences, build connections, and collaborate. We encourage individuals of all identities to join and benefit from our vibrant communities to foster broader relationships and learning exchanges.

Getting involved with groups offers employees many benefits, including opportunities to gain leadership skills, make business impacts, build networks across business groups, and grow skills and experience that can enhance their careers and be applied to business projects. In employee surveys, 77% of employees engaged in employee groups reported that the groups help them develop at Intel and 67% reported that participation encourages them to stay at Intel.

In 2024, over 500 employee group events occurred, with an average satisfaction rating of 96%. Some highlights included enriching Black Heritage Month events, with personal branding activities and volunteer sessions at elementary schools in eight cities. We also held several impactful events worldwide for International Women's Month, including a roundtable discussion with members of Intel's Board of Directors. We offered cultural events through our Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander group, and additional events during Native American Heritage Month. Our Pride Month events included a career journey panel and participation in Pride parades worldwide. Hispanic Heritage Month sessions included a talk on navigating change and uncertainty. During Autism Acceptance Month, Global Accessibility Awareness Day, and Disability Employment Awareness Month, we delivered key events, including the celebration of two groundbreaking Intel technology accessibility innovation projects. For Veterans Day, we featured a talk from a nonprofit school that focuses on advanced manufacturing certification curriculum for veterans.

Our Inclusion Achievement Awards honor employee accomplishments in support of Intel's cultural values, providing prestigious and meaningful recognition for employees who are changemakers. In 2024, we honored the Intel Disabilities and Accessibility Network ERG as the Employee Resource Group of the Year. With 1,159 members globally and 10 peer groups supporting a wide range of disabilities, this ERG has made remarkable strides in fostering an inclusive workplace and community engagement. The Intel Disabilities and Accessibility Network ERG's impact was further amplified by 42 visible role models who contribute to a culture of openness and acceptance. The ERG enhanced professional growth opportunities through planned engagements for career support and the creation of the Accessibility Champions Network. This comprehensive approach has positioned the Intel Disabilities and Accessibility Network ERG as a transformative force.

Expanding the Qualified Workforce

Intel is committed to good corporate citizenship that includes building talent pipelines to support the ever-increasing demand for semiconductors and rebalance the global supply chain.

To achieve this, Intel collaborates with nonprofits and community colleges to support the semiconductor industry's growing employment needs and spark interest in new career pathways through apprenticeships, boot camps, and certification programs. Guided by our corporate values, we are continually exploring ways to bring the best talent to Intel.

Employee Health and Safety

We continue to invest in health and safety programs to help employees enjoy a better quality of life and contribute to Intel's success. Our Global Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Policy defines our commitment to provide a safe and injury-free workplace for our employees, contractors, customers, collaborators, and the public. We recognize the importance of EHS management to our business success and regularly work to assess and improve our EHS management system, standards, culture, performance, early intervention, and injury-reduction initiatives. Since 2001, we have maintained a multi-site certification to the internationally recognized ISO 14001 and ISO 45001 standards to help our manufacturing sites sustain a comprehensive, fully integrated EHS management system. In 2024, independent third-party audits were conducted to maintain this certification.

Health and safety training creates awareness and enables our employees to better understand their safety responsibilities. In addition to technical safety training, we provide safety awareness and ergonomic health training to all Intel employees to foster our safety culture.

Recognizing Safety Achievements

Through our Safety Always-Safety Star program, we are proud to recognize employees who exemplify our safety value every day in what they do. Each Safety Star is passionate about maintaining our strong safety culture, serves as a role model, and goes above and beyond to make Intel a safe place. The honorees—selected from 125 individual and team nominations from around the world—were recognized individually or as part of a team as part of Global Safety Day in April.

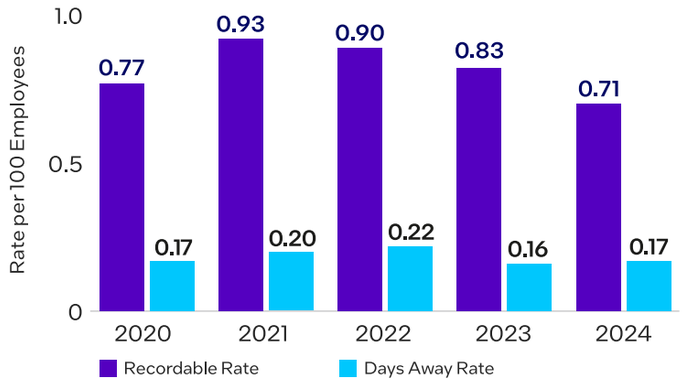
Intel ended 2024 with an OSHA recordable rate of 0.71 per 100 employees, compared to the most recently published US semiconductor industry average recordable rate of 1.0 in 2023.[1] Our 2024 days away case rate[2] was 0.17, compared to the most recently published semiconductor industry average of 0.4.[1] Ergonomic-related or cumulative trauma disorders (CTDs) remained the most prevalent type of injury experienced at Intel in 2024, accounting for 55% of all reports, followed by strains/sprains. While ergonomic injuries remain our highest injury Pareto,[3] our 2024 Office Ergonomics Program's early intervention focus is starting to have an impact, with a 17% reduction in office CTD rates compared to 2023. We are working to integrate learnings into our 2025 ergonomics program's early intervention focus plans. Over the coming years, we aim to achieve a recordable injury/illness rate of less than 0.5 per 100 employees.

In 2024, 30% of our employees participated in Intel's global wellness program, known as the Intel® Vitality Program. 38,175 unique individuals participated in at least one wellness service. Our on-site fitness centers continued to be heavily used in 2024, with over 42,000 employees accessing them.

Through our mental wellness strategy, we seek to support the spectrum of mental health challenges employees and their loved ones may face. The program aims to create a culture of care where employees feel empowered to take the next step in their mental health journey and to remove barriers to facilitate easier access to care. Intel offers employees and their dependents access to an employee assistance program, coaching, and digital mental health modalities.

Many of our large sites around the world have on-site health clinics to address work-related employee health and safety needs. Sites in Arizona, New Mexico, California, and Oregon also have Health for Life Centers that provide employees and their eligible dependents with primary care and specialty services (including acupuncture, chiropractic care, condition management, behavioral health services, and physical therapy). Employees and eligible dependents can schedule same-day appointments or be seen within 24 hours. In 2024, the centers provided nearly 6,100 vaccinations and more than 64,500 visits and 8,650 virtual visits. In addition, over 11,000 patient interactions occurred via secure messages.

Recordable and Days Away Injury Rates



Rate based on 100 employees working full time for one year. Data as of January 15, 2025. Certain historical figures have been updated based on new reported cases received.

In 2024, 100% of our workforce completed our Safety Always training course.

[1] Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2023 indicators.
[2] Days away begins the day after the accident.
[3] A Pareto chart is a tool for identifying and prioritizing the most significant factors contributing to a problem or outcome.

Intel Foundation and Corporate Philanthropy

Through corporate philanthropy, Intel funds innovative initiatives in education, technology for good, workforce development, and sustainability.

The Intel Foundation aspires to inclusively reach our global communities and positively inspire the next generation of innovators with unique K-12 and higher education science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) initiatives. With the goals of igniting interest in science and technology through deep engagement, people-centered innovation methodology such as design thinking, and hands-on experiential learning for under-resourced groups and youth, the Intel Foundation promotes equitable access through community and employee engagements.

Over the past 36 years the Intel Foundation has given nearly $896 million to communities worldwide.

The Foundation's priorities include:

Amplifying employees' time and generosity: The Foundation connects employees' and US retirees' passions for philanthropy to take on global challenges and meet community needs by matching volunteer time and donations to eligible schools and nonprofit organizations.

Promoting STEM education: Recognizing the life-changing power of technology and learning, the Foundation champions immersive K-12 and higher education STEM experiences to help ensure the future is filled with innovators from every community.

Responding to humanitarian crises and natural disasters: When a natural disaster or humanitarian crisis occurs, the Intel Foundation seeks to respond by offering matching campaigns that enable employees to take action and amplify the impact of their generous donations to relief assistance efforts.

Foundation and Corporate Giving 2024 Contributions (in millions)

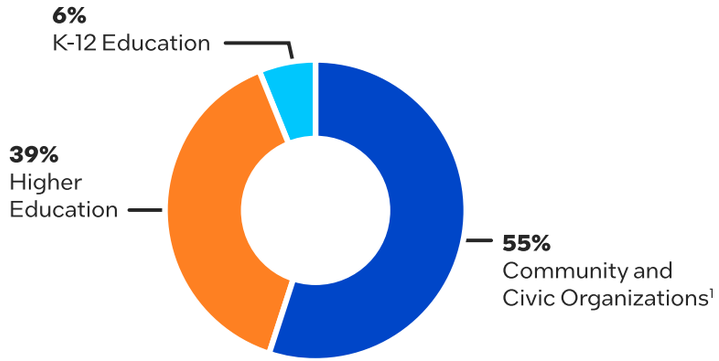
Forms of Giving	US	International	Total
Corporate Cash	$34.8	$17.5	**$52.3**
Foundation			
Foundation Grants	$3.1	$0.0	**$3.1**
Donation Matching	$14.7	$0.0	**$14.7**
Volunteer Matching	$4.5	$3.3	**$7.8**
In-Kind Giving	$0.9	$0.8	**$1.8**
Total	**$57.9**	**$21.6**	**$79.5**

In 2024, charitable giving by Intel and the Intel Foundation totaled approximately $79.5 million, compared with $81.5 million in 2023.

Humanitarian Crisis and Natural Disaster Relief

In 2024, the Intel Foundation responded to nine humanitarian crises and natural disasters, including earthquakes, tornadoes, wildfires, floods, and famine. Employees joined the Foundation in support of nine special matching campaigns, raising over $1 million in donations and Foundation matches that enabled about 30 causes to deliver assistance to those in need. These campaigns included relief for wildfires in New Mexico and Chile; flooding in Southeast Asia, Brazil, and California; and more.

Community Giving by Category



As part of our social impact strategy, we work with a broad range of nonprofit and education organizations, including providing grants and other in-kind support. For all of our contributions, we maintain control and review processes to track contributions and ensure alignment with Intel's values and strategy. Recipients of grants from Intel and the Intel Foundation are required to verify compliance with Intel's non-discrimination policy.

[1] Includes eligible organizations focused on addressing community needs, disaster relief, inclusion, environmental impact, arts and culture, and other civic-related activities.

Employees Changing the World

We work to make technology fully inclusive, expand digital readiness, and empower all of our employees to take action. We aim to create opportunities for employees to connect with each other, further integrate corporate responsibility and sustainability into their teams' work objectives, and share their skills with our communities. Intel and the Intel Foundation are instrumental in driving our global ambitions forward by contributing thought leadership and funds to deploy innovative programs that support underserved populations in collaboration with schools and nonprofit public and private organizations.

Intel Involved

We continue to empower our employees to give back through Intel Involved, our global corporate employee volunteer program. Since the program's launch in 1995, our employees have generously donated their skills, technology expertise, and more than 22.4 million hours of service—including more than 830,000 hours in 2024—to tackle environmental challenges, improve education, and help meet community needs around the world.

Our philosophy is to meet volunteers where they are by encouraging volunteer activities whenever large groups meet, creating pop-up events convenient to factory workers' schedules, hosting site-wide volunteer events at nonprofits, and encouraging employees to report their personal volunteer efforts. The Intel Foundation amplifies the impact of volunteerism by awarding cash grants to qualified organizations based on volunteer hours reported by Intel employees and US retirees, up to each individual's annual limit.

$150.7 Million

Total matching grants for employee volunteer service through Intel Involved since the program's inception in 1995.

Making a Difference in Local Communities

Through the Intel Involved program, our employees passionately work to address challenges and disparities in the world. Employees devoted their time and talent in a variety of ways to make a difference in 2024.

Supporting local students. In Malaysia, Intel volunteers conducted a talk on career development at SENTRAL College Penang. At a community day at a local school in Malaysia, employees helped with mural painting, housekeeping, and setting up monitors at the school's computer lab. In Ireland, volunteers supported a local school by cleaning and painting the campus and donating the remaining supplies, which included scrapers, brushes, rollers, paint, and more. Costa Rica volunteers worked with a local nonprofit to donate books needed by the national educational system to hundreds of preschool and primary school students in two communities. In New Mexico, volunteers donated books to support childhood literacy. And in Chengdu, China, employees launched a course for primary school students and faculty based on Intel safety management, providing students with the opportunity to solve real-life safety issues through learning and practice.

Inspiring our next generation of innovators. Volunteers across the globe promoted and engaged students in STEM activities. Volunteers from the Women at Intel Network Employee Group in Costa Rica organized an activity called "STEM Girls Day," bringing girls and their parents to Intel to create and program a dancing robot. In Malaysia, volunteers sorted and created LEGO® robotic sets for local students. In New Mexico, volunteers celebrated Pi Day by guiding local students in a simple circuit activity, and in Arizona, volunteers hosted a STEM booth at two local events, engaging hundreds of kids with a hands-on learning activity. Arizona volunteers also helped assemble STEM kits and wrote encouragement cards for local students. Vietnam volunteers participated in the PowHERful Gathering event, providing students an opportunity to learn and practice networking skills with peers and volunteers.

More ways we did wonderful. In Ireland, our volunteers painted gates and revitalized community centers, while in Chengdu, they distributed vegetables to the elderly. German volunteers at the Munich campus joined the fight against hunger by assisting in food distribution to community members in need. Our Arizona team participated in a blood drive, and New Mexico employees assembled and distributed hygiene kits for veterans with the New Mexico chapter of American Veterans at Intel.

2024 Volunteerism by the Numbers

19.6%
Percentage of employees who volunteered

>830 K
Number of hours

$27.9 M
Estimated in-kind value of volunteer hours[1]

$7.8 M
Total dollars matched by the Intel Foundation for Intel Involved volunteer hours[2]

[1] Based on the 2024 Value of Volunteer Time rate of $33.49 per hour published by Independent Sector.

[2] Volunteer payments made in 2024 are for 2023 hours. Payments are processed once the year closes.

Promoting STEM and Higher Education

A strong foundation in science, technology, engineering, and math can empower young people with skills and confidence to launch a life of learning, career success, and contributions to society. Our Intel Foundation and Corporate Philanthropy strategy aims to broaden participation in K-12 and post-secondary STEM education for under-resourced communities, with a commitment to expand technology access to fuel human potential in every community. Below are examples of programs we supported in 2024.

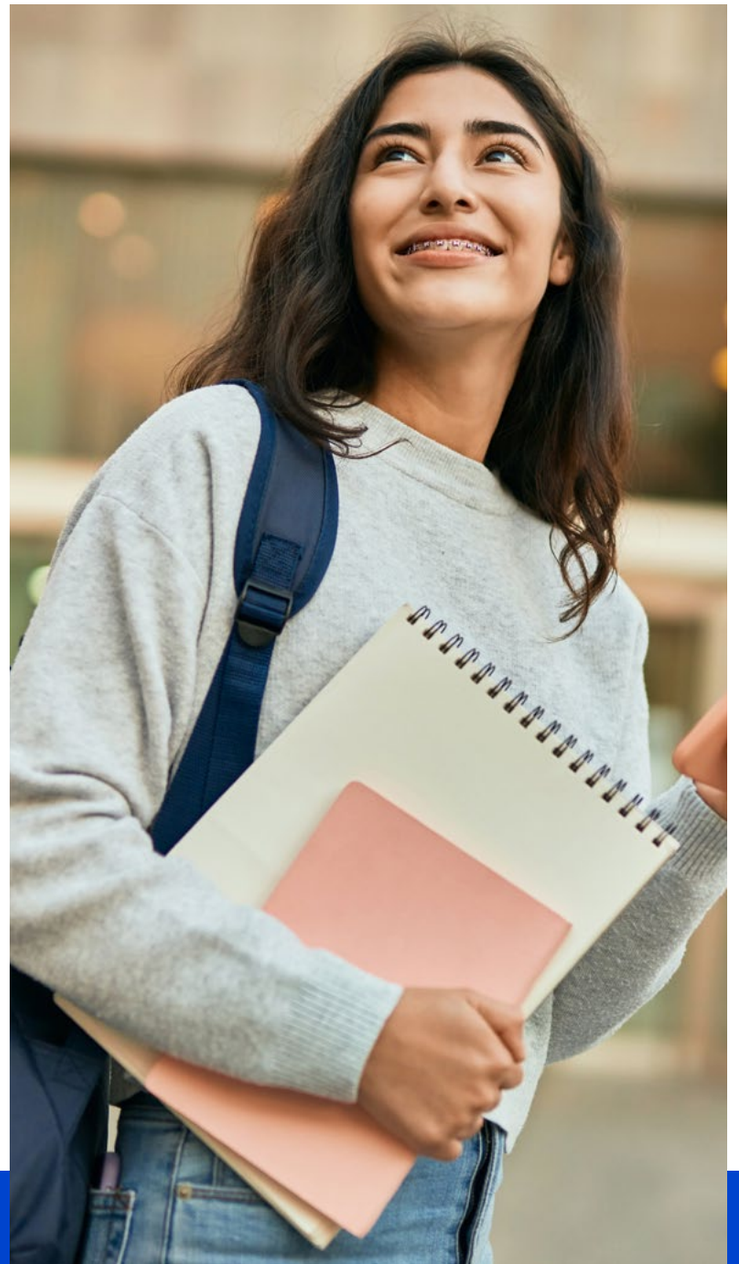
Higher Education. Our initiatives in higher education are dedicated to advancing semiconductor education and workforce development through strategic engagements with research institutions and innovative programs. In 2024, we provided over $30 million in grants and in-kind support to more than 550 higher education institutions across 30 countries. Key initiatives involved establishing a summer semiconductor boot camp for college and high school students, developing competitive graduate and undergraduate programs in electrical and computer engineering and mechatronics, and creating a comprehensive platform for hands-on experience in semiconductor technologies. By supporting curriculum development, faculty exchange, and practical training programs, Intel aims to cultivate a robust talent pipeline that prepares students for the semiconductor workforce, aligning with the company's broader goals of workforce growth and industry leadership.

Project Lead the Way. Created by teachers and led by educators, Project Lead The Way (PLTW) works to motivate, prepare, and support teachers as they strive to make children successful in STEM. The Intel Foundation has committed $3 million to PLTW over a three-year period to develop and deploy advanced manufacturing programs for high school students across the US. The advanced manufacturing program aligns closely with Intel's goals of deepening engagement and increasing participation in K-12 STEM pathways, particularly for under-resourced groups. Project focus topics will include industrial automation, machine vision, AI in manufacturing, semiconductor and microelectronic manufacturing, and more. With its innovative approach, scalability potential, and immersive learning model, the program aims to reach over 1,000 educators and have a transformative impact on 1.4 million students' STEM identity and workforce readiness.

STEM Next. Since 2020, the Intel Foundation has invested over $4.5 million in STEM Next Moonshot Bets, which seeks to inspire and prepare the next generation of innovators by engaging millions of students in STEM learning opportunities through after-school and summer programs. Intel's investment in STEM Next has helped engage over 5.5 million students in STEM over the last five years. Intel's engagement in 2024 made a critical difference in key states for the semiconductor workforce, engaging nearly 28,000 students across Arizona, Ohio, and Oregon, and investing in the next generation of future talent.

Intel Future Skills. Leveraging the same design-thinking methodology that our engineers use, the Intel Foundation's Intel Future Skills program delivers hands-on learning experiences for K-12 students, educators, and families—in school, out of school, and at summer STEM camps. The program aims to give students the framework needed for a lifetime of problem solving and discovery through STEM learning and practical application to real-world issues. The program's learning platform is made up of 60+ hours of content that helps students "step into the shoes" of the people they are designing for, and prepares students for the future workplace by building essential skills like communication, empathy, creative problem solving, collaboration, teamwork, time management, and patience. In 2024, Intel Future Skills was piloted to over 300 K-5 students at Casa Blanca Community School within the Gila River Indian Community in Arizona. Some 96% of participants gained access to technology that was new to them.

Since 2020, Intel's investment in STEM Next engaged over **5.5 million** students in STEM.



Respecting Human Rights

Human rights are the fundamental rights, freedoms, and standards of treatment to which all people are entitled. The Intel Global Human Rights Principles and Approach statement, policies, and integrated approach to respecting human rights draw upon internationally recognized labor and human rights standards—including the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ILO Conventions, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas—and apply to all employees and contractors, our subsidiaries, and our business relationships, including our supply chain. We aim to support the rights of all our stakeholders, including end users, and are committed to maintaining and continuously improving our systems and processes to avoid causing or contributing to adverse impacts on human rights in our own operations, our products, and supply chain. We also look for opportunities to apply our technology to support the advancement of human rights.

Human Rights Governance

We have established an integrated approach designed to embed respect for human rights across our business, including Board-level oversight and the involvement of senior-level Management Review Committees. The human rights program is managed by the Corporate Responsibility Office and directed by a cross-Intel Human Rights Steering Committee, a global team that develops and implements policies and actions related to human rights risks across our business.

The Ethics and Compliance Oversight Committee (ECOC), which is chartered by and reports to the Audit & Finance Committee, is responsible for overseeing compliance with and approving changes to the Intel Code of Conduct. The ECOC includes senior representatives from across the company and is co-chaired by Intel's Chief Compliance Officer and Director of Internal Audit. Each year, the ECOC invites various Intel organizations to assess and report on ethics and compliance in their respective businesses or sites and reviews risk topics across the company.

The Governance Committee has primary responsibility for oversight of corporate responsibility at Intel, including human rights issues. Our annual Combating Modern Slavery and Ensuring Transparent Supply Chains statement is discussed with and approved by our Board and signed on the Board's behalf by one of our directors. Our human rights program has been incorporated into the annual ethics and legal compliance review process, which has resulted in increased visibility and awareness of human rights topics across the organization. Key learnings help to drive further improvements.

The Intel Code of Conduct directs employees to consider human rights impacts in their business decisions. We also continue to offer a holistic human rights training course for employees to help raise their awareness about Intel's initiatives and ways they can act in their roles to advance our human rights strategy. This training is in addition to role-specific training that employees—such as those with direct responsibility for supply chain management, for example—receive with respect to mitigating human rights risks within our supply chain.

Throughout the year we meet with external stakeholders and experts on human rights to continue to inform and evolve our human rights policies and oversight processes. We are a signatory to the UN Global Compact, and a member of the Global Business Initiative on Human Rights and the Partnership on AI. In 2024, we discussed human rights topics with peer companies and experts such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and investors who specialize in business and human rights.

Our Approach to Managing Human Rights

Our Operations

Our goal is to cultivate a safe and respectful work environment where employees can thrive and innovate. For more detail, see "Our Culture" and "Employee Health and Safety" earlier in this section of this report.

The Intel Environmental, Health, and Safety Policy guides us to "provide a safe and injury-free workplace" through our core safety programs and injury-reduction initiatives—not only for our employees, but also for contractors working at our sites. In addition, our Global Water Policy reinforces our respect for the human right to water by helping us responsibly meet our operational needs as well as those of our communities. We respect the human right to a safe, clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. Our commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainability is embodied in the policies mentioned above, as well as the Intel Climate Change Policy Statement and the Intel Code of Conduct.

Our Supply Chain

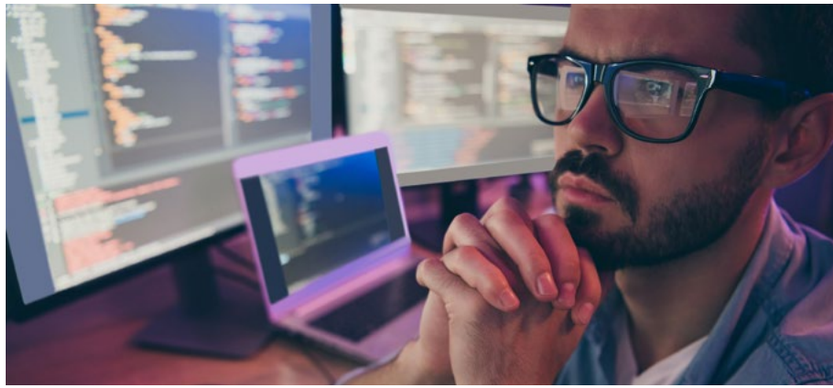
As an active and founding member of the RBA, we have the same expectations for our suppliers as we have for ourselves. For more than a decade, we have directly engaged with many of our suppliers with regard to their internal human rights programs. We work with them to build capabilities, verify compliance, monitor progress, and maintain a culture of continuous improvement. We also periodically engage with indirect suppliers through our programs. Our significant investments of time and resources are aimed at influencing system-level, industry-wide improvements to protect and empower workers in the global electronics supply chain and to reduce community impacts. Our efforts to combat forced and bonded labor in our supply chain include prohibiting the holding of worker passports and charging of worker fees to obtain employment. As a result of our efforts, since 2014, suppliers in our global supply chain have returned more than $27 million in recruitment fees to their workers.

Our Products

We have long been committed to respecting privacy and security related to the development and use of our products. We practice privacy and security by design and our Security Development Lifecycle (SDL) processes define actions, deliverables, and checkpoints aimed at integrating security and privacy protections into our products and services. Intel is committed to the right to privacy and freedom of expression. We seek to protect against unauthorized access, use, destruction, modification, or disclosure of personal information and data, as outlined in the Intel Privacy Notice. Intel's policy is to not design functionality into any of our products that would enable others to compromise the security of our technologies in ways that could be used to infringe on privacy or limit the freedom of expression.

As the range of products and services we offer broadens and changes, we periodically evaluate potential concerns about how technology products may be used to adversely impact human rights. The challenges range from product misuse and limits on freedom of expression, to health and safety concerns that may arise from new technologies. Intel has long recognized the ethical and human rights implications associated with the development of technology. With the development of AI technology, we remain committed to evolving best methods, principles, and tools to ensure responsible practices in our product use, design, and development. For more information, see our Responsible AI Principles and "Responsible AI" in the Technology section of this report.

The Intel Global Human Rights Principle and Approach statement includes our expectations on product responsibility and human rights. We regularly improve our processes for operationalizing this work. Most Intel® products are general-purpose computing products that can be incorporated into systems and applications that are sold to end users by system manufacturers, distributors, and others, and not directly by Intel. While we do not always know nor can we control what products our customers create or the applications end users may develop, Intel does not support or tolerate our products being used to adversely impact human rights. We evaluate potential concerns and implement a high confidence standard to prevent and mitigate product misuse. 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 will restrict or cease business with the third party unless and until we have a high confidence that Intel's products are not being used to adversely impact human rights.



In 2024, while certain product sales to third-party entities met Intel's high-confidence human rights standards, we continued to restrict other product sales based on the Intel Global Human Rights Principles and Approach. We applied procedures and methods used in risk-based anti-corruption compliance, as well as supply chain assessment, risk mitigation, training, and remedy processes to implement a "High Confidence Standard." We continue to leverage the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and due diligence standards under the laws and regulations that apply to our business in the US and globally.

Human Rights Impact Assessments

Since 2016, we have regularly engaged with third parties who specialize in human rights to conduct human rights impact assessments (HRIAs), review our processes, and validate our human rights risks across the enterprise. One output of this work is Intel's Human Rights Salient Risk Matrix. HRIAs are part of our due diligence process to help identify potential impacts. They involve internal cross-functional stakeholders as well as external stakeholders from governments, NGOs, peer companies, and investors. Our Human Rights Impact Assessment, Human Rights Salient Risk Matrix, and Salient Human Rights Risk Mapping is publicly available on our Report Builder site and our Human Rights website, and is widely communicated internally to provide visibility to relevant employees and decision makers. To date, our HRIAs have confirmed that, through our policies and practices, we address our most salient human rights risks while reaffirming our need to continue assessing emerging risks to rights holders in a dynamic global environment.

2025 Human Rights Priorities

- Continue our commitment to maintaining and improving systems and processes to avoid causing or contributing to adverse impacts on human rights in our own operations, our products, and supply chain. Engage with and listen to people whose human rights we may affect, continuously seeking to implement our principles and approach, and assess our business practices for alignment with respect for internationally recognized human rights.
- Continue our work to combat forced and bonded labor throughout our supply chain.
- Continue to engage in stakeholder and industry dialogues and research regarding potential human rights issues related to emerging technologies, for example, advancing standardization efforts around manipulated content detection and responsible generation of synthetic media in collaboration with associations like the Coalition for Content Provenance and Authenticity and Partnership on AI; and funding and collaborating on responsible AI with academic researchers and relevant government programs such as the AI Risk & Reliability Working Group in the areas of safety, privacy, security, and trust for machine learning.
- Continue to work to identify the highest-priority minerals and mitigate risks pertaining to global regulations and salient human rights risks in our supply chain.

Potential Impacts on Rights Holders

UDHR Article # and Fundamental Human Rights		Operations	Supply Chain	End Users & Data Subjects	Community & Society
2	Right to be free from discrimination	●	●	●	●
3	Right to life and security of person			●	●
4	Right to be free from slavery		●		
12	Right to privacy			●	●
19	Right to freedom of opinion and expression			●	●
20	Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association		●	●	●
23	Right to decent work	●	●		
24	Right to rest and leisure	●	●		
25	Right to an adequate living standard				
UN	Right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment (Resolution 76/300) and Right to water and sanitation (Resolution 64/292)	●	●		●
UN	Right to humanitarian and treatment in armed conflict			●	●

This Human Rights Saliency Matrix is a high-level mapping of salient human rights risks within our value chain due to external environmental factors. See Intel's Code of Conduct, Global Human Rights Principles and Approach, and other corporate responsibility policies for more information on Intel's approach to various human rights and sustainability issues. For more details, also see our Human Rights Impact Assessment, Human Rights Salient Risk Matrix, and Salient Human Rights Risk Mapping.

Human Rights in the Supply Chain

In 2024, we continued our human rights due diligence efforts in accordance with the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct. Intel's policies and integrated approach to human rights due diligence draw upon internationally recognized labor and human rights standards such as the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Organization's International Labor Standards, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, among others. These standards help establish our baseline expectations and communicate our values and commitment to ethics and uncompromising integrity. We hold ourselves and our suppliers accountable for meeting these baseline expectations. For more information, view the Intel Code of Conduct.

Risk Assessment and Due Diligence

Intel has an established internal and supplier-facing risk assessment and due diligence program. Our approach is highlighted by the following activities:

Grievance and Remedy Process. Our formal grievance and remedy process enables anyone—including Intel employees, supplier personnel, and other external stakeholders—to report ethics, human rights, compliance, or safety concerns. Reporting is done through our third-party-operated Intel Integrity Line Ethics and Compliance Reporting Portal. Once received, reports concerning alleged human rights impacts within the supply chain are managed by a cross-functional, multi-disciplinary team that promptly investigates allegations and takes measures to mitigate any adverse impacts. Intel does not tolerate retaliation against anyone who in good faith reports possible violations of the law, the Intel Code of Conduct, or other policies; questions ongoing or proposed conduct; or participates in an internal investigation. In addition to the formal grievance and remedy process, we also leverage various RBA tools, such as the RBA Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ) and Validated Assessment Program (VAP), to perform human rights due diligence to proactively assess Intel sites and our supply chain.

Intel Site Assessments. We complete the SAQ assessments annually for all Intel sites with significant manufacturing operations. The summary of the SAQ results is publicly disclosed on our website. We follow the VAP to conduct audits of Intel sites with significant manufacturing operations of finished goods. In 2024, we received Platinum scores on the RBA Initial VAP audit at our Chengdu, China site as well as on the RBA Closure Audit at our Penang, Malaysia site.

Supplier Assessments. In 2024, 230 RBA VAP audits and 22 Intel-led audits were conducted in facilities within our supply chain, about half of which were closure audits. As a result of this due diligence effort, our suppliers have closed 805 audit findings, which included 190 priority and major labor-related findings.[1] These labor-related finding closures resulted in our suppliers returning more than $200,000 in fees to more than 900 workers.

For additional information on Intel's efforts in human rights supply chain due diligence, including combating forced and bonded labor, see the Intel Statement on Combating Modern Slavery and Ensuring Transparent Supply Chains.

Next Steps

We recognize that human rights due diligence is a continuous improvement process. In 2025, we are focusing on increasing our capabilities in the following key areas: continuing engagement with emerging human rights due diligence regulations, third-party due diligence efforts, and optimizing human rights due diligence programs and priorities.

Connecting with Industry Peers

We educate suppliers about our expectations through webinars, workshops, our supplier website, and various regular communications. Intel provides one or more annual targeted training and workshops for suppliers operating in geographic regions where we believe there is an elevated risk of slavery and human trafficking.

In 2024, we worked with RBA member companies in the electronics industry to provide virtual training and workshop sessions focused on updates to the RBA Code of Conduct to over 750 participants from our respective supply chains.

Photo: Intel auditors conduct training in preparation for an RBA VAP external certification audit.

[1] Priority and major finding ratings as per RBA definitions. The following are the numbers of closed priority and major findings in other categories: health and safety (233), environmental (56), ethics (44), and supply chain management systems (99).

Responsible Minerals Sourcing

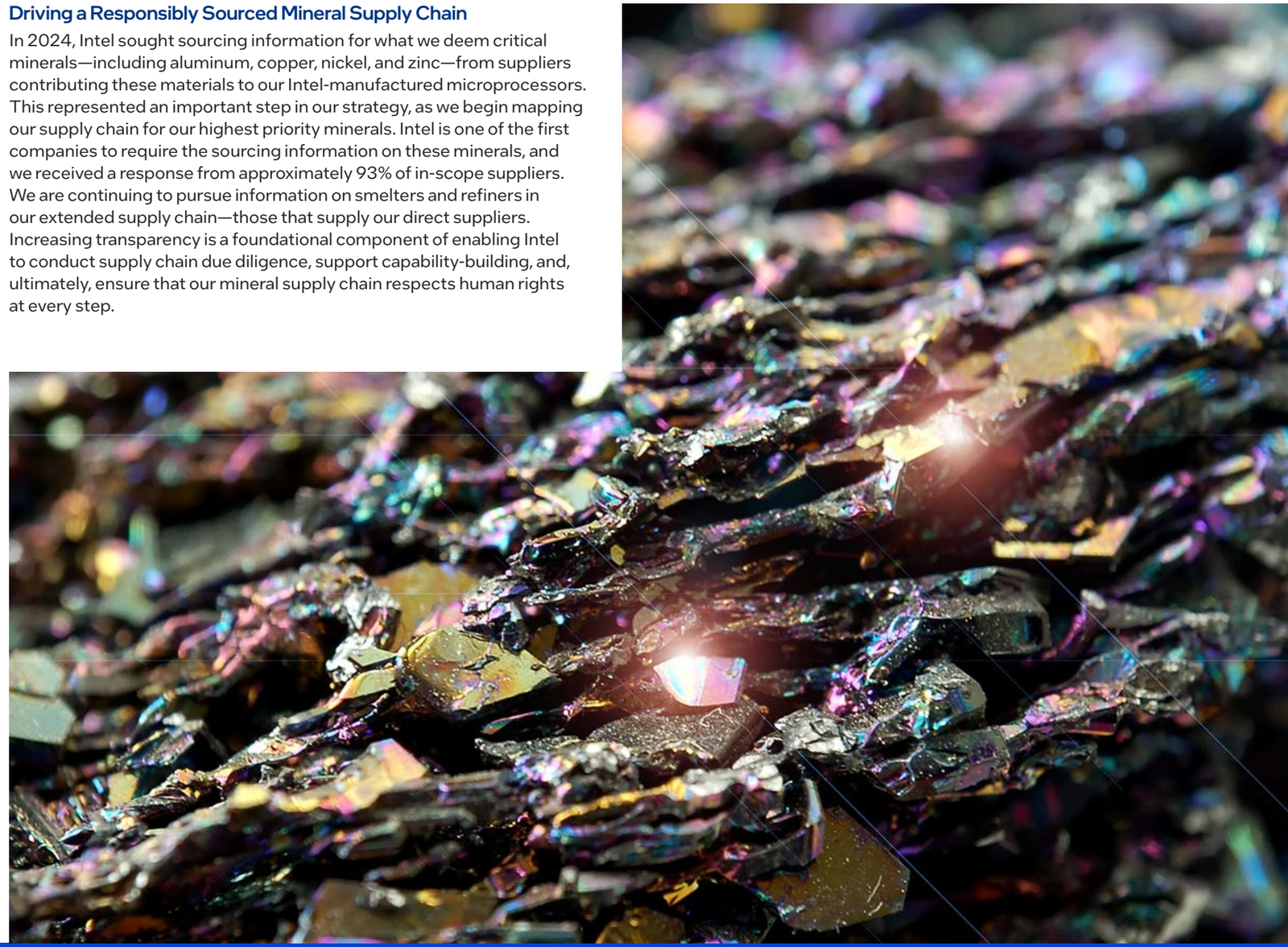
Like many companies in the electronics industry, Intel and its suppliers use minerals in manufacturing. In 2008, Intel began work to responsibly source conflict minerals,[1] and in 2017, we expanded our efforts to also address cobalt in our supply chain. We are proud of the significant progress we have made as a company and as an industry, but we believe that there is more to achieve.

Intel's strategy is to maintain the positive progress we've made to date on 3TG (tantalum, tin, tungsten, and gold) and cobalt, and to address emerging risks from the expanding scope of materials and geographies.

Our Responsible Minerals program, Responsible Minerals Sourcing Policy, and due diligence practices are designed to address minerals originating in conflict-affected and high-risk areas (CAHRAs[2]), and are aligned to the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (OECD Guidance). More information is available on our Responsible Minerals website.

Driving a Responsibly Sourced Mineral Supply Chain

In 2024, Intel sought sourcing information for what we deem critical minerals—including aluminum, copper, nickel, and zinc—from suppliers contributing these materials to our Intel-manufactured microprocessors. This represented an important step in our strategy, as we begin mapping our supply chain for our highest priority minerals. Intel is one of the first companies to require the sourcing information on these minerals, and we received a response from approximately 93% of in-scope suppliers. We are continuing to pursue information on smelters and refiners in our extended supply chain—those that supply our direct suppliers. Increasing transparency is a foundational component of enabling Intel to conduct supply chain due diligence, support capability-building, and, ultimately, ensure that our mineral supply chain respects human rights at every step.



[1] "Conflict minerals," as defined by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), is a broad term that means tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold (3TG), regardless of whether these minerals finance conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or adjoining countries.

[2] CAHRAs, as defined by OECD, are identified by the presence of armed conflict, widespread violence, or other risks of harm to people. Armed conflict may take a variety of forms, such as a conflict of international or non-international character, which may involve two or more states, or may consist of wars of liberation, or insurgencies, civil wars, etc. High-risk areas may include areas of political instability or repression, institutional weakness, insecurity, collapse of civil infrastructure, and widespread violence. Such areas are often characterized by widespread human rights abuses and violations of national or international law.

Our Due Diligence Continues: 3TG and Cobalt

Intel's responsible 3TG and cobalt program, aligned with the OECD Guidance, focuses on three primary areas:

Risk Identification. Each year, Intel conducts a supply chain survey to identify the smelters and refiners that process the 3TG and cobalt contained in the products supplied to Intel, and the country of origin of minerals used. We then compare those smelters and refiners to the list of facilities that conform to a responsible minerals sourcing validation program, such as the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI) Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP). We use that information to identify potential mineral supply chain risks.

Risk Mitigation. If we identify potential risks, we work to conduct further due diligence. When necessary, we may disengage from mineral supply chains that cannot uphold our responsible minerals sourcing standards.

Through our 2024 supply chain survey process using the RMI Conflict Minerals Reporting Template, 99% of smelters and refiners reported in our supply chain are deemed responsibly sourced through their conformance to and/or participation in a responsible minerals assurance program.

Our goal is to responsibly source all cobalt in our products. Intel used the RMI Extended Minerals Reporting Template to survey the suppliers contributing cobalt to our products; in 2024, we received responses from 98% of suppliers surveyed. We conducted risk mitigation in our supply chain and collaborated with direct suppliers to facilitate alternative sourcing where appropriate. Through participation in RMI's cobalt task force and crude refiner outreach, Intel is working to have all refiners in our cobalt supply chain participate in RMAP.

Supporting In-Region Sourcing. Intel believes that the creation and support of responsibly sourced[3] minerals from CAHRAs can improve the lives of the people in the regions. In addition to our independent project resourcing, our membership in and support of the Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade (PPA) and European Partnership for Responsible Minerals (EPRM) directly support regional projects that enable responsibly sourced minerals from CAHRAs by helping to implement programs that are consistent with the OECD Guidance and supported RMI programs.

[3] "Responsibly sourced" refers to products from suppliers, supply chains, smelters, and refiners that, based on our due diligence, are in line with current global standards and respect human rights in every aspect of their practice.

Intel's long-term engagement in initiatives such as the RMI and PPA allows us to regularly collaborate on the issue of responsible minerals sourcing with other companies, industries, governments, and civil society. Such collaboration is crucial to identify and address risks associated with mineral extraction and trade in complex mineral supply chains.

Our annual conflict minerals disclosure filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission contains additional information about our 3TG and cobalt due diligence practices and the organizations that Intel supports.

Additionally, Intel believes in the local socio-economic importance of the artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector in CAHRAs. We supported a sustainable development project focusing on ASM copper mining in Peru led by The Copper Mark and Alliance for Responsible Mining. In collaboration with Solidaridad and IMPACT, Intel also supported Esawa, a digital suite of data collection tools that include miner incentives. Designed specifically for the ASM sector, Esawa creates new pathways to track, access, and share data about practices in mining communities. Maintaining a connection and providing support to the communities that we depend on in our vast global supply chain is a crucial component to our responsible minerals program.

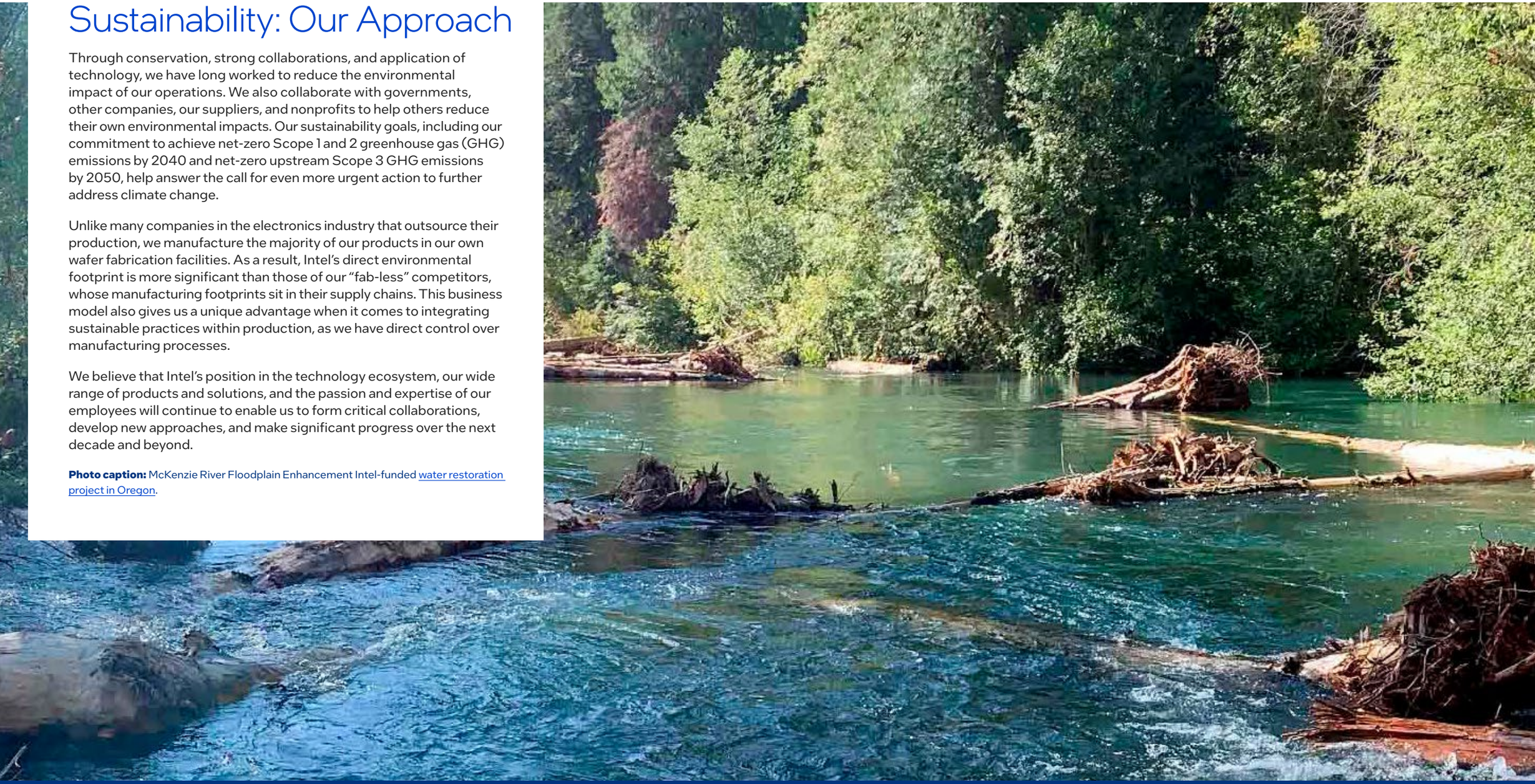
Sustainability: Our Approach

Through conservation, strong collaborations, and application of technology, we have long worked to reduce the environmental impact of our operations. We also collaborate with governments, other companies, our suppliers, and nonprofits to help others reduce their own environmental impacts. Our sustainability goals, including our commitment to achieve net-zero Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2040 and net-zero upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions by 2050, help answer the call for even more urgent action to further address climate change.

Unlike many companies in the electronics industry that outsource their production, we manufacture the majority of our products in our own wafer fabrication facilities. As a result, Intel's direct environmental footprint is more significant than those of our "fab-less" competitors, whose manufacturing footprints sit in their supply chains. This business model also gives us a unique advantage when it comes to integrating sustainable practices within production, as we have direct control over manufacturing processes.

We believe that Intel's position in the technology ecosystem, our wide range of products and solutions, and the passion and expertise of our employees will continue to enable us to form critical collaborations, develop new approaches, and make significant progress over the next decade and beyond.

Photo caption: McKenzie River Floodplain Enhancement Intel-funded water restoration project in Oregon.



Climate and Energy

Climate change is a serious environmental, economic, and social challenge. We focus on reducing our own climate impact—the emissions resulting from our own operations, our supply chain, and use of our products. We also work to identify ways that Intel technology can help others reduce their climate impacts. Our Global Climate Change Policy outlines our formal position on climate change and our policy advocacy principles, and our Climate Transition Action Plan, details our climate-related goals, risks, and opportunities, and our path to net-zero.

Reducing the GHG Footprint of Our Operations

For over two decades, Intel has set aggressive greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals. We invest in GHG reductions through chemical substitution, GHG abatement, energy conservation, process optimization, and renewable and alternative electricity. As a result of these actions, we have avoided 84% of our cumulative Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions over the last decade and have reduced our absolute emissions by 70% from our peak year of 2006.

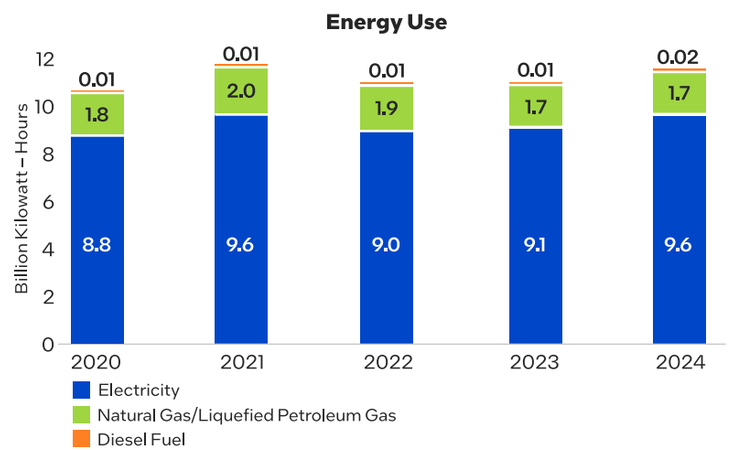
Our goals are to achieve an additional 10% reduction in our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2030 and to reach net-zero Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2040. Progress is measured as percent reduction from our calendar year 2019 emissions, when our combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions were approximately 1.57 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e). During 2024, our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions decreased 24% from the 2019 baseline. This decrease was due in part to completion of energy conservation projects, other GHG reduction projects, use of GHG abatement, and renewable electricity purchases such as renewable energy certificates (RECs) and power purchase agreements (PPAs).

We collaborate with others in the semiconductor and other manufacturing industries to identify new and innovative approaches to reduce emissions. For more information, see "Sustainable Manufacturing" and "Responsible Chemistry" later in this section and "2024 Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Inventory by Location and Category" in the Appendix.

Energy Conservation

Reducing energy use in our operations is core to Intel's overall climate strategy and our sustainability goals. Our goal is to achieve cumulative energy savings of 4 billion kWh from 2020 to 2030. As of the end of 2024, we had cumulatively conserved 2.4 billion kWh of electricity from the 2020 baseline. We have invested $104 million in energy conservation projects in our global operations since 2020, resulting in cumulative cost savings of approximately $150 million.

Intel's Energy Management System follows the international ISO 50001 Energy Management System standard, and all of our manufacturing operations worldwide are certified to ISO 50001. Although energy conservation opportunities are present across the spectrum of Intel's manufacturing operations, we have identified strategic investment opportunities in a number of areas. To reduce energy usage in operations, we are investing in HVAC upgrades and heat recovery projects. For new factory construction projects, we are incorporating energy efficiency into design and equipment selections. For more information on our approach to energy conservation, see our white paper.



Our 2024 energy use increased 5% from 2023. In 2024, approximately 85% of our global energy use was electricity.

Alignment with TCFD

We value transparency around our carbon footprint and climate risk and use the framework developed by the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) to inform our disclosure on climate governance, strategy, risk management, metrics, and targets. For governance and strategy, we seek to follow an integrated approach to addressing climate change, with multiple teams responsible for managing climate-related activities, initiatives, and policies, including manufacturing and operations, government and public affairs, supply chain, and product teams. Senior executives and the Board's Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee review strategies and progress toward goals.

We describe our overall risk management processes in our 2025 Proxy Statement, and we describe our climate-related risks and opportunities in this report; our Global Climate Change Policy; "Risk Factors" within our 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K; and in our most recent CDP Climate Change survey. We employ a variety of climate-related assessments and scenarios across multiple aspects of our business. In 2024, subject matter experts from multiple business groups collaborated to further drive the integration of climate change considerations into our processes for assessing risks and opportunities and to conduct a climate change scenario analysis.

A current mapping of our climate disclosures aligned with the TCFD and Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) framework can be found on our Report Builder website.

CDP, the world's only independent environmental disclosure system, gave Intel an "A-" rating for the 2024 Climate Change survey.

2024 GHG Emissions Reported by Category (metric tons of CO_2e)

Scope	Emissions	Notes
Scope 1 (Direct) Emissions	1,105,000	Manufacturing process, on-site fuel combustion, refrigerants, on-site fleet/air travel.
Scope 2 (Indirect, Electricity)	97,000	Market-based method;[1] includes renewable electricity purchases.
Scope 1 and 2 Total	**1,202,000**	
Scope 3 Total	**25,059,000**	Indirect/value chain.
Leased Vehicles and Commuting	263,000	Employee leased vehicles and commuting.[2]
Logistics and Distribution	104,000	Upstream and downstream transport and distribution.[3]
Employee Business Travel	25,000	Air travel, car rentals, and hotel stays.
Purchased Goods and Services	7,730,000	Hybrid methodology based on key suppliers' emissions disclosure information and extrapolation to cover total purchased goods and services spend.
Capital Goods	2,880,000	Hybrid methodology based on key suppliers' emissions disclosure information and extrapolation to cover total capital goods spend.
Fuel and Energy Related Activities	63,000	Impacts related to extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy purchased, not already included in Scope 1 or 2 market-based method.[4]
Waste Generated in Operations	26,000	Disposal and treatment of waste generated in our operations.
Product Energy Usage	13,853,000	Represents the GHG emissions of the product lifetime (3,197,000 metric tons of CO_2e annualized). Includes consideration of cloud service provider publicly reported use of renewable electricity in data centers.[5]
Processing of Sold Products	115,000	Processing of intermediate products sold to downstream manufacturers.

[1] Location-based method Scope 2 emissions (does not account for any renewable electricity attribute purchases) = 3,179,000 metric tons CO_2e/year.

[2] Upstream leased assets = 6,000 metric tons; employee commuting = 257,000 metric tons.

[3] Upstream portion = 68,000 metric tons; downstream portion = 36,000 metric tons.

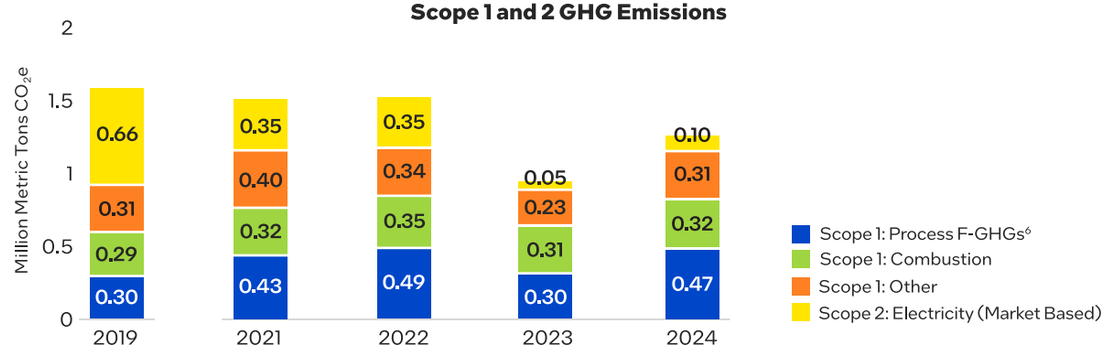
[4] Market-based method includes renewable purchases. Location-based method emissions (does not account for any renewable electricity attribute purchases) = 248,000 metric tons of CO_2e/year.

[5] Lifetime and annual product energy usage emissions without consideration of customer renewable electricity are 21,637,000 and 4,966,000 metric tons CO_2e, respectively.

Our Roadmap for Climate Action

In 2024, Intel published its updated Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP), detailing the company's path to reach net-zero GHG emissions. The CTAP is aligned with TCFD guidance on transition plans. This plan demonstrates our commitment to integrating sustainability into our core business, building resilience into our operations and value chain, and fostering innovation.

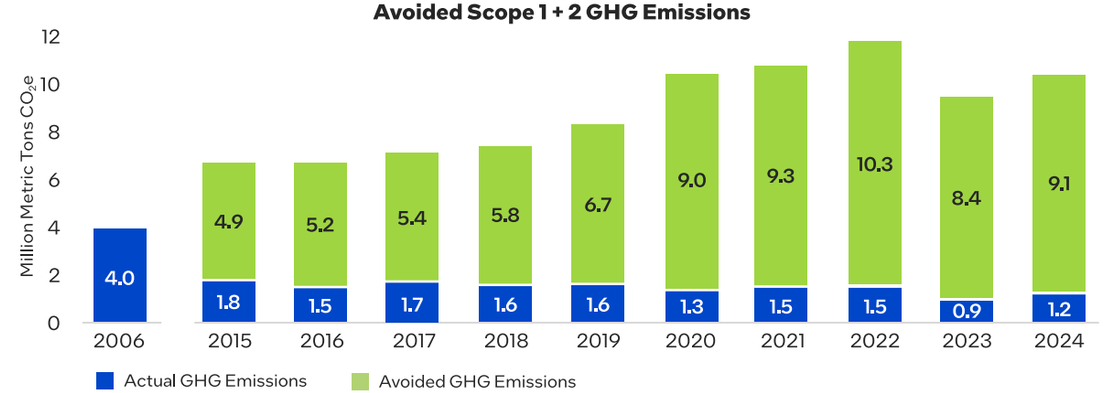
Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions



Our combined Scope 1 (direct) and Scope 2 (indirect) GHG emissions decreased 24% on an absolute basis in 2024 from the 2019 baseline. See details of our "2024 Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Inventory by Location and Category" in the Appendix. Total emissions for 2019 differ from other instances in this report due to rounding.

[6] F-GHGs stands for fluorinated greenhouse gases and includes perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and other fluorinated GHGs used in Intel's semiconductor fabrication.

Avoided Scope 1 + 2 GHG Emissions



For over two decades, we have voluntarily reduced our GHG emissions through significant investments and actions. Despite our growth and an increase in manufacturing output and the complexity of our manufacturing process technologies, we have reduced our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 70% from our peak year in 2006. As a result of these efforts, we have both reduced our absolute emissions and avoided 84% of our cumulative Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions over the last decade. We are working to drive further reductions to reach net-zero GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) and to collaborate with others in the semiconductor and other manufacturing industries. For more information, see "Sustainable Manufacturing" later in this section.

Our emissions calculations are based on Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, the World Resources Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development's The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, and internal criteria defined by Intel management. 2024 Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Inventory by Location and Category is included in the Appendix. Additional GHG emissions reporting is available in our CDP questionnaire response.

Sustainable Manufacturing

Intel strives to contribute to the global effort toward science-based GHG emissions reductions, in line with the reduction pathway to limit global warming to 1.5°C. We have committed to reach net-zero Scope 1 and 2 by 2040, and net-zero upstream Scope 3 by 2050. Although our net-zero targets align with, or are more ambitious than, this science-based reduction pathway, we face challenges in gaining formal approval for a near-term emissions-reduction target under the methodology of the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) due to the absolute contraction approach's baseline year requirements. Because the SBTi requirements do not currently allow companies to account for early action and investments to reduce emissions, companies that have demonstrated leadership in early, voluntary emissions reductions are at a disadvantage compared to companies that are now beginning their GHG reduction efforts and have more opportunities to make significant emission reductions. Intel's absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions peaked in 2006, and since then we have reduced our absolute emissions by 70%.

"We are committed to our long-term sustainability ambitions, which require a continued mindset shift to drive the innovations and collaboration necessary for a sustainable transformation. Our sustainability roadmap supports our continued focus on enhancing product performance and operational efficiencies to better serve our customers and end users."

—**Naga Chandrasekaran**, Chief Technology and Operations Officer, Executive Vice President and General Manager, Foundry Technology and Manufacturing

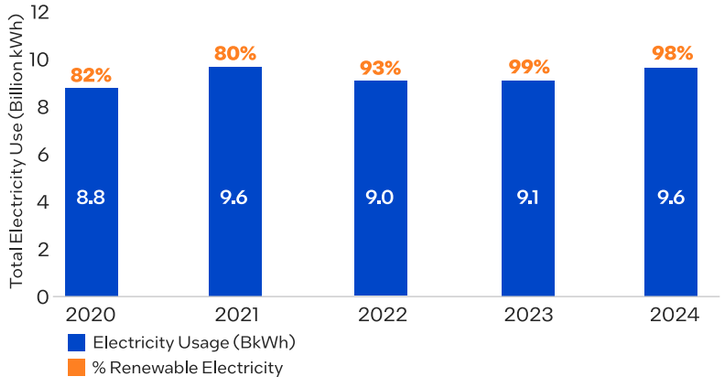
Renewable and Alternative Electricity

To reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, we purchase renewable electricity and operate distributed generation projects that provide power directly to Intel facilities. Over the last five years, Intel's renewable electricity supply and attribute purchases have totaled more than 41.7 billion kWh, enough to power nearly 4 million US households for one year.[7]

For more than a decade, Intel has been one of the top corporate purchasers of renewable electricity in the US. In addition to generating on-site and off-site renewable electricity and purchasing renewable electricity from our utility suppliers, we purchase green attributes from multiple sources of generation. These include wind, solar, hydroelectric, and geothermal, many of which are certified and verified by nonprofit validation accreditors such as the Center for Resource Solutions' Green-e program.

Our 2030 goal is to achieve 100% renewable electricity across our global operations. In 2024, we achieved 100% renewable electricity for our Europe, Israel, Malaysia, Vietnam, and China locations, 98% in the US, and 87% in Costa Rica—bringing the global total to 98% as of the end of 2024. We will continue expanding renewable electricity purchases in other locations, and are well on track to achieve our goal of 100% by 2030.

Renewable Electricity Purchases



Solar panels in the parking lot of Intel's Folsom, California campus.

[7] Based on average US household energy usage figures published by the US Energy Information Administration.

Water Stewardship

By responsibly managing our water use, as guided by our Global Water Policy, we aim to meet our business needs and those of our communities. In 2024, we returned and restored 106%[1] (by volume) of our fresh water withdrawals to our communities through efficient water management, water reuse, and projects funded by Intel that enabled water restoration in local watersheds.

Our water strategy has three focus areas: reduce the water used in our operations through innovative water conservation projects, reuse water within our operations through investments in state-of-the-art water treatment facilities, and restore water to our watersheds in collaboration with nonprofit environmental organizations. As a part of our 2030 goals, we aim to achieve net positive water[2] by conserving 60 billion gallons of water (cumulative from 2020) and funding projects that will restore more fresh water than we consume to our local watersheds.

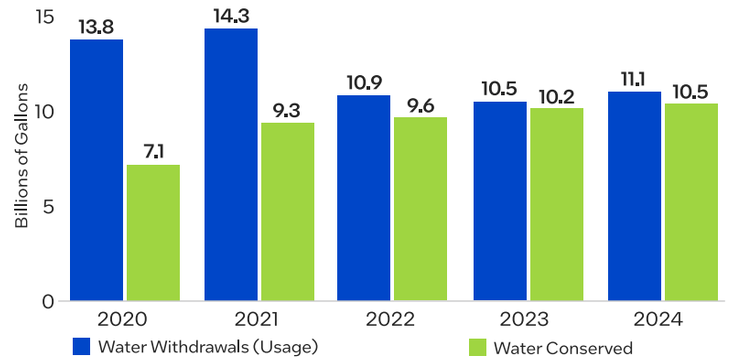
Our water conservation efforts saved approximately 10.5 billion gallons of water in 2024. Since 2020, our water conservation efforts have saved approximately 46.7 billion gallons of water, enough to sustain about 430,000 US homes for one year.[3] See details in our "2024 Water Inventory by Location and Source" in the Appendix.

During 2024, we continued to fund water restoration projects benefiting the watersheds that we impact and the communities where we operate. Intel-enabled projects restored about 2.9 billion gallons of water to our watersheds in 2024. For more information on these projects, visit our Water Restoration website.

As a result of our efforts, we maintained net positive water in the US, India, Costa Rica, and Mexico. In 2025, we expect to continue efforts to conserve and restore water in our operations, communities, and watersheds, and are well on track to achieve our 2030 net positive water goal.

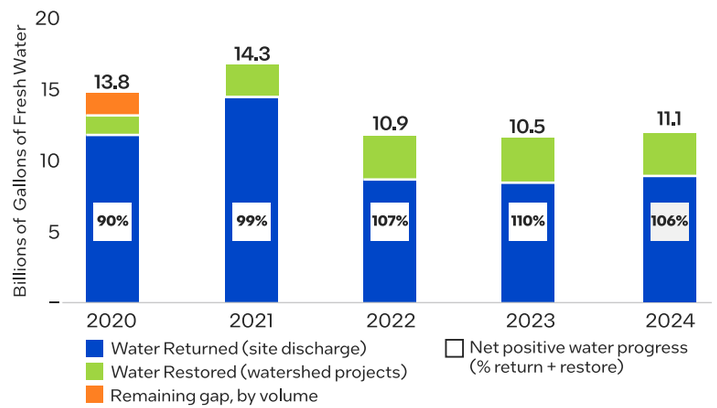
Additional information is available in our most recent CDP Water Security report.

Water Usage and Conservation



Our 2024 absolute fresh water use increased 6% from 2023 and decreased 22% from the 2020 baseline. We increased our water conservation by 3% from 2023 to 2024, and by 48% since the baseline year of 2020, due to significant investments in water conservation projects. We define water withdrawals, or water usage, as total gallons of incoming fresh water used. "Operations" includes all manufacturing and non-manufacturing sites with 2,000 or more employees where Intel has operational control.

Net Positive Water



Intel earned a "B" rating on the 2024 CDP survey for Water Security.

[1] Fresh water returned (8.8 billion gallons) + water restored (2.9 billion gallons)/fresh water withdrawal (11.1 billion gallons) = 106% (small rounding difference). Net positive water percentage represents the total volume of water returned and restored globally. Some locations have returned and restored significantly more than their targets, resulting in a global total greater than 100%. Net positive water is achieved when each country reaches its specific target. Refer to "2024 Water Inventory by Location and Source" in the Appendix for net positive water progress by country.

[2] Net positive water is defined as water returned through water management practices, plus water restored to local watersheds, equivalent to >100% of our fresh water consumption.

[3] Based on average US household water usage figures published by the US Environmental Protection Agency.

Waste and Circular Economy Solutions

The majority of Intel's waste originates from construction and manufacturing activities. Our focus on improved management of waste results in materials being kept in use longer and avoiding landfill disposal.

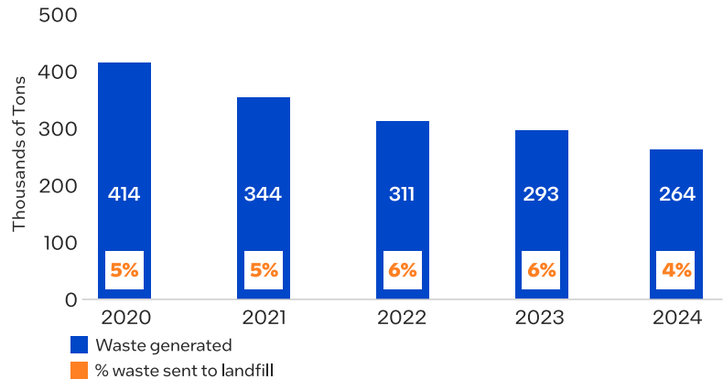
Our 2030 goal is to achieve zero waste to landfill[1] and implement circular economy strategies for at least 60% of our manufacturing waste streams in collaboration with our suppliers. From 2023 to 2024, manufacturing waste increased by 9%, construction waste decreased 30%, and waste sent to landfill decreased by 31%, as a reflection of the significant focus placed on landfill diversion by Intel's waste management teams and project implementation. Additionally, circular strategies were applied for approximately 66% of our manufacturing waste.

We remain committed to identifying innovative ways to achieve zero waste to landfill and implementing circular economy strategies for our manufacturing waste streams. Across our global operations, we have implemented waste prevention projects ranging from the reuse of reverse osmosis membranes to reclaiming waste materials from one construction project for another. Projects to divert waste from landfill included increasing recycling through waste sorting, managing hard-to-recycle materials, and more.

Upcycling Manufacturing Waste

Major semiconductor manufacturing-related waste streams include lithography-related solvents, metal plating waste, specialty base cleaners, spent sulfuric acid, ammonium sulfate, and calcium fluoride. Our operations also generate plastic, metal, kitchen, and general office waste. We continue to find ways to recover materials and regenerate resources to create circular economy solutions that reduce costs and environmental impact.

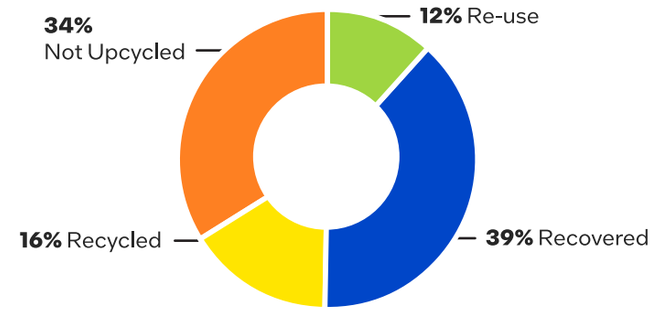
Waste Generated and Percent to Landfill



Our 2030 waste-to-landfill definition includes hazardous waste and non-hazardous solid waste, as well as non-hazardous liquid waste and chemical debris. In line with common waste reporting practices, we do not include salts and biosolids from our on-site water reclaim facilities in Israel, Oregon, and Arizona. Wastes for which local legislation prevents landfill diversion are not included.

We have put significant effort into finding alternate strategies for managing our spent solvent wastes, resulting in additional environmental benefits. These activities support our goal of circular economy management of our manufacturing waste. In addition, they reduce GHG emissions at the supplier's processing site. We will continue to focus on the identification of markets for spent chemicals, landfill diversion, and upcycling of waste streams.

Circular Solutions for Manufacturing Waste Streams[2]



In 2024, approximately 66% of Intel's manufacturing waste was upcycled (recycled, reused, or recovered). Manufacturing waste represented 50% of our total waste in 2024, and included hazardous and non-hazardous waste associated with wafer manufacturing. For our circular economy solutions strategy, we follow the Ellen McArthur Foundation definition of circular economy and upcycling of waste. Upcycling is defined as keeping products and materials in use via reuse, resale, repurposing, and recycling. It includes recovering and restoring products, components, and materials through strategies like reuse, repair, remanufacturing, use as feedstock, and recycling. It does not include fuel blending unless it is done after recovery of a major constituent of the waste stream.

In 2024, we upcycled 87,100 tons, or approximately 66%, of our manufacturing waste.

[1] Intel defines zero waste to landfill as less than 1%.

[2] Chart values sum to more than 100% due to rounding.

Supply Chain Sustainability

Intel aims to reduce environmental impact and lower supply chain risk through engagement with our supply chain on environmental sustainability. We seek to work with our suppliers to decrease GHG emissions, water usage, and waste generated, and to implement circular economy strategies. Our procurement teams also work with our logistics and packaging suppliers to help drive changes in the materials we use to ship products.

Addressing Climate Change and Water Use

Our teams engage with our suppliers to help identify areas of improvement, including increasing supplier focus on energy conservation and renewable electricity sourcing, increasing chemical and resource efficiencies, and collaborating through cross-industry consortia to support the transition to a net-zero GHG semiconductor supply chain. In 2023, Intel announced a new goal to achieve net-zero upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions by 2050. To drive progress on this goal, we are focused on identifying areas of synergy and collaboration in our supply chain to help amplify and accelerate GHG emissions reductions.

In 2024, Intel continued to focus on advancing collective action to reduce GHG emissions across the semiconductor value chain through leadership roles in the Governing Council and Working Groups of the Semiconductor Climate Consortium (SCC). We also continued to support action on accelerating the transition to renewable electricity in the semiconductor supply chain as a founding co-sponsor of Catalyze, which provides suppliers with access to renewable electricity capacity-building and educational resources, strategy support and guidance, and procurement opportunities. In addition, our teams engaged with suppliers on calls to action to set 100% renewable electricity and net-zero GHG targets through our Supplier Program to Accelerate Responsibility and Commitment (SPARC). In 2024, Scope 3 emissions attributed to the supply chain were 7.5% higher compared to the previous year, and total upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions were 12% higher than the baseline 2021 total upstream Scope 3 emissions. Despite the modest increase, Intel remains dedicated to achieving net-zero upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions by 2050 and will continue to drive reduction of GHG emissions in the supply chain.

In 2025, the team will continue SPARC initiatives, including supplier commitments to set 100% renewable electricity and net-zero targets. We will continue to focus on advancing collective action on industry-wide emissions reductions through active engagement in SCC and will support supplier action toward the use of 100% renewable electricity as a founding co-sponsor of Catalyze. On the path to net-zero, we will enhance our engagement with strategic suppliers to make progress toward supply chain GHG emission reductions and boost internal initiatives for sustainable manufacturing.

Intel seeks to decrease the GHG emissions related to our transportation and logistics network by optimizing packaging to reduce the quantity and weight of shipments and by increasing local sourcing. Additionally, our dedicated teams are working closely with our logistics suppliers to ensure they have robust internal processes in place to provide emissions reporting data in line with the Global Logistics Emissions Council framework.

In 2024, Intel asked nearly 140 first-tier suppliers to submit data on their GHG footprints, GHG emissions reduction initiatives, and climate change-related goals through the CDP Corporate Questionnaire. Of those suppliers, about 99% submitted the questionnaire, and approximately 94% of those suppliers made their responses public, giving both Intel and other stakeholders information about the environmental performance of Intel's supply chain. Using information provided in our suppliers' CDP Climate Change Questionnaire helps us confirm that we are focusing on the largest climate change impacts.

Intel also asked 67 suppliers located in water-stressed regions to provide information on water use and water-related goals through the CDP Corporate Questionnaire, achieving a 100% response rate, with 91% of those suppliers publicly sharing their responses.

Circularity

The application of circular economy principles across the supply and value chain is a cornerstone of our drive to sustainability leadership. Intel's supply chain plays a pivotal role through the implementation of circular economy solutions for manufacturing waste upcycling, extending the useful life of equipment and returned products, materials reclaim, and the use of post-consumer recycled materials on transportation media. The consolidated efforts across the supply chain in 2024 resulted in:

- Over 1,000 tons of manufacturing assets repurposed through resale.
- 88 tons of IT computing assets and raw materials repurposed through resale.
- 1,800 tons of material containing precious metals reclaimed.
- 62% recovery rate on products returned to Intel.
- 87,000 tons of manufacturing waste upcycled.
- 30 countries supported by global e-waste programs.

In addition, Intel introduced a prototype that dynamically manages the disposition of returned products from customers, directing it to the highest value recovery areas (restock, repair, resale, and repurpose). This AI learning model effectively leverages a broad set of data to optimize decision-making processes and facilitate a win-win situation for both Intel and the environment.

Sustainable Packaging

Intel has a history of practicing sustainable packaging methods to improve packaging designs and sustainable material selection. We focus on reducing unfavorable material, increasing material efficiency, designing for recovery and recycling, prioritizing recycled content, and sourcing responsibly managed materials.

Working with suppliers, we developed a reusable precision thermoform tray for incoming material and for finished goods shipping to customers. The thermoform tray is made from a more recyclable material, polyethylene terephthalate (PET), and weighs 50% less than a standard industry injection molded tray. The tray incorporates post-consumer recycled material so that nearly half of the tray is non-virgin material. Since 2009, we conservatively estimate that we have eliminated over 25,700 metric tons of plastic material through these initiatives.

As of 2025, we met our goals of achieving 100% compliance of responsibly sourced virgin wood fiber in our corrugated fiberboard packaging and achieved our packaging design for recyclability or reusability goal. We continue to look for ways to make our packaging even more sustainable.

100%

Virgin wood fiber

Maintain 100% compliance of responsibly sourced virgin wood fiber used in our corrugated fiberboard packaging.

97%

Recyclable materials

Maintain the use of recyclable materials in over 97% (by weight) of our new product packaging or ensure they are reusable.

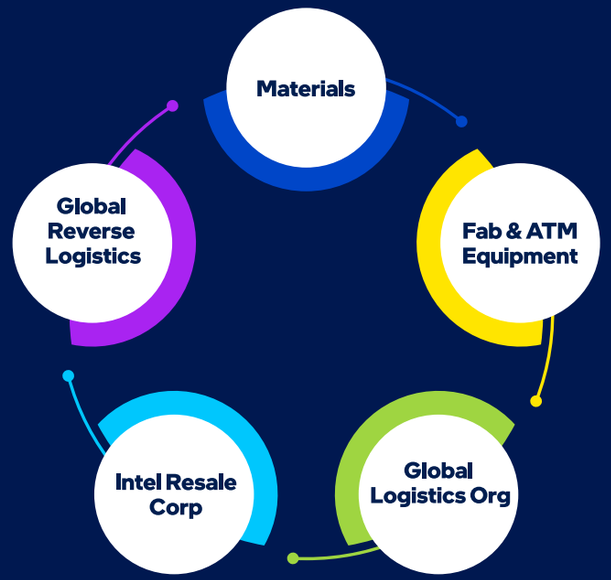
100%

Sustainable plastic

By 2030, achieve biobased post-consumer recycled or chemically recycled content for 100% of the plastic in our packaging.

To learn more, visit our packaging sustainability site.

Circular Across Supply Chain



Materials
- Waste upcycling
- Chemical footprint reduction
- e-Waste recycling

Fab & ATM Equipment
- Capital equipment reuse
- Expanding equipment life
- Landfill avoidance

Global Logistics Org
- Packaging optimization
- Reusable transportation media
- CO_2 reductions
- Water usage reductions

Intel Resale Corp
- Manufacturing equipment
- IT computing assets
- Returned products
- Precious metal reclaim

Global Reverse Logistics
- Returns asset recovery
- Extend use, reuse, repair, resale, reclaim

Responsible Chemistry

Intel's Responsible Chemistry Program is designed to align with the OECD's sustainable chemistry risk management approach, with a focus on strong chemical compliance and the safe and responsible use of chemicals throughout our supply chain. Our objectives include minimizing the use of hazardous substances, promoting the development of safer alternatives, and enhancing transparency and accountability in chemical management.

Addressing PFAS

To support more sustainable and resilient sourcing, Intel is taking a proactive approach by leading efforts to address PFAS uses in semiconductor manufacturing through industry trade associations, research initiatives, and collaboration with our suppliers. Our strategy focuses on developing and adopting alternative materials and abatement technologies to ensure that we remain at the forefront of responsible practices in the industry.

Assessing and Reducing Chemical Risks

We conduct comprehensive risk assessments of the chemicals used in our high-volume manufacturing processes, ensuring compliance with global chemical regulations and focusing on critical chemicals of concern. To ensure these risk assessments are robust, we require full material disclosures from our chemical suppliers. Our EHS expectations for suppliers require suppliers to evaluate the hazards of their formulations and suggest alternatives for certain classes of materials. Additionally, Intel provides a Manufacturing Restricted Substances List to guide suppliers on prohibited and non-preferred ingredients. For specific chemicals, such as n-methyl pyrrolidone and perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), we issue detailed individual policies for use in our manufacturing operations. We are committed to continuously reviewing and updating our chemical policies as necessary.

Intel is actively collaborating with suppliers to create and maintain reduction and substitution roadmaps, and to evaluate alternative technologies as they become available. We encourage our suppliers to engage with semiconductor industry associations, such as the Semiconductor PFAS Consortium, the SEMI PFAS Initiative, and the Semiconductor Research Corporation. These initiatives aim to develop technical documentation intended to assess PFAS use in manufacturing, characterize emissions, evaluate supply line risks, promote the development of alternatives where possible, and advance new analytical and abatement technologies. Additionally, Intel will participate in the announced National Semiconductor Technology Center's (NSTC) PFAS Reduction and Innovation in Semiconductor Manufacturing (PRISM) program funded through the US CHIPS and Science Act.

Collaborating for Impact

We consistently set clear expectations for our suppliers and proactively engage with them on alternative assessments and viable chemical replacements. In 2024, Intel enhanced our Supplier Sustainability Scorecard, a comprehensive program designed to monitor our suppliers' sustainability performances and uphold environmental sustainability standards within our supply chain, in line with our Supplier EHS Expectations specification. In 2025, we continue to work closely with our suppliers to advance more responsible practices in semiconductor manufacturing operations.

Intel actively participates in the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Chemical Management and Environmental Work Groups, which aim to enhance chemical management practices in the electronics industry through the development of codes, policies, risk assessments, audits, and training.

The RBA played a key role in establishing and expanding the Clean Electronics Product Network's (CEPN) Toward Zero Exposure Program, of which Intel is a committed participant. CEPN's mission is to understand, address, and eliminate workers' exposure to chemicals within the electronics supply chain. Intel fully supports CEPN's principle of identifying priority chemicals and striving for zero exposure for workers.

Intel is also an active member or participant in several other electronics trade associations, including the Chemical Users Coalition, the Sustainable PFAS Action Network, DIGITALEUROPE, the American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union, the Information Technology Industry Council, and IPC International. These organizations collaborate regularly with regulatory agencies to provide technical information that demonstrates the industry's safe use of chemical substances.

Environmental Management

The Intel Code of Conduct, Global Climate Change Policy, Global Water Policy, Energy Policy, and Global Environmental, Health, and Safety Policy guide our sustainability strategy and help us set goals. Under these policies, we strive to consider environmental impact when we select sites, design buildings, set performance levels for manufacturing tools, and establish goals for production processes. To evaluate the effectiveness of our environmental management system, Intel has maintained multi-site, third-party-verified International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001 for all manufacturing locations since 2001 and ISO 45001 since 2020. Our Corporate Energy Management System is designed to follow the ISO 50001 Energy Management Standard; to date, all of our manufacturing operations worldwide are certified to ISO 50001. To minimize our emissions of particulate matter (PM)—including PM less than 2.5 microns ($PM_{2.5}$), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and carbon monoxide (CO)—we use emissions reduction strategies, including abatement equipment such as rotary concentrator thermal oxidizers, wet electrostatic precipitators, wet scrubbers, and ultra-low NOx burners.

We also conduct regular EHS program self-assessments to validate EHS compliance at the individual site level. In addition, our senior global EHS professionals conduct periodic internal audits related to compliance, management systems, and business risk at various Intel sites. The audits are designed to include in-depth documentation and records reviews, interviews with site leadership, and physical inspections related to EHS compliance.

On an annual basis, we report Intel's emissions, waste transfers off-site, and treatment of reportable chemicals in the countries where Intel operates. We seek to do so in accordance with local and national regulations, such as those set by the US EPA.

Each year Intel has regulatory agency visits to our sites globally. In 2024, government officials made 218 visits (including audits and inspections) to Intel sites across the globe, including 68 health and safety agency inspections, 75 fire protection agency inspections, and 75 environmental agency inspections. Intel received no fines and no significant non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with environmental, health, and safety laws and/or regulations.

Linking Compensation and Financing to Environmental Performance

Since 2008, we have linked a portion of executive and employee compensation to corporate responsibility factors. Our 2024 bonus incorporated environmental-related metrics aligned to our 2030 and 2040 goals, including achieving 95% renewable electricity globally, reducing Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e), having two additional sites certified to ISO 50001, conserving and restoring 13.5 billion gallons of water, and achieving a ≥90% recycling rate of construction waste. We exceeded our renewable electricity goal, reaching 98% globally, and reduced our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 29,000 metric tons of CO_2e. We also certified two additional manufacturing sites to ISO 50001, achieved a 95% recycling rate of construction waste, and nearly met our water goal by conserving and restoring 13.4 billion gallons of water. In 2025, environmental metrics include achieving 95% renewable electricity globally.

In 2024, for the fourth consecutive year, we achieved our green revolving credit facility targets for energy and water conservation. In 2024, we published our second Annual Green Bond Report, summarizing the allocation of $639 million of the $1.25 billion green bond proceeds across five project categories, including pollution prevention and control, water stewardship, energy efficiency, renewable electricity, circular economy, and waste. The green bond, which was announced in 2022, was part of a $6 billion overall debt public offering, and the proceeds from the remainder of the offering are intended to be used for general corporate purposes. Projects that meet the eligibility criteria were estimated to reduce Intel's GHG emissions by 28 million metric tons of CO_2e, save 11 billion gallons of water, and divert 74,000 tons of waste from landfills from 2021 to 2023.

Compensation aligned with our environmental goals

We reached 4 out of the 5
2024
targets

Reached
98%
renewable electricity globally

Achieved
95%
recycling rate of construction waste

Reduced Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by
29K
metric tons of CO_2e

Diverted
74K
tons of waste from landfills from 2021 to 2023

Allocated
$639M
of green bond proceeds

Smart and Green Building Practices

For many years, our engineers have incorporated green design into the new construction and renovation of our facilities, which helps us achieve efficiencies in energy consumption, water use, and recycling. We also collaborate with companies and nonprofits to expand the number of manufacturers that implement green building practices. As of the end of 2024, we had achieved LEED® green building certification for 21.4 million square feet of space in 61 buildings. We completed LEED® certifications for facilities at our Santa Clara and Ireland campuses.

Intel also collaborates with a robust ecosystem of equipment manufacturers and systems integrators to deliver a new generation of smart building solutions built on interoperable, secure, and scalable technologies and advanced data analytics at the network edge. Read more about smart buildings with our public-sector solutions.

Product Ecology

Intel's vision is to avoid the use of substances in our products that could harm the environment or human health, and to act responsibly and with caution. Intel product material restrictions are based on consideration for legal requirements, international treaties and conventions, and specific market requirements.

Since 2012, we have collaborated with suppliers and customers to work toward eliminating hazardous substances such as lead and halogenated flame retardants from our products. While legislation does not require the elimination of halogenated flame retardants in all electronic components, Intel has played a role in facilitating industry consensus around low-halogen practices. We engage with industry committees on the development of materials declaration, test methods, carbon footprint, and eco-design standards. Intel leads several global environmental regulations influencing and harmonization efforts within multiple industry trade associations. We also strive to meet the requirements of the EU's Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) regulation and comply with applicable product ecology regulations. When hazardous substances are included within our products, we take steps to handle them safely from the time they enter our operations until they are properly disposed of or recycled.

Managing electronic waste (e-waste) such as computers, monitors, and phones is a global concern. Most of our products—including add-in cards, microprocessors, and other components—fall within the scope of e-waste laws when they are incorporated into a final product, generally by an OEM. As such, we endeavor to work with OEMs, retailers, customers, and others to identify shared solutions for used electronics. We also take steps to integrate environmental considerations into the design of our products to minimize the environmental impacts of electronics at their end of life.

Intel supports the development of green procurement standards and tools such as EPEAT and other eco-labels. These eco-design standards, directives, and tools are designed to help purchasers in the public and private sectors evaluate, compare, and select electronic products based on environmental leadership and corporate social responsibility attributes.

Product Carbon Footprint

The product-specific methodologies, standards, and available data for estimating product carbon footprints (PCFs) vary considerably by company and geographical location. We believe consistency is needed, and we are accelerating the industry harmonization of PCF methods that relate to Intel products. For example, we co-lead the Scope 3 and the Emissions Reporting Protocol Working Groups in the Semiconductor Climate Consortium and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's (MIT) Product Attribute to Impact Algorithm (PAIA) Consortium.

Our approach to modeling the embodied PCF[1] of Intel processors adheres to the GHG Protocol and ISO 14067 standard, and has been verified by a third-party certification body. We make estimates available to our direct customers for informational purposes to enable them to estimate the contribution of our processors to the overall impact of their finished products.

[1] The embodied PCF includes Scope 1, market-based Scope 2, and the applicable upstream portion of Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Technology: Our Approach

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.

Intel is innovating on all fronts—hardware, software, services, and tools—to improve energy efficiency and extend the lives of our products, working to reduce the carbon footprint of everyone in our sphere. With each new generation of products, we aim to offer higher performance and improved energy efficiency compared to previous generations, reducing the Scope 3 GHG emissions of our products in customer applications and overall energy consumption.

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. Intel has long recognized the importance of the ethical and human rights implications associated with the development of technology. This is especially true with the development of AI technology, for which we remain committed to evolving best methods, principles, and tools to ensure responsible practices in our product use, development, and deployment.

We have long worked to help equip individuals with the skills and resources they need to fully participate in the digital economy. Digital readiness focused on emerging technologies like AI is critical for industries, countries, and their citizens to remain competitive. As an innovation leader, we work to share our technology expertise and solutions with communities, customers, governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and educators to help them reach their own goals and effect broader change.

Technology has the potential to solve complex global challenges. We are proud of the ways that Intel® technology is acting as a force for good in multiple critical areas.

Product Energy Efficiency

Compute demand continues to drive increases in global energy consumption, making sustainable computing not only a corporate imperative, but also a global priority. With each new generation of products, Intel aims to offer higher performance and improved energy efficiency compared to previous generations, reducing the Scope 3 GHG emissions of our products in customer applications and overall energy consumption.

Our 2030 goal is to increase product energy efficiency 10X for Intel client and server microprocessors to reduce our Scope 3 GHG emissions.[1] We are on track to meet our 2030 client product energy-efficiency goals. In 2024, we introduced Intel® Core™ Ultra (Series 2) mobile processors[2] as well as Intel Core Ultra (Series 2) desktop processors[3] that include more efficient cores compared to the prior generation. As a result, we improved product energy efficiency by 21% over 2023 and achieved greater than 4.0X improvement compared to the 2019 baseline.

We are also on track to meet our 2030 server product energy-efficiency goals. In 2024, we released our Intel® Xeon® 6 processors with P-cores and E-cores. For Intel Xeon 6 processors with E-cores we achieved approximately 2.7X improvement and for Intel Xeon 6 processors with P-cores we achieved 3.0X in energy efficiency vs. the 2019 baseline, as measured by SERT benchmark using high core count SKU.[4] With both of the Intel Xeon 6 processor products launched in 2024, we achieved 10% of the planned trajectory for our server products, which aimed to reach a 2.85X average toward a 10X improvement by 2030.

Policy and Regulatory Updates

Working with the European Commission (EC) via the trade association DIGITALEUROPE (DE) and other stakeholders on the upcoming EU Lot 3 Computers regulation revision, Intel took industry leadership positions on the Lot 3 consultation forum and organized DE energy comments in response to Lot 3 ecodesign and energy labeling working drafts. The industry is now working to finalize more relevant worklets (small applications that provide access to tasks and information) for performance PCs and starting data collection to establish energy-efficiency classes for A-G energy labeling recommendations. Intel worked with the Information Technology Industry (ITI) Council to successfully influence the US EPA to ease the transition for the next version of ENERGY STAR Version 9.0 Computers industry-proposed energy consumption targets and allowances.

For server energy efficiency, Intel actively worked with The Green Grid (TGG)—an affiliate member organization of ITI—and DE to submit the response to all of the task reports as part of the upcoming EU regulation recast for servers and data storage products. Intel continued to contribute in the industry-led EU Climate Neutral Data Centre Pact and TGG, driving a holistic approach to resource efficiency and metrics to help make EU data centers carbon neutral by 2030.

As part of industry consortia in China, we continued to work with China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS) to help finalize improvements on China's server energy-efficiency standard and BenchSEE (benchmark) tool. The changes adopted by CNIS in the first standard also minimize market entry risk for the server industry as the standard became effective January 1, 2025. Intel also worked with industry peers and the Chinese Institute of Electronics to make progress toward a recast of the CNIS PC energy-efficiency standard, revision on CNIS power supply efficiency standards, and multiple sustainability standards for PCs.

Intel has estimated the GHG emissions due to energy consumption by Intel processors sold in 2024. The annual and lifetime emissions of Intel processors when used in customers' compute applications (i.e., server, desktop, notebook, and workstation applications) equate to approximately 3,197,000 and 132,853,000 metric tons of CO_2e, respectively. For more, see the "2024 GHG Emissions Reported by Category" table in the Sustainability section.

[1] Progress on the client component of our goal is measured using the SPEC® CPU2017 Integer Rate benchmark and Display On Idle Power using a 2019 baseline. Desktop and notebook product efficiencies should be reported together as a single number through a weighted average of desktop and notebook processor sales volumes. Progress on the data center component of our product energy efficiency goal is measured using SPEC® Server Efficiency Rating Tool (SERT®) suite on Intel and/or OEM commercial systems, using an end-of-2019 baseline. SPEC and SERT are registered trademarks of the Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation (SPEC).

[2] Intel® Core™ Ultra (Series 2) Mobile Processors Product Brief.

[3] Intel® Core™ Ultra (Series2) Desktop Processors Product Brief.

[4] Intel® Xeon® 6 processors with P-cores System Configuration: CRB, AVC VOL (Avenue City, 2U, Close Chassis System, dual socket system), BIOS BHSDCRB1.IPC.0035. D44.2409042054 (default settings), BMC_BHS_24.21-12,CPLD-BHS_GNR_AVC_AP_5V0D_V1 , Management Firmware Version 2.3.4.5, dual Intel ® Xeon® 6980P, (128 cores per socket, 450W), Micron TC40F2046S1RC64BDY MXFF DDR5 64 GB 6400 MHz (24 DIMMs, 1 DIMM per channel), 3 SATA Seagate Exos® 7E200 HDD's (Intel® RAID Controller RS3UC080), LOM expansion card, on-board 1 GB NIC, 2 PSUs Platinum 1600W, Windows® Server 2022 Standard Build (default settings), OpenJDK 17+35-2724, SERT 2.0.8, Intel_Win2022_OJDK17 SERT client configuration, Test Date: Sep 2, 2024.

Intel® Xeon® 6 processors with E-cores System Configuration: CRB, BNC (Beechnut City, 2U, Close Chassis System, dual socket system), BIOS BHSDREL1.IPC.3085. P38.2405202106 (default settings), BMC_BHS_24.17-0, CPLD CPLD-BHS_GNR_SP_0V23, Management Firmware Version 2.3.4.5, Intel® Xeon® 6766E, (144 cores per socket, 250W), Micron TC40F2046S1RC64BDY MXFF DDR5 64 GB 6400 MHz (32 DIMMs, 1 DIMM per channel), 3 SATA Seagate Exos® 7E200 HDDs (Intel® RAID Controller RS3UC080), LOM expansion card, on-board 1GB NIC, 2 PSUs Platinum 1600W, Windows® Server 2022 Standard Build (default settings), OpenJDK 17+35-2724, SERT 2.0.7, Intel_Win2022_OJDK17 SERT client configuration, Test Date: Jun 9, 2024.

Product Innovation: Client

The Intel Core Ultra processors (Series 2) exemplify our commitment to energy efficiency while advancing performance. These latest CPUs achieve up to 53% lower processor power in office productivity[5] and up to 34% while web browsing.[6] When it comes to advanced AI workloads, these new processors deliver up to 56% less processor energy usage while using modern meeting collaboration tools compared to older systems, even while incorporating AI-enhanced features and with five times the number of attendees.[7] Remarkably, adding AI capabilities to 20 hours of video collaboration on systems based on Intel Core Ultra processors (Series 2) requires less energy than running an LED light bulb for just one hour.[8] Furthermore, notebooks powered by Intel Core Ultra processors (Series 2) demonstrate total energy consumption that is up to 68% lower than ENERGY STAR 8.0 requirements.[9] These advancements highlight our dedication to delivering powerful, energy-efficient solutions that meet the evolving needs of users in an AI-powered world.

In 2024, the Intel® Evo™ Edition platform leveraged our newest Intel Core Ultra processors (Series 2), reaping the benefits of the gains in energy efficiency to enable greater battery life. The Intel Evo platform strives to raise the bar in making PCs more sustainable, promoting the use of recycled materials, repairability, use of low-power components, and optimizing system energy consumption. "The Intel Evo platform is all about laptop and user experience innovation, and sustainability is a key priority for us and our customers. Our model is to set industry-leading requirements, and then work with the ecosystem to bring it to market," said Tom Wynn, Intel Premium Segment Manager. Intel has been leveraging its Evo program to engage the ecosystem, gradually increasing sustainability requirements, and delivering co-engineering support to our OEM customers that in turn will extend into other segments of the business. As a result, 100% of the newest Intel® Evo™ Edition laptops are compliant with sustainability certifications like TCO Certified and EPEAT—up from 59% just three years ago.

Going beyond our silicon and platforms, we continue to look for opportunities to reduce the environmental impact of our products. The new Intel® Laminar RM2 Cooler, included in our latest boxed desktop processors, features 18% post-consumer recycled (PCR) plastic, including ocean-bound plastic. The impeller contains 25% PCR plastic, and the fan bracket is made with 30% PCR plastic. This use of recycled materials reduces the cooler's carbon footprint by 7% compared to one made entirely of virgin plastic. "We aim to support our channel customers in achieving their sustainability goals," said Brad Smelser, Senior Manager of Thermal Mechanical Engineering. "As regulatory pressure on sustainability increases, we want to make sure our channel partners meet requirements. By incorporating recycled plastic in our coolers, we help them remain competitive."

[5] As measured by SoC power and benchmark score with UL Procyon Office Productivity Benchmark. See the Performance Index for details.

Product Innovation: Servers

Intel delivers cutting-edge products that power the world's data centers. We drive continuous innovation to enable data center energy efficiency, develop technologies and solutions that help customers reduce their carbon footprints, and collaborate with the industry on benchmarking initiatives to improve transparency. With the new-generation Intel® Xeon® processors and Intel® Gaudi® AI accelerators launched in 2024, we continue to deliver holistic design solutions for a sustainable and efficient data center lifecycle.

Most of a data center product carbon footprint results from operations, which we address with hardware innovations for energy efficiency, software tools for power optimization, and rack density optimization to lower total cost of ownership (TCO).

Intel Xeon 6 Processors. Launched in 2024, Intel Xeon 6 processors with 6700 series E-cores and 6900 series P-cores offer a new computing platform optimized for both performance and efficiency. Intel Xeon 6 processors with P-cores are optimized for higher performance per core to help reduce the operational carbon footprint. These processors deliver 2X the performance and 1.6X Perf/Watt compared to the previous generation at a typical 40% server utilization.[10,11]

Intel Xeon processors with E-cores are optimized for high core density and exceptional performance per watt and help reduce infrastructure space, power, and costs. For example, for a refresh-ready server fleet, these servers can deliver more than 2.7X better performance per watt per server compared to the prior generation. These servers also deliver increased rack utilization for better efficiency and TCO, including a 1540 MWh fleet energy savings and 650 tons CO_2 emissions reduction over a four-year period in comparison to 2nd Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors.[12]

[6] As measured by processor power during a four-tab browser scenario of 10 web pages with Google Chrome. See the Performance Index for details.

[7] Based on processor power during Microsoft Teams 10-person call with Windows Studio Effects on NPU on Intel® Core™ Ultra 7 266V versus measured four-year-old PC energy use on a 2-person video meeting with no AI enhancements. See the Performance Index for more details.

"For our very first EPEAT Gold-certified laptop, MSI partnered closely with Intel to meet the strict requirements. We have applied the learnings to our other product lines, as sustainability has become an important consideration for our customers."

—**Bob Tsai,** MSI Assistant Vice President

[8] Based on processor power during Microsoft Teams 10-person call with Windows Studio Effects on NPU on Intel® Core™ Ultra 7 266V, as compared to the same processor with no AI enhancements. See the Performance Index for more details..

[9] Configuration: Dell XPS 13 9350 (LNL) based on Intel Core Ultra 7 256V, Intel Arc Graphics 140V, OS: Windows 11 Pro,16 GB LPDDR5X memory, Micron 2550 512NVMe 512 GB storage, a 13.4" 1920x1200 display, a 55Wh battery, and 60W power supply unit. ESv8 TEC Limit 29.29; ESv8 TEC Measured 9.33. Measured TEC is 68.1% lower than ESv8 TEC Limit. This data is recorded in the CCG Energy Regulation lab according to the ENERGY STAR* Computers v.8 Test Procedure. Test date: Oct. 16, 2024.

[10] See [9G2] at Performance Index: Intel Xeon 6. Results may vary.

[11] See [9G1, 9D2, 9W4, 9D3, 9H2, 9H11, 9H9, 9A2, 7T20] at the Performance Index: Intel Xeon 6. Results may vary. Performance/Watt based on CPU TDP.

[12] See [7T1,7T2] at the Performance Index: Intel® Xeon® 6. Results may vary.

Power optimization features. Intel Xeon 6 processors are equipped with a new out-of-the-box default performance-per-watt biased power mode, delivering significant power savings across the load line. Additionally, there are new control knobs for power management to customize the performance-per-power profile for different usages. Up to 7-10% power savings can be realized at 50% load level using the performance-per-watt optimized mode, resulting in TCO savings.[13]

Intel Gaudi 3 AI accelerators. Launched in 2024, the Intel Gaudi 3 AI Accelerator is designed for next-level performance and power efficiency and provides 1.5X faster high bandwidth memory (HBM) and 1.33X larger HBM capacity compared to the previous generation[14] and houses eight matrix multiplication engines (MMEs). Each of these engines is equipped with 64K multiply-accumulate units, which collectively enable a peak throughput of over 200 teraflops per MME. This implementation results in a 16X reduction in input bandwidth, leading to fewer data transfers and higher energy efficiency and high compute utilization. The Intel Gaudi software includes a cutting-edge automatic kernel fuser to allow for higher efficiency.[15]

Industry Metrics. To enable AI developers and drive energy transparency and industry standardization for power and energy measurements in AI data centers, Intel Labs teamed up with National Renewable Energy Laboratory to publish an in-depth guide to measure power and energy for its applications. The guide, "A Beginner's Guide to Power and Energy Measurement and Estimation for Computing and Machine Learning," is an important first step for responsible and sustainable AI to help enable developers to make intelligent measurement decisions about the most impactful power optimization strategies in facilitating energy use transparency.

[13] Results may vary. Learn more: Intel® Xeon® 6 Processors–Performance and Power Profiles.

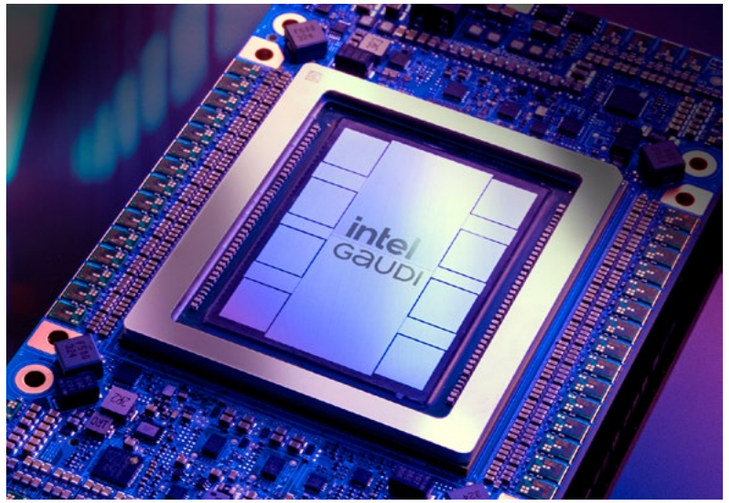
[14] Results may vary. Learn more: Intel Unveils Next-Generation AI Solutions with the Launch of Xeon 6 and Gaudi 3.

[15] For more, read the Intel® Gaudi® 3 AI Accelerator White Paper.

[16] To learn more, read Open IP Advanced Cooling Reference Solutions–Single Phase.

[17] To learn more, read the IEEE analysis.

[18] Learn more about single phase immersion cooling.



Cooling technology advancement. To meet performance demands of AI workloads and address resulting processor and accelerator thermal challenges, Intel is enabling greater adoption and scaling of liquid cooling technologies through ecosystem enablement, industry standardization efforts, and Open Compute Project contributions.

With the goal of enhancing operational efficiency, in May 2024, Intel established the community to mobilize the entire ecosystem and introduced its first Open IP Advanced Cooling Solutions and reference design, which prioritizes openness, ease of deployment, and scalability in response to the growing power density in data centers, cloud, and edge computing.[16]

We worked with Volcano Engine, a public cloud service provider under ByteDance.com for technical feasibility of a single-phase immersion cooling solution (1-PIC), to support volume adoption and deployment of this novel technology in data centers.[17] We also worked with Baidu to investigate the technical feasibility of a single-phase immersion cooling solution and developed the Scorpio 5.0 immersion cooling rack solution to improve data center energy efficiency and reduce power usage effectiveness and TCO.[18]

Collaboration opens doors to new DC modular hardware systems

The Open Compute Project centers on a cross-industry initiative to help standardize the server hardware "blocks" used for workloads like AI and edge deployments. Toward that goal, Intel and other major technology companies created new specifications and standards to help simplify system management, improve data center energy efficiency, reduce hardware costs, and minimize waste.

From 2010 to 2018, Intel helped reduce the amount of energy required for data centers worldwide by 20% yearly while increasing compute instances by 550% and growing electricity consumption by only 6%. The cross-industry DC-MHS standard will extend that trend into the future through solutions that deliver greater compute density in an environmentally responsible way. By rightsizing each component and connecting them modularly, Intel reduced a reference system's carbon footprint by 27% compared to a non-modular approach.

By working together with major technology vendors through the Open Compute Project DC-MHS initiative, Intel has the opportunity to help enterprises embrace AI's transformative impact, improve data center efficiency, and enhance their sustainability efforts.

Read the case study.

Responsible AI

We saw ever greater advancement in AI innovation in 2024, with generative AI, retrieval-augmented generation (RAG), and agentic AI at the forefront. Intel's goal is to support all AI models, including generative AI, with responsible perspectives and principles. While our focus is primarily on hardware, we see an increasing opportunity to responsibly use AI to augment and improve people's experiences.

In 2024, we evolved our responsible AI (RAI) strategy, which is centered along four pillars that represent what we consider the most effective ways for Intel to leverage its place in the AI value chain: internal and external governance, collaboration and research, products and solutions, and inclusive AI.

Internal and External Governance

Our Responsible AI Advisory Council considers risks according to Intel's seven RAI principles (respect human rights; promote inclusion; enable transparency and accountability; enable human oversight; design for privacy; advance security, safety, and reliability; and protect the environment). In 2024, we focused on scaling our governance methods to efficiently address the unprecedented growth in AI projects. For example, our in-house social science researchers developed a library of guidance documents and issue briefs to address some of the most common areas of risk. We also operationalized the "protect the environment" principle, which was adopted in late 2023, by creating a robust set of pragmatic approaches for development teams to leverage at different stages along the AI lifecycle. Governance processes are also being adapted to ensure compliance with changing regulatory requirements like the EU AI Act and other global policies and standards.

This efficiency allows us to take a capacity-building approach for higher complexity projects, where we work through a collaborative process with teams bringing together diverse perspectives and expertise to understand and address RAI risks. We innovate in methods of collaboration that simultaneously educate developers on RAI issues while improving depth of inquiry.

Collaboration and Research

Intel collaborates across the AI ecosystem to address shared challenges and drive collective solutions. We believe the greatest good is achieved through open, industry-wide collaboration and innovation. Intel's experts engaged with over a dozen industry initiatives in 2024. Specific highlights included:

- **ML Commons® AI Safety Working Group.** Contributed to AI safety platforms for advanced hazards and guardrail models for automated evaluation framework.
- **C2PA.** Led the 2.0 release of the Coalition for Content Provenance and Authenticity (C2PA) AI Machine Learning (ML) Guidance for model signing/identity across industry, and contributed to ML Work Group advances in security and watermarking.
- **RBA.** Initiated and helped lead a pilot to address the exploitation of vulnerable AI data enrichment workers.
- **National Institute of Standards and Technology.** Contributed activities under the US White House Executive Order on the Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence (EO 14110). Those included documents relating to global AI standards, the development of AI technical standards and tools, generative AI risk management, and synthetic content. Additionally, Intel joined the US Artificial Intelligence Safety Institute Consortium, which brings together over 280 organizations to develop guidelines and tools to advance safe and trustworthy AI.

Intel actively participates in several additional forums, including the Partnership on AI, Business Roundtable on Human Rights and AI, AI Alliance, Model Openness Framework, and Coalition for Secure AI.

Products and Solutions

We develop platforms and solutions to make responsible AI pragmatic and manageable for developers. We explore different algorithmic approaches to improve privacy, security, and transparency and to reduce bias. We often start with human-centered research to understand underlying human need.

In 2024, as part of our Protect the Environment principle, we released the Elastic and Energy Proportional Edge Computing Infrastructure. To manage AI workloads efficiently, tools like Intel® Infrastructure Power Manager dynamically optimize power settings based on application load, and Intel's Intent-Driven Orchestration captures and acts on AI application owners' stated intentions, such as minimal energy consumption while maintaining performance.

We also released tools to make AI more secure, like LLMart, which helps developers assess model robustness against tampering, and MART, which evaluates and improves vision model resilience.

Broadening Participation in the Technology Industry

Promoting opportunity for all extends beyond our own company and across our entire industry and our communities. By fostering a culture of inclusion for all, we create a supportive and innovative environment for our employees while also setting a standard for our peers. Collaboration and shared commitment to this value are essential for addressing the complex challenges of today's global market.

Alliance for Global Inclusion

Intel is a founding member of the Alliance for Global Inclusion, launched in 2021. The alliance continues to combine the collective power and resources of global organizations to advance tangible, innovative solutions to create workspaces that reflect the communities they serve.

In 2024, the alliance's annual global industry event, "Alliance for Inclusion: Harnessing AI to Advance Outcomes in Human Resources," provided an opportunity for 1,000 global AI and human resources leaders to participate and better understand the positive impact that AI has on talent management processes. The event provided actionable insights into how AI works in the context of human resources, ways to mitigate potential bias in AI in human resources systems, and best practices for adopting AI. Some 88% of attendees said the event met or exceeded their expectations.

Empowering Educators

The Intel® Skills for Innovation (Intel® SFI) initiative empowers educators to integrate technology into teaching to foster innovation and engage students. Currently reaching over 140,000 teachers in 150 countries, Intel SFI emphasizes essential skills for workforce readiness. The program includes design thinking, computational thinking, AI, and more, and aligns to Intel's goals to prepare students for the evolving job market.

Supply Chain

For over a decade, Intel has sought to create a more resilient supply chain by engaging more intentionally with a variety of different companies representing the many communities we serve. The foundation of our supplier program is expanding the pool of suppliers who compete for our business.

Over the years, we have uncovered numerous innovative and agile companies that provide great value and are now integral direct suppliers and subcontractors to our global supply chain. We track spends with various supplier communities as requested by customers and governments around the world. In 2024, we spent over $1.5 billion with emerging enterprises.

We have collaborated with other companies and governments to create opportunities for suppliers, including hosting supplier workshops and collaborating on country-level certification standards. We continue to share with companies across industry sectors best practices on how to set up or expand programs of their own.

In 2025, we aim to accelerate the integration of small businesses into our supply chain by engaging new suppliers to compete for Intel contracts. We continue to reaffirm our commitment to our resilient supply chain by delivering value and innovation to our customers, employees, and stockholders.

Making Technology Fully Inclusive and Expanding Digital Readiness

Intel has a long history of creating and supporting education and workforce development programs, and remains committed to making technology fully inclusive and expanding digital readiness for all. Through Intel® Digital Readiness Programs, we build long-term, trusted collaborations with governments and academia, working to enable digital transformation by addressing digital and AI skills gaps and the responsible use of our technologies.

Digital readiness requires public-private partnerships to make technology inclusive for all people, regardless of their backgrounds. In 2024, Intel worked with government stakeholders to power Intel Digital Readiness programs for 1 million people as part of the European Deep Tech Talent Initiative. We also launched a collaboration with the African Development Bank with the goal of providing AI skills to 3 million people.

As of the end of 2024, with over 100 public-private partnerships, Intel Digital Readiness programs had provided AI skills for 8 million people in 29 countries in collaboration with 27,000 institutions. We remain committed to advancing inclusion and accessibility for millions of people by providing the technology and skills needed to access educational, economic, and community resources in our digital economy.

"I am inspired by the young technologists who understand and embrace AI as they lead the next generation of innovators working to uncover new opportunities that will drive positive global change. With these young minds at the forefront of future AI research and development, the potential impact of AI for good is limitless."

—**Vickie Holroyd-Fogg,**
Acting Chief People Office, Intel

Expanding AI Access and Opportunities

As AI becomes more integrated into work and more advanced applications are developed, expanding access to local AI quickly and affordably is key to achieving growth. In 2024, we launched Career Tech Centers across multiple countries, including India and South Africa. Intel Career Tech Centers are equipped with AI PCs and Intel Digital Readiness programs that give participants opportunities to acquire and implement AI skills and develop AI projects to enhance their employability.

In 2024, we also worked with governments to grow the AI ecosystem by providing upskilling for current workforces through Intel Digital Readiness programs. In Ohio in the US, for example, we supported the upskilling of small- and medium-sized enterprises and businesses by providing digital trust and cybersecurity skills training through the state's TechCred program. Similarly, through a strategic engagement with the German Agency for International Cooperation, GIZ, Intel is helping to empower workers in South Africa and other emerging markets by fostering the development of AI skills based on the Intel® AI for Current Workforce program. In Argentina, Intel worked alongside 50 organizations and government leaders to provide over 1,000 people across Latin America with critical AI skills, democratizing access to AI education and increasing their opportunities in emerging professions.

The Intel® AI Global Impact Festival celebrates next-generation technologists by showcasing student-led AI projects that address community issues, align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and use Intel technologies. At the fourth annual festival in October 2024, six out of almost 100 finalists from 25 countries won Global Awards, and three received special AI for Accessibility awards for innovative solutions to accessibility challenges. The festival also introduced new self-paced lessons on AI for Sports, AI for Space, and Entrepreneurship with AI, alongside existing courses on Generative AI and Responsible AI.

Fostering AI Fluency for the Public

As governments create national AI strategies to develop a sustainable, inclusive, positive impact on their citizens, improving public awareness and understanding of AI is critical. Through our AI for Citizens program, we are proactively working to increase the AI literacy of all people by collaborating with governments across multiple geographies. The value of easily accessible AI literacy courses was recognized by the Prime Minister of Malaysia, where more than 1 million people completed the AI for Citizens online course in the first five months after the course's launch in 2024.

AI Adoption Requires Digital Trust

Digital trust has become inextricably linked with the responsible adoption of AI, as concerns grow with misinformation, security of AI systems, and the emergence of AI governance policies. Intel is helping to enable the digital readiness of people in the US with a new Digital Trust for Workforce program. We are working with community colleges across the US to implement the program and bring cybersecurity and trust-enhancing skills to the tech-adjacent workforce. Institutions like Miami Dade College and Houston Community College have integrated the program into various business and AI courses, as well as standalone Digital Trust certificate courses. The curriculum covers practices to combat misinformation/disinformation, generative AI for open-source intelligence, AI red teaming, and more.

IRTI: Activating Tech as a Force for Good

In 2021, we created the Intel Responsible Technology Initiative (IRTI), through which we build deeper relationships with our customers and other organizations in line with our corporate purpose and our goal to create shared value. The IRTI has evolved into a broad, purpose-driven platform for action. Among the many lessons learned over the past few years is that technology is essential and can be a force for good. Through IRTI, Intel has driven substantial impact, investing across key focus areas that align with the global challenges in these areas: accessibility, education, health and life sciences, human rights, and sustainability and climate.

As of the end of 2024, Intel had funded some 465 IRTI projects in 42 countries across the globe. Intel's comprehensive portfolio is used in these projects to solve unique challenges that affect individuals and organizations globally. Intel experts drive the success of IRTI projects, and we work with organizations to identify issues and provide unique technology solutions to some of the world's most complex challenges. Some of the most compelling projects funded by IRTI support communities and strengthen our goal to enrich lives through technology. Below are examples of recent IRTI projects.

Education: Leveraging Technology to Empower Youth. An educational project in Poland demonstrated how integrating technology and AI into classrooms can bridge educational disparities while empowering students and teachers. Intel and CCT Poland, a company that assists Polish schools in implementing Google solutions for education, collaborated on the project. Through the initiative, 200 students across different educational levels gained access to modern learning tools. Additionally, 180 teachers with various teaching backgrounds used AI-enabled, Intel® processor-powered PCs and received comprehensive training to enhance their teaching methods and integrate STEM and AI-based technologies into their classrooms. Training resources were provided through programs like Intel® Skills for Innovation and AI for Youth. The initiative supported schools across Poland, from rural public primary schools in Zbuczyn to a private high school in Warsaw. By proving that digital transformation is achievable in both rural and urban schools, the project serves as a model for nationwide adoption.

> "Through our participation in the project, we aim to expand the use of modern tools, enhance IT skills for students and teachers, and focus on AI as a key area of development. This aligns with our goals to explore AI applications, create teaching guidelines, and address challenges in the age of AI in the upcoming year."
>
> —**Maja**, teacher in Warsaw, Poland

Human Rights: Smoothing the Path to Civilian Life. Help for Heroes is a leading veterans' support organization in the United Kingdom. Intel, HP, and CDW, a global IT solutions provider, are collaborating to assist Help for Heroes in its mission to empower veterans to transition smoothly back into civilian life and thrive in new career paths. Through the donation of Intel Core Ultra processor-based HP devices and training from the AI for Citizens program, the organization aims to provide valuable education in the innovative AI field, offering veterans opportunities to excel in a new career after their service.

Sustainability and Climate: Water Management in Underground Mining. Mining operations rely on precise water pressure, environmental monitoring, and predictive analytics to ensure efficiency and safety. To improve the sustainability and safety of mining operations, Intel engaged with Kallipr, a leader in rugged Internet of Things solutions, and Norcat Underground Center, a Canadian operating mine that serves as both an innovation and training center. The project integrates a private 5G network, ensuring seamless connectivity for sensors, cameras, and AI-powered analytics tools. This allows for real-time monitoring of water pressure, flow rates, and environmental conditions—critical factors in mining operations. Through remote monitoring and automation, the system reduces the need for manual checks, minimizing risk to workers and improving response times to potential issues. Additionally, efficient water usage tracking contributes to more sustainable mining practices. The success of the initiative is expected to drive further adoption of AI-powered solutions across other mining sites globally.

Health and Life Sciences: AI for Better Health. AI applied in healthcare settings can lead to faster, more accurate diagnoses, improved clinical trials, and more. A challenge to implementing AI solutions has been the time required to prepare data for AI. Developers may spend up to 50% of their time managing complex data subsets, controlling data versions, and adding new data to their projects. Bayer Radiology collaborated with Activeloop and Intel on a project to make radiological data AI-ready faster. Together, the parties developed a "chat with biomedical data" that allows users to query X-rays with natural language. The collaboration significantly reduced the data preparation time, enabling efficient AI model training. Intel technology was used at multiple stages in the project, including feature extraction and processing large batches of data.

Accessibility: Technology solutions can foster independence and equal opportunities for individuals with disabilities. Intel collaborated with Voiceitt on speech recognition technology that understands non-standard speech. It enables individuals with speech impairments from conditions like cerebral palsy, stroke, traumatic brain injury, or Parkinson's disease to communicate and convert speech to text. Voiceitt's speech recognition solution on Intel processor-based AI PCs enhances privacy, works offline, lowers server costs, improves response time, and boosts energy efficiency. Intel also collaborated with AAVAA on an application that assists individuals with reading challenges, neurodiverse users, and people with mobility or speech limitations. Utilizing advanced neurotechnology, the solution monitors head orientation and facial gestures to provide a personalized reading experience, ensuring that users can focus better, understand more, and enjoy a seamless reading journey tailored to their needs.

About This Report

We prepared this report in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. A GRI Content Index is provided on our Report Builder website. We also use other recognized frameworks to inform the content of this report, including the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board Standards, the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures framework, the UN Global Compact, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

We continue to integrate sustainability information into our investor communications, and additional information about Intel's operations and financial statements is available in the 2024 Intel Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Our Business section of this report covers content recommended by the International Integrated Framework, now overseen by the IFRS Foundation, for inclusion in "integrated reports," and can be downloaded as a standalone document or read as an interactive part of our full 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report.

For a high-level overview of Intel's corporate responsibility, supporting documents and data, past reports, and to customize a report with the sections you would like, visit our Corporate Responsibility and Report Builder websites. You can also use our web-based feedback form or the CSR@Intel blog to contact our Corporate Responsibility team.

Website references and hyperlinks throughout this report are provided for convenience only, and the content on the referenced websites is not incorporated by reference into this report, nor does it constitute a part of this report. We assume no liability for any third-party content contained on the referenced websites.

For best viewing results on a PC or tablet, we recommend using Adobe Acrobat DC or QuickTime. For best printing results, use legal-size paper.

Report Scope and Profile

With the Intel 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, we aim to provide stakeholders with a balanced view of our corporate responsibility strategy and performance for Intel's worldwide operations during fiscal year 2024 (ended December 28, 2024). Our previous report was published in May 2024.

References to "Intel" throughout this report pertain to Intel Corporation. The Intel Foundation is a separate entity. The report does not include performance information for Intel's joint ventures or firms included in the investment portfolio of Intel Capital, Intel's global investment organization, unless specified. Financial data is presented in US dollars.

This year's report does not reflect any significant changes in reporting scope compared to our previous report. Principles and policies apply to all officers and employees of Intel and its subsidiaries, unless otherwise noted.

Key performance indicators cover our global manufacturing operations, including our wafer manufacturing and assembly and test facilities. Unless stated otherwise, 2024 data is considered final based on information received by July 1, 2025, and provided that information reproduced or derived from the 2024 Intel Annual Report on Form 10-K speaks as of January 31, 2025, the date we submitted our Form 10-K for filing.

Approach to Report Assurance

The information in this Corporate Responsibility Report is subject to internal reviews and, for selected content, external reviews. On a regular basis, we validate the management systems and processes used to collect the data. We have maintained a multi-site ISO 14001 certification for our manufacturing locations since 2001, which requires independent third-party audits at many of our sites each year. In 2019, we established a company-wide certification to ISO 45001, an internationally recognized standard for environmental, health, and safety management systems, which requires independent third-party audits at our manufacturing sites. Intel's Energy Management System follows the international ISO 50001 Energy Management System standard and all of our manufacturing operations worldwide are certified to ISO 50001. Our operations in Ireland are covered by the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme.

For many years, we have obtained third-party verification for our greenhouse gas emissions, renewable electricity, energy, and water metrics. Since 2012, we have completed third-party assurance for selected indicators contained in our Corporate Responsibility Report. For the 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, we engaged Apex Companies LLC to complete the assurance review. The Apex statement is included in this Appendix.

Independent Limited Assurance Statement

For a PDF copy of this statement, including a summary of data within the scope of assurance for 2024, access the Report Builder website.

INDEPENDENT LIMITED ASSURANCE STATEMENT

APEX

To: The Stakeholders of Intel Corporation

Introduction and Objectives of Work

Apex Companies, LLC (Apex) has been engaged by Intel Corporation (Intel) to provide limited assurance of its selected environmental, safety, supplier, and diversity data. This assurance statement applies to the related information included within the scope of work described below (Subject Matter).

This information and its presentation in Intel's 2024 Corporate Responsibility Report ('the Report') are the sole responsibility of the management of Intel. Apex was not involved in the drafting of the Report. Our sole responsibility was to provide independent assurance on the accuracy of the Subject Matter. This is the seventh year in which we have provided assurance over Intel's Corporate Responsibility Report.

Scope of Work

The scope of our work was limited to assurance over the following environmental, safety, supplier, and diversity data included within Intel's 2024 Corporate Responsibility Report ('the Report') for the period of calendar year 2024 (the 'Subject Matter'):

- Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2 location-based and market-based, and Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of Sold Products)
- Renewable Energy Percentage
- Energy Use
- Water Withdrawal (fresh water and reclaimed water)
- Water Conservation
- Energy Conservation
- Number of Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Validated Audit Program (VAP) supplier audits conducted
- Priority/Major Findings by Category for RBA VAP supplier audits
- Recordable Injury and Illness Rate
- Cumulative Trauma Disorder (CTD) Cases as Percent of Total Cases
- Percent of Underrepresented Minorities in Senior Leadership (Hispanics, African American, and Native Americans in U.S. only)
- Percent of Women in Senior Leadership (Global)
- Global Employee Turnover Rate
- Volunteer hours
- Charitable contributions (methodology)
- Supplier Diversity Spend

Our assurance does not extend to any other information included in the Report.

Reporting Boundaries

The following are the boundaries used by Intel for reporting sustainability data:

- Operational Control
- All manufacturing sites and non-manufacturing sites where Intel has operational control that have either ≥ 2,000 employees or < 2,000 employees that consume or generate an amount that is material to the global inventory.

*Material is defined by Intel as any site ≥ 1% of the global total for that metric/inventory

Note: Manufacturing sites include wafer fabrication (fabs), assembly test (ATM), technology development (TD), advanced packaging and mask operations.

Reporting Criteria

The Subject Matter needs to be read and understood together with the description of the Subject Matter in the Report. The reporting criteria for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions was the World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard. The reporting criteria for the safety data was the OSHA and US Bureau of Labor Standards. The reporting criteria for supplier audits was the RBA Code of Conduct. The reporting criteria for other data is based on company criteria, as described in the CR Report.

Global Warming Potential (GWP) and emission factor data sets:

- US EPA Emission Factors Hub, Released 2025
- International Energy Agency (IEA) Emission Factors, Released 2024
- IPCC GWP: AR-5

Limitations and Exclusions

Excluded from the scope of our work is any assurance of information relating to:

- Text or other written statements associated with Intel's 2024 Report

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APEX

- Activities outside the defined assurance period of Calendar Year 2024, with the exception of restated GHG emissions for previous years.

This limited assurance engagement relies on a risk-based selected sample of sustainability data and the associated limitations that this entails. This independent statement should not be relied upon to detect all errors, omissions or misstatements that may exist.

Responsibilities

Apex was not involved in the drafting of the Subject Matter or of the Reporting Criteria. Our responsibilities were to:

- obtain limited assurance about whether the Subject Matter has been prepared in accordance with the Reporting Criteria;
- form an independent conclusion based on the assurance procedures performed and evidence obtained; and
- report our conclusions to the management of Intel.

Assessment Standards

We performed our work in accordance with Apex's standard procedures and guidelines for external Assurance of Sustainability Reports and International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Revised, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (effective for assurance reports dated on or after Dec. 15, 2015), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. GHG emissions were verified in accordance with ISO 14064-3: Second edition 2019-04: *Greenhouse gases -- Part 3: Specification with Guidance for the Verification and Validation of Greenhouse Gas Statements*. A materiality threshold of ±5 percent was set for the assurance process.

Summary of Work Performed

As part of our independent assurance, our work included:

1. Assessing the appropriateness of the Reporting Criteria for the Subject Matter;
2. Conducting interviews with relevant Intel personnel regarding data collection and reporting systems;
3. Reviewing the data collection and consolidation processes used to compile Subject Matter, including assessing assumptions made, and the data scope and reporting boundaries;
4. Reviewing documentary evidence provided by Intel;
5. Agreeing a selection of the Subject Matter to the corresponding source documentation;
6. Reviewing Intel systems for quantitative data aggregation and analysis; and
7. Assessing the disclosure and presentation of the Subject Matter to ensure consistency with assured information.

Conclusion

On the basis of our methodology and the activities described above:

- Nothing has come to our attention to indicate that the Subject Matter is not fairly stated in all material respects; and
- It is our opinion that Intel has established appropriate systems for the collection, aggregation and analysis of quantitative data within the scope of this assurance.

A summary of data within the scope of assurance for 2024 is attached.

Statement of Independence, Integrity and Competence

Apex is an independent professional services company that specializes in Health, Safety, Social and Environmental management services, including assurance, with over 30 years history in providing these services.

Apex has implemented a Code of Ethics across the business to maintain high ethical standards among staff in their day-to-day business activities.

No member of the assurance team has a business relationship with Intel, its Directors or Managers beyond that required of this assignment. We have conducted this assurance independently, and there has been no conflict of interest.

The assurance team has extensive experience in conducting assurance over environmental, social, ethical and health and safety information, systems and processes, has over 20 years combined experience in this field and an excellent understanding of Apex's standard methodology for the assurance of greenhouse gas emissions data.

Mary E. Armstrong-Friberg, Lead Verifier
ESG Senior Program Manager
Apex Companies, LLC
Cleveland, Ohio

Scott Johnston, Technical Reviewer
ESG Principal Consultant
Apex Companies, LLC
Doral, Florida

July 2, 2025

This assurance statement, including the opinion expressed herein, is provided to Intel Corporation and is solely for the benefit of Intel Corporation in accordance with the terms of our agreement. We consent to the release of this declaration to the public or other organizations for reporting and/or disclosure purposes, without accepting or assuming any responsibility or liability on our part to any other party who may have access to this statement.

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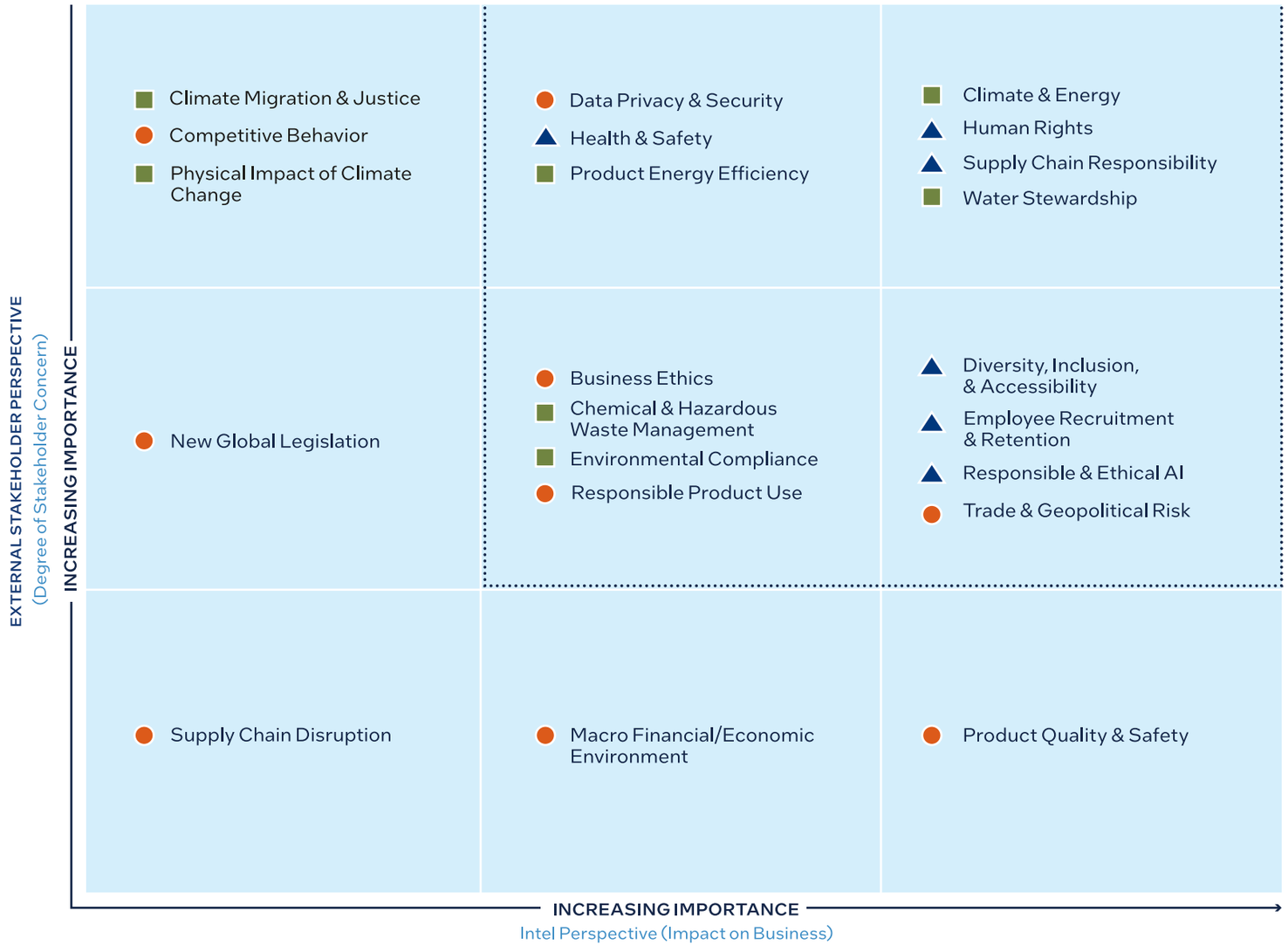
Corporate Responsibility Priority Matrix

Every two years, Intel engages a third-party specialist to conduct a comprehensive Corporate Responsibility priority assessment. This assessment is designed to allow us to identify and prioritize the ESG issues that are of greatest concern to our stakeholders and that impact the success of our business. To do the assessment, we review industry best practices and reports, external reporting standards, and new and emerging ESG legislation. We also engage multiple internal ESG experts across the business and conduct external outreach to gain additional external perspectives from governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), investors, stockholders, customers, and peer companies.

The output of this assessment is our Corporate Responsibility Priority Matrix, which plots material ESG issues based on their current or potential relevance—from the Intel perspective ("x" axis) and degree of external stakeholder concern ("y" axis). Issues and themes in each cell are listed in alphabetical order. Issues and themes are assigned singly as "Environmental," "Social," or "Economic/Governance" based on how they have traditionally been understood. We recognize that many of these issues and themes are multi-faceted and intersectional in nature and as such, in practice, do not fall neatly into one designation as depicted here for ease of interpretation. It is important to note that everything included within the Corporate Responsibility Priority Matrix is of importance to Intel; the issues and themes listed in the matrix were prioritized from multiple topics that were identified and reviewed during the process.

This work informs our corporate responsibility strategy and goals and is used to help draw attention and resources to where they are most needed. For additional information, see our ESG Materiality Assessment Process. Also find our Human Rights Salient Risk Matrix and Salient Human Rights Risk Mapping on our Report Builder website.



Performance Data Summary

Performance Data					
Report Section	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
People					
Global employees[1] at year end (in thousands)	108.9	124.8	131.9	121.1	110.6
Global employees[1] in technical roles at year end (in thousands)	91.7%	90.3%	88.9%	89.0%	90.0%
Safety – recordable rate[2]/days away case rate[2]	0.71/0.17	0.83/0.16	0.90/0.22	0.93/0.20	0.75/0.17
Employee and retiree volunteer hours (in millions)/ volunteerism rate	0.83/20%	1.01/24%	1.01/20%	0.85/20%	0.91/20%
Worldwide charitable giving (dollars in millions)[3]	$79.5	$81.5	$94.2	$76.0	$80.4
On-site supplier audits (third-party and Intel-led audits)	252	263	270	157	126
Sustainability					
Greenhouse gas emissions (million metric tons of CO_2 equivalent)[4]	1.20	0.89	1.53	1.50	1.32
Renewable electricity (% of global electricity use)	98%	99%	93%	80%	82%
Energy use (billion kWh—includes electricity, gas, and diesel)	11.4	10.8	10.9	11.6	10.6
Total water withdrawn (billions of gallons)[5]	11.1	10.5	10.9	14.3	13.8
Total water conserved (billions of gallons)	10.5	10.2	9.6	9.3	7.1
Net positive water[6] (water returned + restored) progress	106%	110%	107%	99%	90%
Total waste generated (thousand tons)/% to landfill	264/4%	292/6%	311/6%	344/5%	414/5%
Manufacturing waste upcycled[7]	66%	63%	67%	65%	65%
Recovery rate on products returned to Intel	62%	70%	68%	54%	54%
Technology					
Client product energy efficiency improvement (compared to 2019 baseline)[8]	4.0X	3.5X	2.8X	2.0X	1.5X
Server product energy efficiency improvement (compared to 2019 baseline). Starting in 2024, values shown as E-core/P-core[8]	2.7X/3.0X	2.1X	2.2X	1.5X	–[9]

[1] Global workforce includes Intel subsidiaries. Employee data as of 12/28/2024.

[2] Rate based on 100 employees working full time for one year; data is as of January 15, 2025. Certain historical figures have been updated based on new reported cases received.

[3] Includes total giving (cash and in-kind) from Intel Corporation and the Intel Foundation.

[4] Including Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based method.

[5] We define water withdrawals, or water usage, as total water used that is from fresh water sources.

[6] Net positive water % represents the total volume of water returned and restored globally. Some locations have returned and restored significantly more than their target, resulting in a global total greater than 100%. Net positive water is achieved when each country reaches its specific target. Refer to "2024 Water Inventory by Location and Source" in the Appendix for net positive water progress by country.

[7] Circular economy practices applied to manufacturing waste streams via reuse, recovery, or recycling.

[8] Refer to "Product Energy Efficiency" in the Technology section of this report for more information.

[9] Based on Intel's product reporting criteria for 2030 energy efficiency goals, there was no significant high-volume server platform launched in 2020.

UN Sustainable Development Goals

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[1] are aimed at stimulating action in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet. We believe that the achievement of the SDGs will be critical to creating a life of dignity and opportunity for all, and that information communications technology can play an enabling role in the implementation of all of the SDGs. Below we have mapped sections of this report that describe Intel work supporting several of the SDGs.

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Employee Health and Safety

Respecting Human Rights

Responsible Minerals Sourcing

Intel Foundation and Corporate Philanthropy

IRTI: Activating Tech as a Force for Good

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning

A Year in Review (Training Tomorrow's Workforce, Supporting Higher Education)

Employees Changing the World

Promoting STEM and Higher Education

Intel Foundation and Corporate Philanthropy

IRTI: Activating Tech as a Force for Good

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls

Our Culture

Promoting STEM and Higher Education

Employees Changing the World

Intel Foundation and Corporate Philanthropy

Broadening Participation in the Technology Industry

SDG 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

A Year in Review ($639 Million for Green Projects, Friends of Rye River)

Water Stewardship

Environmental Management

IRTI: Activating Tech as a Force for Good (Sustainability and Climate: Water Management in Underground Mining)

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

Climate and Energy

Product Energy Efficiency

SDG 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment, and decent work for all

Promoting STEM and Higher Education

Respecting Human Rights

Responsible Minerals Sourcing

Broadening Participation in the Technology Industry

SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation

Sustainability: Our Approach

Climate and Energy

Water Stewardship

Waste and Circular Economy Solutions

Supply Chain Sustainability

Responsible Chemistry

Environmental Management

Product Energy Efficiency

Responsible AI

Broadening Participation in the Technology Industry

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Respecting Human Rights

Broadening Participation in the Technology Industry

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Sustainability: Our Approach

Climate and Energy

Water Stewardship

Waste and Circular Economy Solutions

Supply Chain Sustainability

Responsible Chemistry

Environmental Management

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Climate and Energy

Environmental Management

Product Energy Efficiency

[1] The content of this publication has not been approved by the United Nations and does not reflect the views of the United Nations or its officials or Member States.

2024 Water Inventory by Location and Source

The following table details our water use, discharge, consumption, conservation, and restoration by source and destination for Intel sites around the world. Our fresh water withdrawals totaled 11.1 billion gallons (41,942 megaliters) in 2024. Approximately 78% of the water used at our sites was sent back to municipal treatment operations, where it was treated so that it could be used for other purposes or to recharge surface or groundwater sources. For additional information, see the Sustainability section of this report. To prepare our global water inventory, we follow established internal procedures for collecting, reviewing, and reporting water data. Internal data collection and reporting practices are outlined within corporate standards and guidance documents developed by Intel. After a corporate-wide inventory was prepared, it was reviewed internally and water conservation data were assured by Apex Companies LLC (see the "Independent Limited Assurance Statement" in this Appendix).

Reported in megaliters per year

Location[1]		Water Withdrawals by Source (Total water usage) – Megaliters per Year								Water Discharged (Return)[3]	Water Consumption	Water Conserved	Water Restored (Watershed projects)	Net Positive Water Progress (% returned & restored)	Water Source	Discharge Destination (Of municipality)	River Basin
		Third-Party Water Withdrawals[2] (Purchased water sources)				Water Withdrawals (On-site water sources)		Total Fresh Water Withdrawals (All sources)	Total Water Withdrawals (All sources)								
		Fresh Water from Surface Water Sources	Fresh Water from Ground Water Sources	Sea Water Sources	Reclaimed Water	Surface Water Source (Rainwater)	Ground Water Source (On-site well)										
China	Chengdu[5]	536	–	–	–	–	–	**536**	**536**	213	323	141	**0**	**40%**	Surface	Surface	Yangtze
Costa Rica	San Jose	–	463	–	–	–	21	**484**	**484**	146	338	–	**456**	**124%**	Ground	Surface	San Juan
India	Bangalore: Airport Rd[4]	2	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	**2**	–	2	1	**208**	**167%**	Surface	N/A (Zero discharge)	Cauvery
	Bangalore: Sarjapur[4]	110	–	–	–	13	–	**123**	**123**	–	123	101					
Ireland	Leixlip	10,617	–	–	–	–	–	**10,617**	**10,617**	9,974	643	3,406	**0**	**94%**	Surface	Surface	Liffey
Israel	Haifa[4]	29		115	–	–	–	**29**	**144**	57	87	2	**0**	**57%**	Sea (Primary); Surface & Ground (Secondary)	Sea (Primary); Third-Party Reuse (Secondary)	Mediterranean Sea (Coastal aquifer)
	Petach Tikva[4]	7		27	–	–	–	**7**	**34**	23	11	1					
	Qiryat Gat[4]	778		3,114	–	–	–	**778**	**3,892**	2,252	1,640	5,911					
Malaysia	Kulim	1,141	–	–	–	–	–	**1,141**	**1,141**	912	229	259	**155**	**88%**	Surface	Surface	Muda
	Penang	734	–	–	–	0.4	–	**734**	**734**	587	147	43					
Mexico	Guadalajara[5]	–	59	–	–	–	–	**59**	**59**	44	15	31	**360**	**688%**	Ground	Ground	Lerma-Santiago
Poland	Gdansk	–	12	–	–	–	–	**12**	**12**	9	3	2	**0**	**75%**	Ground	Sea	Wisla

[1] We follow established internal procedures and thresholds to determine which sites are included in the inventory.
[2] Third-party water withdrawals represent water purchased from the local municipality.
[3] Third-party water discharges/returns represent water sent to the local municipality for reuse or surface/groundwater recharge.
[4] Sites located in area experiencing extremely high water stress, based on WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas (2025).
[5] Site located in area experiencing high water stress, based on WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas (2025).

2024 Water Inventory by Location and Source, continued

Reported in megaliters per year

Location[1]		Water Withdrawals by Source (Total water usage) – Megaliters per Year								Water Discharged (Return)[3]	Water Consumption	Water Conserved	Water Restored (Watershed projects)	Net Positive Water Progress (% returned & restored)	Water Source	Discharge Destination (Of municipality)	River Basin
		Third-Party Water Withdrawals[2] (Purchased water sources)				Water Withdrawals (On-site water sources)		Total Fresh Water Withdrawals (All sources)	Total Water Withdrawals (All sources)								
		Fresh Water from Surface Water Sources	Fresh Water from Ground Water Sources	Sea Water Sources	Reclaimed Water	Surface Water Source (Rainwater)	Ground Water Source (On-site well)										
United States	Arizona: Chandler[4]	1,349		–	–	–	–	**1,349**	**1,349**	1,036	313	402	**9,939**	**114%**	Surface, Ground	Ground; Third Party	Colorado/ Salt/Verde
	Arizona: Ocotillo[4]	9,419		–	1,052	–	–	**9,419**	**10,471**	8,092	2,379	12,545					
	California: Bowers - Santa Clara	214	–	–	–	–	–	**214**	**214**	146	68	24			Surface	Surface to Sea	Santa Clara
	California: Folsom	368	–	–	–	–	–	**368**	**368**	108	260	–					
	California: Mission – Santa Clara	615	–	–	47	–	–	**615**	**662**	461	201	–					
	New Mexico: Rio Rancho[5]	–	362	–	–	–	3,254	**3,616**	**3,616**	3,218	398	2,438			Ground	Surface	Río Bravo
	Oregon: Aloha	1,098	–	–	–	–	–	**1,098**	**1,098**	834	264	183			Surface	Surface	Columbia
	Oregon: Hawthorn Farm	86	–	–	–	–	–	**86**	**86**	65	21	33					
	Oregon: Jones Farm	320	–	–	–	–	–	**320**	**320**	240	80	11					
	Oregon: Ronler Acres	9,838	–	–	–	–	–	**9,838**	**9,838**	7,447	2,391	14,082					
	Texas: Austin	65	–	–	–	–	–	**65**	**65**	49	16	–			Surface	Surface	Colorado
Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City	432	–	–	–	–	–	**432**	**432**	132	300	115	**–**	**31%**	Surface	Surface	Dong Nai
Total		**38,653**		**3,256**	**1,099**	**13**	**3,275**	**41,942**	**46,297**	**36,045**	**10,252**	**39,730**	**11,118**	**106%**			

[1] We follow established internal procedures and thresholds to determine which sites are included in the inventory.
[2] Third-party water withdrawals represent water purchased from the local municipality.
[3] Third-party water discharges/returns represent water sent to the local municipality for reuse or surface/groundwater recharge.
[4] Sites located in area experiencing extremely high water stress, based on WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas (2025).
[5] Site located in area experiencing high water stress, based on WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas (2025).

2024 Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Inventory by Location and Category

In support of our commitment to transparency, the following table details our 2024 Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions (metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, CO_2e) for Intel sites around the world, broken out by scope and emissions category. Our emissions calculations are based on the World Resources Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development's The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, and internal criteria defined by Intel management. Our corporate-wide Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions data were assured by Apex Companies LLC (see the "Independent Limited Assurance Statement" in this Appendix).

Location[1]		Scope 1 GHG Emissions (metric tons CO_2e)						Scope 2		Total Scope 1 &2 GHG Emissions (metric tons CO_2e)
		Fluorinated GHGs	Combustion/ Fuels	Heat Transfer Fluids	N_2O	Other[2]	Total Scope 1	GHG[3] Emissions (metric tons CO_2e)	% Renewable Electricity	
China	Chengdu	0	300	3,800	0	1,200	**5,300**	0	100%	**5,300**
Costa Rica	San Jose	0	600	200	0	200	**1,000**	14,500	87%	**15,500**
India	Bangalore, Airport Rd	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	1,100	0%	**1,100**
	Bangalore, Sarjapur	0	800	0	0	0	**800**	38,900	0%	**39,700**
Ireland	Leixlip	62,500	51,600	1,300	36,400	1,800	**153,600**	0	100%	**153,600**
Israel	Haifa	0	0	0	0	4,100	**4,100**	0	100%	**4,100**
	Petach Tikva (PTK)	0	0	0	0	2,400	**2,400**	0	100%	**2,400**
	Qiryat Gat	89,400	29,800	77,200	21,000	4,000	**221,400**	0	100%	**221,400**
Malaysia	Kulim	0	200	8,100	0	100	**8,400**	0	100%	**8,400**
	Penang	0	200	5,500	0	0	**5,700**	0	100%	**5,700**
Mexico	Guadalajara	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	7,400	0%	**7,400**
Poland	Gdansk	0	900	0	0	100	**1,000**	0	100%	**1,000**
United States	Arizona: Chandler	300	10,400	4,100	0	600	**15,400**	1,300	98%	**16,700**
	Arizona: Ocotillo	75,600	89,100	14,200	23,300	2,500	**204,700**	10,900	98%	**215,600**
	California: Bowers – Santa Clara	0	4,100	0	0	100	**4,200**	300	98%	**4,500**
	California: Folsom	0	2,600	0	0	100	**2,700**	500	98%	**3,200**
	California: Mission – Santa Clara	0	1,500	0	0	1,200	**2,700**	1,900	98%	**4,600**
	New Mexico: Rio Rancho	156,200	24,600	8,200	28,100	400	**217,500**	3,700	98%	**221,200**
	Oregon: Aloha	10,000	8,700	2,100	1,200	100	**22,100**	900	98%	**23,000**
	Oregon: Hawthorn Farm	0	1,900	0	0	0	**1,900**	100	98%	**2,000**
	Oregon: Jones Farm	0	2,000	0	0	0	**2,000**	900	98%	**2,900**
	Oregon: Ronler Acres	75,200	92,400	9,800	33,300	2,000	**212,700**	14,600	98%	**227,300**
	Texas: Austin	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	100	98%	**100**
Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City	0	200	14,800	0	200	**15,200**	0	100%	**15,200**
Total		**469,200**	**322,000**	**149,300**	**143,300**	**21,100**	**1,105,000[4]**	**97,000[4]**	**98%**	**1,202,000[4]**

[1] We follow established internal procedures and thresholds to determine which sites are included in the inventory.

[2] "Other" category includes GHG emissions from volatile organic compounds (VOCs), leased assets, air shuttle, refrigerant leaks, and onsite security vehicle use.

[3] Market-based methodology.

[4] Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 values rounded to nearest 1,000 to match other instances in this report.

Forward-Looking Statement

This 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report contains statements that are aspirational or reflective of our views, forecasts, and opinions regarding our future performance that constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements in this report include statements regarding our goals, metrics, aspirations, targets, strategy, and expectations with respect to corporate responsibility matters, including sustainability, human rights, supply chain management, human capital management, policy and procurement, philanthropy, data privacy, and information and product security, as well as other business risks and opportunities. These statements inherently involve risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict, often beyond our control, and inherently uncertain, and actual results, including our goals, could differ materially from those predicted in such statements, including as a result of geopolitical or macroeconomic events, energy prices, technological advances or innovations, developing climate conditions, legislative or regulatory changes, engagements with stakeholders, and other unforeseen conditions or events. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees or promises that any such goals, metrics, aspirations, targets, strategy, or expectations will be met or retained in their current form. Risk factors that could cause actual results to differ are set forth in the "Risk Factors" section of the 2024 Intel Annual Report on Form 10-K, as updated by our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2024. These risk factors are subject to update by our future filings and submissions with the US Securities and Exchange Commission and earnings releases. Forward-looking statements are based on expectations as of the date of this report, unless an earlier date is indicated, as well as standards for measuring progress that are still developing, internal controls and diligence processes that continue to evolve, current legal and regulatory requirements, third-party data or affirmations or representations, and assumptions that are subject to change, including in light of current or historic goals or assumptions, and available data. Statements derived from our 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K speak as of January 31, 2025. Intel disclaims any duty to update any statement made in this report except to the extent required by law.

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GRI Content Index

Intel Corporation has reported in accordance with the GRI Standards for the period 2024-25.

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Location	Omission Reason/Explanation
General Disclosures			
GRI 2: General Disclosures	**2-1** Organizational details	2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 10	
	2-2 Entities included in the organization's sustainability reporting	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 102 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 55	
	2-3 Reporting period, frequency, and contact point	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 103 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 56	
	2-4 Restatements of information	2025 Proxy Statement (throughout)	
	2-5 External assurance	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 103 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 56	
	2-6 Activities, value chain, and other business relationships	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 14-19 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 10-14	
	2-7 Employees	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 31-39 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 19-22	
	2-8 Workers who are not employees	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 26, 42 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 23, 27	
	2-9 Governance structure and composition	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 20-23 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 12-14 2025 Proxy Statement p 7	
	2-10 Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	2025 Proxy Statement p 6	
	2-11 Chair of the highest governance body	2025 Proxy Statement p 2, 7, 9, 17	
	2-12 Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 20-23 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 12-14	
	2-13 Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	2025 Proxy Statement p 20-27	
	2-14 Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	2025 Proxy Statement p 27	
	2-15 Conflicts of interest	2025 Proxy Statement p 32	
	2-16 Communication of critical concerns	2025 Proxy Statement p 25-29, 98	
	2-17 Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	2025 Proxy Statement p 8-11	

GRI Content Index, Continued

GRI Standard/ Other Source	Disclosure	Location	Omission Reason/Explanation
General Disclosures			
GRI 2: General Disclosures	**2-18** Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	2025 Proxy Statement p 18-19	
	2-19 Remuneration policies	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 20-21, 34 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 12-13, 22 2025 Proxy Statement p 30, 38-78	
	2-20 Process to determine remuneration	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 20-21, 34 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 12-13, 22 2025 Proxy Statement p 30, 38-78	
	2-21 Annual total compensation ratio	2025 Proxy Statement p 75	
	2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 11, 93 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 11, 44 2025 Proxy Statement p 27	
	2-23 Policy commitments	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 20 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 28	
	2-24 Embedding policy commitments	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 20 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 12	
	2-25 Processes to remediate negative impacts	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 20, 45-47 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 12, 27-30	
	2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 20-21 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 12-13	
	2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations	2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K, p 40, 43-45	
	2-28 Membership associations	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 24-25, 31 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 15, 19 **Additional Comment:** Memberships are covered in relevant sections of the 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report. A list of our major trade association memberships is available on our Report Builder website.	
	2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 24-25 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 15, 57 2025 Proxy Statement p 28-29	
	2-30 Collective bargaining agreements	19% **Additional Comment:** This also includes employees represented by Works Councils in addition to unions and collective bargaining agreement coverage.	

GRI Content Index, Continued

GRI Standard/ Other Source	Disclosure	Location	Omission Reason/Explanation
Material Topics			
GRI 3: Material Topics	3-1 Process to determine material topics	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 24-25 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 15, 57 Also see our ESG Materiality Assessment Process available for download on intel.com.	
	3-2 List of material topics	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 24-25 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 15, 57 Also see our ESG Materiality Assessment Process available for download on intel.com.	
GRI 200 Economic Standard Series			
Economic Performance			
GRI 3: Material Topics	3-3 Management of material topics	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 24-25 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 15, 57 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K, p 31-46 2025 Proxy Statement p 2-28 Also see our ESG Materiality Assessment Process available for download on intel.com.	
GRI 201: Economic Performance	201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed	2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K, p 13-30	
	201-2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 24-25, 73 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 15, 57 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K, p 12, 31-46	
	201-3 Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 34 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 12 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K, p 11, 91-95	
	201-4 Financial assistance received from government	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 5, 9-10 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 6-8 Additional details on our tax rate and credits are available in our 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K, p 4, 9, 24, 27, 28, 34, 60, 64, 76.	
Market Presence			
GRI 202: Market Presence	202-1 Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 39, 57 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 25-26	
	202-2 Proportion of senior management hired from the local community		

GRI Content Index, Continued

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Location	Omission Reason/Explanation
GRI 200 Economic Standard Series			
Indirect Economic Impacts			
GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts	**203-1** Infrastructure investments and services supported	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 5, 7-9, 14-15 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 6-8, 10 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K, p 4-9, 10-12, 14-16	
	203-2 Significant indirect economic impacts	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 14-19 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 10, 16, 28	
Procurement Practices			
GRI 204: Procurement Practices	**204-1** Proportion of spending on local suppliers	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 66-67 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 16, 28	
Anti-corruption			
GRI 205: Anti-corruption	**205-1** Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 20-30 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 12-16	
	205-2 Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 20-31 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 12-16, 30	
	205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	n/a	**Omission Reason:** Legal prohibitions. **Explanation:** Attorney client privileged information. We do not publicly disclose this information.
Anti-competitive Behavior			
GRI 206: Anti-competitive Behavior	**206-1** Legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices	2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K, p 96-99	
Tax			
GRI 207: Tax	**207-1** Approach to tax	2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K, p 27, 44 See also Intel's Global Tax Policy	
	207-2 Tax governance, control, and risk management	2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K, p 27, 44 See also Intel's Global Tax Policy	
	207-3 Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 24-25 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 15, 57 2025 Proxy Statement p 28, 29	
	207-4 Country-by-country reporting		**Omission Reason:** Confidentiality constraints. **Explanation:** Country-by-country reporting is submitted to the IRS as part of our annual corporate tax return but due to confidentiality constraints, we do not include it in pubic disclosures/filings. See also Intel's Global Tax Policy

GRI Content Index, Continued

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Location	Omission Reason/Explanation
GRI 300 Environmental Standards Series			
Materials			
GRI 301: Materials	301-1 Materials used by weight or volume		**Omission Reason:** Not applicable. **Explanation:** Our systems are not designed to calculate in totality materials in this way. See "How Intel Makes Chips" for detailed description of the manufacturing process and materials used.
	301-2 Recycled input materials used		**Omission Reason:** Not applicable. **Explanation:** Given the complexity and size of our products, calculation of the percentage of recycled content is not applicable; more significant are our efforts to design out materials such as lead and halogens. For more information on Intel's Waste and Circular economy programs see our 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 39.
	301-3 Reclaimed products and their packaging materials	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 83-84, 86 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 39-40 **Additional Comment:** Intel does not report this information in exactly this way. However, we estimate a majority of our packaging material is reusable/recyclable. Since 2009, we conservatively estimate that we have eliminated over 23,800 metric tons of plastic material through sustainable packaging initiatives.	
Energy			
GRI 302: Energy	302-1 Energy consumption within the organization	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 73 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 35 Also see our CDP submissions available for download on our external Report Builder website.	
	302-2 Energy consumption outside of the organization	Intel does not report this information in this way. However, please see our Product Energy Efficiency Goal and Progress in our 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 47.	
	302-3 Energy intensity	See the Report Data File on our Report Builder website.	
	302-4 Reduction of energy consumption	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 73 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 35 Also see our CDP submissions available for download on our external Report Builder website.	
	302-5 Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 78-80 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 47-49	

GRI Content Index, Continued

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Location	Omission Reason/Explanation
GRI 300 Environmental Standards Series			
Water and Effluents			
GRI 303: Water	**303-1** Interactions with water as a shared resource	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 81-82, 114-115 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 38, 60	
	303-2 Management of water discharge-related impacts	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 81-82, 114-115 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 38, 60	
	303-3 Water withdrawal	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 114-115 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 60	
	303-4 Water discharge	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 114-115 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 60	
	303-5 Water consumption	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 114-115 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 60	
Biodiversity			
GRI 304: Biodiversity	**304-1** Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	intel.com/water **Additional reference:** We complete Environmental Impact Assessments as part of our site selection process, and regularly assess the ongoing impacts of our operations on biodiversity. Based on analysis and mapping, we do not believe that any of our manufacturing or assembly and test operations have direct impact on the protected areas on the United Nations List of Protected Areas, nor any direct impact on the IUCN Red List species or national conservation list species.	
	304-2 Significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity	intel.com/water	
	304-3 Habitats protected or restored	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 91-93 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 43-44	
	304-4 IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations		**Omission Reason:** Not applicable. **Explanation:** We complete Environmental Impact Assessments as part of our site selection process, and regularly assess the ongoing impacts of our operations on biodiversity. Based on analysis and mapping, we do not believe that any of our manufacturing or assembly and test operations have direct impact on the protected areas on the United Nations List of Protected Areas, nor any direct impact on the IUCN Red List species or national conservation list species.

GRI Content Index, Continued

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Location	Omission Reason/Explanation
GRI 300 Environmental Standards Series			
Emissions			
GRI 305: Emissions	305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 73-77 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 35-37	
	305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 73-77 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 35-37	
	305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 76, 78, 80, 85, 88-90 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 37, 40, 47-48, 50-52	
	305-4 GHG emissions intensity	See the Report Data File on our Report Builder website.	
	305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p pages 73-80, 85, 88-90, 92, 93 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, pages 35-37, 40, 47-48, 50-52	
	305-6 Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 116 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 60 Also see the Intel CDP Climate Change response and Report Data File on our external Report Builder website. Emissions from refrigerants are part of the "Other" category of reported Scope 1 emissions.	
	305-7 Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions	See the Report Data File on our external Report Builder website.	
Waste			
GRI 306: Waste	306-1 Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 83-84 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 39	
	306-2 Management of significant waste-related impacts	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 83-84 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 39	
	306-3 Waste generated	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 83-84 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 39 Also see the Report Data File on our external Report Builder website.	
	306-4 Waste diverted from disposal	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 83-84 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 39 Also see the Report Data File on our external Report Builder website.	
	306-5 Waste directed to disposal	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 83-84 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 39 Also see the Report Data File on our external Report Builder website.	

GRI Content Index, Continued

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Location	Omission Reason/Explanation
Supplier Environmental Assessment			
GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment	308-1 New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 29-30 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 40-41	
	308-2 Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 29-30, 85-91 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 40-44	
GRI 400 Social Standards Series			
Employment			
GRI 401: Employment	401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 33, 57-58 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 19-20 Additional information available on our Inclusion at Intel website.	
	401-2 Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 34-35 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 21-22 **Additional comment:** Benefits related to life insurance, vacation, and tuition reimbursement are prorated for part-time employees. Contract employees are not eligible for some benefits.	
	401-3 Parental leave	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 34 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 17 Also see our external career website.	
Labor/Management Relations			
GRI 402: Labor/ Management Relations	402-1 Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 37 **Additional comment:** We provide a minimum number of weeks' notice to employees prior to implementing significant operational changes that could substantially affect them in accordance with local requirements in the different locations where we operate. We also have regular meetings with all employees via webcast, to provide information on business changes.	
Occupational Health and Safety			
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety	403-1 Occupational health and safety management system	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 42-44 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 23	
	403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 42-44 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 23	
	403-3 Occupational health services	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 42-44 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 23	
	403-4 Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 42-44 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 23	

GRI Content Index, Continued

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Location	Omission Reason/Explanation
GRI 400 Social Standards Series			
Occupational Health and Safety			
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety	403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 42-44 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 23	
	403-6 Promotion of worker health	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 42-44 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 23	
	403-7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 42-44 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 23	
	403-8 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 42-44 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 23	
	403-9 Work-related injuries	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 42-44 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 23 **Additional comment:** There was one employee fatality in 2023.	
	403-10 Work-related ill health	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 42-44 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 23	
Training and Education			
GRI 404: Training and Education	404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 21 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 13	
	404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 35-36 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 19 Additional information on the Intel HR Services and Benefits website.	
	404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 21 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 12 **Additional comment:** Full-time or part-time employees of Intel Corporation who are either active or on leave of absence, are eligible for Intel's annual review. Functionally 100% of employees receive this review.	
Diversity and Equal Opportunity			
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity	405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 20-21, 57-58 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 11-12, 20-21 2025 Proxy Statement p 12-17	
	405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 59	

GRI Content Index, Continued

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Location	Omission Reason/Explanation
GRI 400 Social Standards Series			
Non-discrimination			
GRI 406: Non-discrimination	406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken		**Omission Reason:** Legal prohibitions. **Explanation:** Attorney client privileged information.
Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining			
GRI 407: Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining	407-1 Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk		**Omission Reason:** Not applicable. **Explanation:** We operate in a few countries identified by stakeholders as being at higher risk for labor concerns. We have not identified any Intel operations with significant risk and conduct on-site third-party audits of our critical and high-risk suppliers. Refer to our Global Human Rights Principles and Approach.
Child Labor			
GRI 408: Child Labor	408-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 26-30, 45-49 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 27-30, 31-32 **Additional comment:** Intel will not use or tolerate the use of child labor. Intel will not employ anyone under the age of 16 in any position, and workers under the age of 18 do not perform hazardous work, overtime, or nightshift work. Intel expects its suppliers to comply with these standards. See Global Human Rights Principles and Approach.	
Forced or Compulsory Labor			
GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labor	409-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 26-30, 45-49 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 27-30, 31-32	
Security Practices			
GRI 410: Security Practices	410-1 Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 16, 21 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 12, 28	
Rights of Indigenous Peoples			
GRI 411: Rights of Indigenous Peoples	411-1 Incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous peoples		**Omission Reason:** Not applicable. **Explanation:** We do not currently report in this format. Intel conducts thorough biannual Human Rights Impact Assessments. We engage with an external third-party who specialize in business and human rights. We also seek external perspectives and impct on indigenous rights has not been identified as a salient risk. Please see our 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 28.

GRI Content Index, Continued

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Location	Omission Reason/Explanation
GRI 400 Social Standards Series			
Local Communities			
GRI 413: Local Communities	413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 25, 28 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 29, 57	
	413-2 Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 25, 28, 114-115 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 29, 57, 60-61	
Supplier Social Assessment			
GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment	414-1 New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 29-30, 45-49 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 27-30, 31-32	
	414-2 Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 29-30, 45-49 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 27-30, 31-32	
Public Policy			
GRI 415: Public Policy	415-1 Political contributions	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 22-23 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 13-14 View a detailed list of our direct and indirect political contributions on our Report Builder website.	
Customer Health and Safety			
GRI 416: Customer Health and Safety	416-1 Assessment of the health and safety impacts of product and service categories	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 54, 78-80 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 47-48, 53	
	416-2 Incidents of non-compliance concerning the health and safety impacts of products and services	Information is available on our Quality and Reliability Resources website.	
Marketing and Labeling			
GRI 417: Marketing and Labeling	417-1 Requirements for product and service information and labeling	2023-24 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 78, 107 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 6, 47 Information is available on our Quality and Reliability Resources website.	
	417-2 Incidents of non-compliance concerning product and service information and labeling	Information is available on our Quality and Reliability Resources website.	
	417-3 Incidents of non-compliance concerning marketing communications		**Omission Reason:** Confidentiality constraints. **Explanation:** We do not publicly disclose this data.
Customer Privacy			
GRI 418: Customer Privacy	418-1 Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K, p 39, 96-99	

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SASB and TCFD Framework Alignment

Based on feedback gathered during our integrated investor outreach activities, we have aligned our disclosure with two additional frameworks: the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board Standards (SASB) and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Below is a mapping of how our latest disclosure aligns with these frameworks.

SASB. SASB has developed voluntary industry-specific disclosure standards for sustainability issues to facilitate communication by companies to investors of decision-useful information. Below, we have outlined how our existing disclosure aligns with the recommended metrics for the SASB Technology and Communications Sector – Semiconductor Standard. The SASB Standards became a resource of the IFRS Foundation as of August 1, 2022, upon the consolidation of the Value Reporting Foundation (which housed the SASB Standards and the Integrated Reporting Framework) into the IFRS Foundation.

SASB				
Topic	**Accounting Metrics**	**Code**	**Intel Metric or Qualitative Disclosure**	**Disclosure Location**[1]
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	(1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions and (2) amount of total emissions from perfluorinated compounds	TC-SC-110a.1	(1) 1.1 million metric tons CO_2e (2) 0.47 million metric tons CO_2e.	2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 36 CDP Climate Change Survey
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Discussion of long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targets	TC-SC-110a.2	We discuss our strategy, targets, performance, and long history of goal setting and reductions. We have also avoided 84% of our cumulative Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions over the last decade.	2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 34-37 2024 Intel Annual Report on Form 10-K, p 12, 15, 44 CDP Climate Change Survey
Energy Management in Manufacturing	(1) Total energy consumed, (2) percentage grid electricity, and (3) percentage renewable	TC-SC-130a.1	(1) 40.9 million gigajoules energy consumed (2) 85% grid electricity (3) 98% renewable energy globally.	2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 35, 37
Water Management	(1) Total water withdrawn and (2) total water consumed, percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	TC-SC-140a.1	(1) 43,794 million m^3 withdrawn (2) 9,860 million m^3 consumed. See Appendix for detail on water metrics by location, including information on baseline waster stress by location.	2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 38, 58, 60-61
Waste Management	(1) Amount of hazardous waste from manufacturing, (2) percentage recycled	TC-SC-150a.1	(1) 105,168 metric tons (2) 81% recycled.	2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 39-41, 58 Report Data File on Report Builder website
Employee Health & Safety	Description of efforts to assess, monitor, and reduce exposure of employees to human health hazards	TC-SC-320a.1	We have maintained a multi-site ISO 14001 certification for our manufacturing locations since 2001, which requires independent third-party audits at many of our sites each year. In 2019, we established a company-wide certification to ISO 45001, an internationally recognized standard for environmental, health, and safety management systems, which requires independent third-party audits at our manufacturing sites.	2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 23
Employee Health & Safety	Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with employee health and safety violations	TC-SC-320a.2	Information on legal proceedings is disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, available on our Investor Relations website.	2024 Intel Annual Report on Form 10-K, p 96-99 Investor Relations website

[1] The "Intel Metric or Qualitative Disclosure" column references the specific disclosure(s) included in the 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report and therefore may vary from the breadth and context of disclosure(s) included in the 2024 Intel Annual Report on Form 10-K and 2025 Proxy Statement, if applicable.

SASB and TCFD Framework Alignment, continued

SASB, continued				
Topic	**Accounting Metrics**	**Code**	**Intel Metric or Qualitative Disclosure**	**Disclosure Location**[1]
Recruiting & Managing a Global & Skilled Workforce	Percentage of employees that are: (1) foreign nationals and (2) located offshore	TC-SC-330a.1	We do not disclose the first metric as we do not believe a single percentage of foreign nationals is a useful metric for our business given our global business model, but we do disclose a breakdown of our workforce by region. We disclose additional human capital metrics that we believe are more effective for assessing this aspect of our performance, including diversity and inclusion, employee engagement, training and development, and responsible supply chain metrics.	2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 19 2024 Intel Annual Report on Form 10-K, p 10
Product Lifecycle Management	Percentage of products by revenue that contain IEC 62474 declarable substances	TC-SC-410a.1	While we do disclose information on our strategy and approach to product ecology and supplier requirements for declarable substances, we do not believe a single percentage of revenue is an effective metric for evaluating risk and performance in this area.	2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 42 Material Declaration Data Sheet (MDDS) database
Product Lifecycle Management	Processor energy efficiency at a system-level for: (1) servers, (2) desktops, and (3) laptops	TC-SC-410a.2	We do not disclose single percentages for these product categories, given the wide range of products we produce in each category and the continued release of new products. We believe more decision-useful information is our disclosure regarding our overall strategy for product energy efficiency, supporting goals, industry collaborations, and public policy engagements.	2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 47-49
Materials Sourcing	Description of the management of risks associated with the use of critical materials	TC-SC-440a.1	We provide disclosure on our management approach to responsible minerals sourcing. With respect to rare earth elements, Intel has thoroughly reviewed product and supply chain impacts and determined that although certain regional supplies may fluctuate, Intel has sufficient existing supply, alternative sourcing, and/or low risk material availability within our manufacturing and supply chain. Intel has confirmed that access to rare earth mineral supplies represents a low risk to impact production or delivery of goods.	2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 31-32 SEC Conflict Minerals Filing Intel Statement on Rare Earth
IP Protection & Competitive Behavior	Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with anti-competitive behavior regulations	TC-SC-520a.1	Information on legal proceedings is disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, available on our Investor Relations website.	2024 Intel Annual Report on Form 10-K, p 96-99 Investor Relations website

[1] The "Intel Metric or Qualitative Disclosure" column references the specific disclosure(s) included in the 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report and therefore may vary from the breadth and context of disclosure(s) included in the 2024 Intel Annual Report on Form 10-K and 2025 Proxy Statement, if applicable.

SASB and TCFD Framework Alignment, continued

TCFD. The Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) developed a voluntary framework for use by companies to provide information to investors, lenders, insurers, and other stakeholders on climate-related financial risk disclosure. Below, we have outlined how our existing reporting aligns with the recommended disclosure. We will continue to evaluate opportunities to evolve our disclosure moving forward based on discussions with our investors and stakeholders.

TCFD			
Disclosure Area	**TCFD Recommended Disclosure**	**Intel Metric or Qualitative Disclosure**	**Disclosure Location**
Governance	Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.	Responsibility for oversight of corporate social responsibility issues, including climate change, has been included in the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee Charter since 2003. Intel follows an integrated approach to addressing climate change with multiple teams responsible for managing climate-related activities, initiatives, and policies, including manufacturing and operations, government and public affairs, supply chain, and product teams. Strategies, progress toward goals, and regulatory developments are reviewed with senior executives from these teams on a regular basis. We do not underestimate the challenges ahead—particularly the risks and opportunities that we and the global community will face due to climate change. Our Climate Transition Action Plan demonstrates our past and future commitment to the advancement of technologies that help us achieve our climate goals in every capacity that our business touches.	2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 11-12 Climate Transition Action Plan 2025 Proxy Statement, p 25-27 CDP Climate Change Survey
Strategy	Disclosure of the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.	We describe our climate-related risks and opportunities in our Corporate Responsibility Report (in the "Our Business" and "Climate and Energy" sections), the Intel Climate Change Policy Statement, and the risk-factors section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K. We focus on reducing our own direct climate "footprint"—the emissions resulting from our own operations, our supply chain, and the marketing and use of our products. We also focus on increasing our "handprint"—the ways in which Intel® technologies help others reduce their footprints. In addition, we collaborate with others to drive industry-wide improvements and policy change. For more than two decades, we have set aggressive greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals to conserve energy and reduce emissions. As a result of these actions, we have avoided 84% of our cumulative Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions over the last decade. In 2024, Intel published its updated Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP), detailing the company's path to reach net-zero GHG emissions. The CTAP is aligned with TCFD guidance on transition plans. This plan demonstrates our commitment to integrating sustainability into our core business, building resilience into our operations and value chain, and fostering innovation.	2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 35-37 Intel Climate Change Policy CDP Climate Change Survey
Risk Management	Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.	Our overall approach to risk management is described in our Proxy Statement and our risk factors are described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K. Additional detail on our proactive efforts to reduce our climate change impacts is included in our Corporate Responsibility Report, primarily in the Climate and Energy section as well as our CDP Climate Change report. This includes detail regarding our investments in renewable electricity, energy conservation, and product energy efficiency. In 2024, we achieved 100% renewable electricity for our Europe, Israel, Malaysia, Vietnam, and China locations, 98% for our US locations, and 87% in Costa Rica—bringing the global total to 98% as of the end of 2024. We also describe our proactive engagements with policymakers on climate and energy issues in our Corporate Responsibility Report and the Intel Climate Change Policy. We proactively engage with our stakeholders to understand impacts of both potential regulatory requirements and also changing expectations of stakeholders, including our investors, customers, and local communities. In 2024, we published our updated Climate Transition Action Plan.	2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 35-37 Climate Transition Action Plan 2025 Proxy Statement, p 25 2024 Intel Annual Report on Form 10-K, p 31 Intel Climate Change Policy CDP Climate Change Survey
Metrics and Targets	Disclosure of the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.	Our public climate-related metrics, goals and targets, as well as our Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions data, are included in our annual Corporate Responsibility Report and also reported through the CDP Climate Change report. In 2024, we published our updated Climate Transition Action Plan.	2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report, p 35-37 CDP Climate Change Survey

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Intel 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report Data File

Please see the full report at www.intel.com/responsibility for more detail on our performance and context around the data presented in this summary table.[1]

Environmental Data

Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Scope 1 (Direct) and Scope 2 (Indirect) (million metric tons CO_2e[2])

Year	Fluorinated GHGs (Scope 1)	Combustion (Scope 1)	Other Direct GHGs (Scope 1[3])	Electricity (Scope 2) Market-based	Total (Scope 1 + 2)[4]	Metric Tons of GHG Emissions per $M of Revenue	Metric Tons of GHG Emissions per $M of Net Income
2020	0.35	0.30	0.39	0.28	1.32	16.94	63.12
2021	0.43	0.32	0.40	0.35	1.50	19.01	75.60
2022	0.49	0.35	0.34	0.35	1.53	24.22	190.58
2023	0.30	0.31	0.23	0.05	0.89	16.46	528.43
2024	0.47	0.32	0.31	0.10	1.20	22.64	–
% Change – 2023 to 2024	**58%**	**3%**	**34%**	**103%**	**35%**	**38%**	**–%**
5-Year Trend – 2020 to 2024	**32%**	**8%**	**(19)%**	**(65)%**	**(9)%**	**34%**	**–%**

Energy Use (billion kWh) – see also our CDP questionnaire response on cdp.net

Year	Electricity	Natural Gas/LPG	Diesel Fuel	Total	Energy Conservation (Billion kWh[4])	kWh of Energy Use per $ of Revenue	kWh of Energy Use per $ of Net Income
2020	8.81	1.83	0.01	10.65	0.16	0.14	0.51
2021	9.64	1.99	0.01	11.64	0.49	0.15	0.59
2022	9.01	1.90	0.01	10.93	0.97	0.17	1.36
2023	9.13	1.70	0.01	10.84	1.62	0.20	6.42
2024	9.60	1.74	0.02	11.36	2.42	0.21	–
% Change – 2023 to 2024	**5%**	**2%**	**14%**	**5%**	**49%**	**7%**	**–%**
5-Year Trend – 2020 to 2024	**9%**	**(5)%**	**70%**	**7%**	**1,393%**	**56%**	**–%**

Intel 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report Data File, continued

Environmental Data

VOC, HAP, NOx, and CO Emissions (short tons)

Year	VOCs	HAPs	NOx	CO
2020	412	32	450	523
2021	456	35	564	580
2022	479	23	510	532
2023	405	20	517	612
2024	369	24	692	834
% Change – 2023 to 2024	**(9)%**	**23%**	**34%**	**36%**
5-Year Trend – 2020 to 2024	**(10)%**	**(25)%**	**54%**	**59%**

Water (billion gallons)[5]

Year	Fresh Water Withdrawals	Gallons of Water Withdrawn per $1K of Revenue	Gallons of Water Withdrawn per $1K of Net Income	Estimated Fresh Water Consumption	Onsite Water Conservation	Water Restored to Local Watersheds[6]
2020	13.8	177.4	660.8	2.7	7.1	1.3
2021	14.3	181.3	721.1	2.4	9.3	2.3
2022	10.9	173.2	1,362.4	2.3	9.6	3.0
2023	10.5	192.9	6,194.5	2.1	10.2	3.1
2024	11.1	208.7	–	2.3	10.5	2.9
% Change – 2023 to 2024	**6%**	**8%**	**–%**	**7%**	**3%**	**(6)%**
5-Year Trend – 2020 to 2024	**(20)%**	**18%**	**–%**	**(17)%**	**48%**	**125%**

Waste (thousand short tons)[7]

	Total Waste		Hazardous Waste		Non-hazardous Waste	
Year	Generated	Landfill %	Generated	Recycled %	Generated	Recycled %
2020	414.0	5%	142.5	78%	271.2	94%
2021	343.5	5%	148.1	74%	195.5	89%
2022	311.2	6%	129.2	85%	182.0	86%
2023	292.9	6%	93.6	85%	199.4	82%
2024	264.4	4%	106.4	87%	156.8	93%
% Change – 2023 to 2024	**(10)%**	**(31)%**	**14%**	**3%**	**(21)%**	**13%**
5-Year Trend – 2020 to 2024	**(36)%**	**(19)%**	**(25)%**	**12%**	**(42)%**	**(1)%**

Intel 2024-25 Corporate Responsibility Report Data File, continued

Social and Supply Chain Data

Workforce Indicators

Year	Employees at Year End (thousands)	Women in Global Workforce	Women on Board at Year End	Recordable Rate[8]	Days Away Case Rate[8]	Undesired Global Turnover
2020	110.6	27.8%	30%	0.75	0.16	4%
2021	121.1	27.7%	30%	0.93	0.20	5.6%
2022	131.9	27.8%	33%	0.90	0.22	5.6%
2023	124.8	28.1%	42%	0.83	0.16	5.6%
2024	108.9	27.9%	39%	0.71	0.17	5.9%
% Change – 2023 to 2024	**(13)%**	**(1)%**	**(7)%**	**(14)%**	**6%**	**5%**
5-Year Trend – 2020 to 2024	**(2)%**	**–%**	**30%**	**20%**	**6%**	**48%**

Social Impact and Supply Chain Indicators

Year	Volunteer Hours (in millions)	Global Volunteer Rate	Worldwide Charitable Giving[9] (in millions of $)	On-Site Supplier Audits	3TG Smelters and Refiners Compliance
2020	0.91	20%	80.4	126	100.0%
2021	0.85	20%	76.0	157	99.0%
2022	1.0	20%	94.6	270	96.0%
2023	1.0	24%	81.5	263	99%
2024	0.8	20%	79.5	252	99%
% Change – 2023 to 2024	**(20)%**	**(17)%**	**(2)%**	**(4)%**	**–%**
5-Year Trend – 2020 to 2024	**(12)%**	**–%**	**(1)%**	**100%**	**(1)%**

Notes

[1] Some historical figures have been restated. The majority reflect minor changes that occur when new information is received after the close of the data collection period. For example, some injuries are reported after the close of the year, resulting in adjustments in the health and safety figures. Additionally, the Dalian, China site was sold subsequent to year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. Therefore, Dalian is not included in our sustainability goals and metrics beginning in 2022, and has been removed from the GHG inventory for all years.

[2] CO_2e = Carbon dioxide equivalent. Scope 2 emissions are based on The GHG Protocol, Market-Based Methodology.

[3] Other direct GHG emissions includes emissions from heat transfer fluids, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), leased assets, air shuttle, refrigerant leaks, and onsite vehicle use.

[4] Energy conservation is a cumulative total from the baseline year. As part of our 2030 goals, the baseline year was reset for 2020 results.

[5] Reflects total fresh water withdrawals.

[6] Total volume of water restored during the year for all active projects.

[7] Beginning in 2020, we updated the definition of "Total Waste" to align with our 2030 goals, which includes hazardous waste, non-hazardous solid waste, construction waste and non-hazardous liquid waste and chemical debris. Construction waste is included in the non-hazardous waste category.

[8] Rates based on 100 employees working full time and data is as of January 12, 2025. The reported recordable rate and days away case rate in the preceding year may change if an injury reported the preceding year later becomes a recordable event.

[9] Includes total giving (cash and in-kind) by Intel Corporation and the Intel Foundation.

INDEPENDENT LIMITED ASSURANCE STATEMENT

To: The Stakeholders of Intel Corporation

Introduction and Objectives of Work

Apex Companies, LLC (Apex) has been engaged by Intel Corporation (Intel) to provide limited assurance of its selected environmental, safety, supplier, and diversity data. This assurance statement applies to the related information included within the scope of work described below (Subject Matter).

This information and its presentation in Intel's 2024 Corporate Responsibility Report ('the Report') are the sole responsibility of the management of Intel. Apex was not involved in the drafting of the Report. Our sole responsibility was to provide independent assurance on the accuracy of the Subject Matter. This is the seventh year in which we have provided assurance over Intel's Corporate Responsibility Report.

Scope of Work

The scope of our work was limited to assurance over the following environmental, safety, supplier, and diversity data included within Intel's 2024 Corporate Responsibility Report ('the Report') for the period of calendar year 2024 (the 'Subject Matter'):

- Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2 location-based and market-based, and Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of Sold Products)
- Renewable Energy Percentage
- Energy Use
- Water Withdrawal (fresh water and reclaimed water)
- Water Conservation
- Energy Conservation
- Number of Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Validated Audit Program (VAP) supplier audits conducted
- Priority/Major Findings by Category for RBA VAP supplier audits
- Recordable Injury and Illness Rate
- Cumulative Trauma Disorder (CTD) Cases as Percent of Total Cases
- Percent of Underrepresented Minorities in Senior Leadership (Hispanics, African American, and Native Americans in U.S. only)
- Percent of Women in Senior Leadership (Global)
- Global Employee Turnover Rate
- Volunteer hours
- Charitable contributions (methodology)
- Supplier Diversity Spend

Our assurance does not extend to any other information included in the Report.

Reporting Boundaries

The following are the boundaries used by Intel for reporting sustainability data:

- Operational Control
- All manufacturing sites and non-manufacturing sites where Intel has operational control that have either ≥ 2,000 employees or < 2,000 employees that consume or generate an amount that is material to the global inventory.

*Material is defined by Intel as any site ≥ 1% of the global total for that metric/inventory

Note: Manufacturing sites include wafer fabrication (fabs), assembly test (ATM), technology development (TD), advanced packaging and mask operations.

Reporting Criteria

The Subject Matter needs to be read and understood together with the description of the Subject Matter in the Report. The reporting criteria for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions was the World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard. The reporting criteria for the safety data was the OSHA and US Bureau of Labor Standards. The reporting criteria for supplier audits was the RBA Code of Conduct. The reporting criteria for other data is based on company criteria, as described in the Corporate Responsibility (CR) Report.

Global Warming Potential (GWP) and emission factor data sets:

- US EPA Emission Factors Hub, Released 2025
- International Energy Agency (IEA) Emission Factors, Released 2024
- IPCC GWP: AR-5

Limitations and Exclusions

Excluded from the scope of our work is any assurance of information relating to:

- Text or other written statements associated with Intel's 2024 Report
- Activities outside the defined assurance period of Calendar Year 2024

This limited assurance engagement relies on a risk-based selected sample of sustainability data and the associated limitations that this entails. This independent statement should not be relied upon to detect all errors, omissions or misstatements that may exist.

Responsibilities

Apex was not involved in the drafting of the Subject Matter or of the Reporting Criteria. Our responsibilities were to:

- obtain limited assurance about whether the Subject Matter has been prepared in accordance with the Reporting Criteria;
- form an independent conclusion based on the assurance procedures performed and evidence obtained; and
- report our conclusions to the management of Intel.

Assessment Standards

We performed our work in accordance with Apex's standard procedures and guidelines for external Assurance of Sustainability Reports and International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Revised, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (effective for assurance reports dated on or after Dec. 15, 2015), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. GHG emissions were verified in accordance with ISO 14064-3: Second edition 2019-04: *Greenhouse gases -- Part 3: Specification with Guidance for the Verification and Validation of Greenhouse Gas Statements.* A materiality threshold of ±5 percent was set for the assurance process.

Summary of Work Performed

As part of our independent assurance, our work included:

1. Assessing the appropriateness of the Reporting Criteria for the Subject Matter;
2. Conducting interviews with relevant Intel personnel regarding data collection and reporting systems;
3. Reviewing the data collection and consolidation processes used to compile Subject Matter, including assessing assumptions made, and the data scope and reporting boundaries;
4. Reviewing documentary evidence provided by Intel;
5. Agreeing a selection of the Subject Matter to the corresponding source documentation;
6. Reviewing Intel systems for quantitative data aggregation and analysis; and
7. Assessing the disclosure and presentation of the Subject Matter to ensure consistency with assured information.

Conclusion

On the basis of our methodology and the activities described above:

- Nothing has come to our attention to indicate that the Subject Matter is not fairly stated in all material respects; and
- It is our opinion that Intel has established appropriate systems for the collection, aggregation and analysis of quantitative data within the scope of this assurance.

A summary of data within the scope of assurance for 2024 is attached.

Statement of Independence, Integrity and Competence

Apex is an independent professional services company that specializes in Health, Safety, Social and Environmental management services, including assurance, with over 30 years history in providing these services.

Apex has implemented a Code of Ethics across the business to maintain high ethical standards among staff in their day-to-day business activities.

No member of the assurance team has a business relationship with Intel, its Directors or Managers beyond that required of this assignment. We have conducted this assurance independently, and there has been no conflict of interest.

The assurance team has extensive experience in conducting assurance over environmental, social, ethical and health and safety information, systems and processes, has over 20 years combined experience in this field and an excellent understanding of Apex's standard methodology for the assurance of greenhouse gas emissions data.

Mary E. Armstrong-Friberg, Lead Verifier
ESG Senior Program Manager
Apex Companies, LLC
Cleveland, Ohio

Scott Johnston, Technical Reviewer
ESG Principal Consultant
Apex Companies, LLC
Doral, Florida

July 2, 2025

This assurance statement, including the opinion expressed herein, is provided to Intel Corporation and is solely for the benefit of Intel Corporation in accordance with the terms of our agreement. We consent to the release of this declaration to the public or other organizations for reporting and/or disclosure purposes, without accepting or assuming any responsibility or liability on our part to any other party who may have access to this statement.

Summary of 2024 Data Subject to Assurance		
Metric Type	**2024[1]**	**Units[2]**
Direct (Scope 1 GHG emissions)		
Stationary Combustion of Fuels	321,920	mt CO_2e
Process Emissions	766,878	mt CO_2e
Other Emissions	16,176	mt CO_2e
Indirect (Scope 2 GHG emissions)		
Location-Based	3,178,605	mt CO_2e
Market-Based	97,221	mt CO_2e
Value Chain (Scope 3) Category 10 – Processing of Sold Products	114,943	mt CO_2e
Total Energy Use (Direct and Indirect Energy)		
Natural Gas	1,661,831,071	kWh
LPG	77,954,616	kWh
Diesel	16,572,433	kWh
Electricity	9,601,116,867	kWh
Renewable Electricity Percentage	98	percent
Water Withdrawal		
Fresh Water	11,080	MG
All Water Sources	12,230	MG
Energy Conservation (annual total)	145,000,000	kWh
Water Conservation (annual total)	10.5	BG
RBA VAP Supplier Audits Conducted	252	number
Priority/Major Findings by Category for RBA VAP Audits:		
Environmental	56	number
Ethics	44	number
Labor	190	number
OHS	233	number
Supply Chain Management Systems	99	number
Recordable Injury Rate (cases per 100 full-time employees)	0.71	rate
Total Cumulative Trauma Disorder (CTD) cases as % of total injuries	55	percent
Percent of Underrepresented Minorities in Senior Leadership (U.S.)	8.7	percent
Percent of women in Senior Leadership (global)	18.3	percent
Global undesired turnover of regular Intel employees	5.9	percent
Supplier Diversity Spend	1,520,000,000	USD
Volunteer Hours	832,762	hours
Charitable Contributions Methodology[3]	assured	N/A

[1] Numbers in this table have been rounded
[2] Unit abbreviations:
kWh= kilowatt hours
mt CO_2e = metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents
MG = million gallons
BG = billion gallons
[3] Methodology assured for this metric

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Stakeholder Engagement Methods

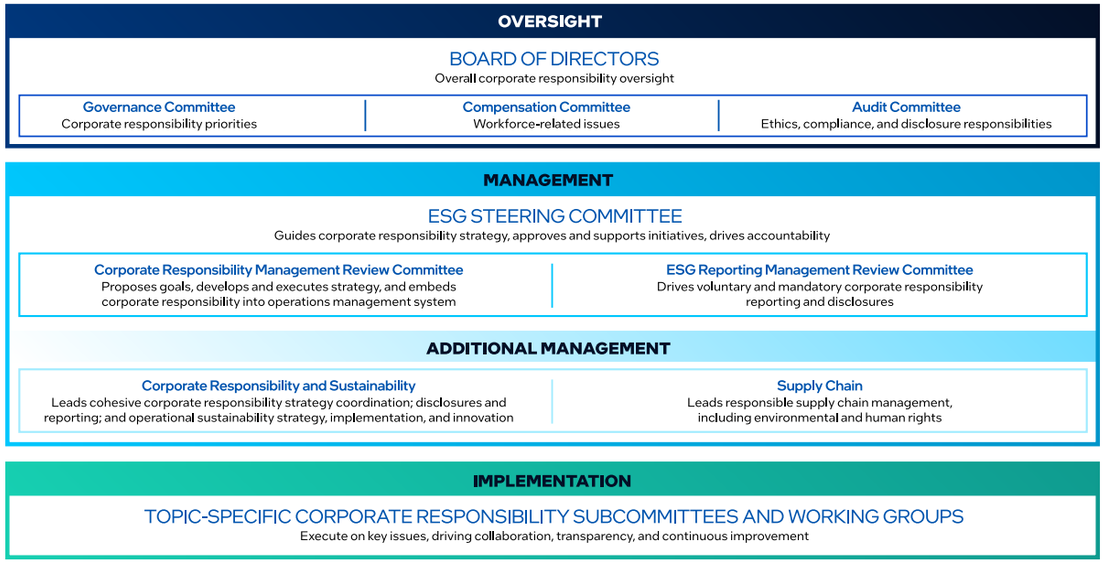
Tools and Processes	
Employees – Benefits and Results: Multiple processes support direct communication up and down the organization. Survey results enable us to track our performance in key areas and identify gaps on a regular cadence.	▪ Open-door policy designed to give employees access to management at all levels. ▪ Integrity Line, a third-party, anonymous reporting channel through which anyone can report alleged misconduct via messaging or an online reporting tool. ▪ Employee surveys. ▪ Circuit News, our intranet site, which includes direct feedback tools and internal employee social media platforms. ▪ Quarterly Town Hall meetings for all employees, various regular business syncs, and Executive Open Forums and webcasts that include Q&A sessions.
Customers – Benefits and Results: Objective customer feedback enables us to identify areas for improvement.	▪ Customer Support website. ▪ Proactive engagements include one-on-one meetings, events, and industry-wide collaborations. ▪ External blogs, such as Technology@Intel, with discussions of interest to customers; and other social media channels, including X and Facebook.
Suppliers – Benefits and Results: Setting consistent expectations for our suppliers reduces risk and improves efficiency across our supply chain.	▪ Intel's Supplier Site. ▪ Supplier capacity-building initiatives, including webinars and targeted direct engagement between Intel and supplier executives. ▪ Participation in industry working groups, including the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA).
Governments and Policymakers – Benefits and Results: Our efforts in policy development foster credible, trustworthy relationships; strengthen regard for Intel as a valued corporate citizen; and create a supportive public policy environment.	▪ Active engagement in policy and legislative efforts worldwide through individual discussions and exchanges with joint industry and government committees. ▪ Intel government affairs staff engagement with policymakers. ▪ Intel Public Policy website and Policy@Intel blog.
Communities – Benefits and Results: Maintaining an open dialogue with our communities has allowed us to build positive and constructive relationships at the local level.	▪ Community advisory panels and working groups, two-way forums where community members and Intel representatives collaborate to address community issues and concerns. Community perception surveys and needs assessments conducted as needed. ▪ Neighbor relations contact available for residential neighbors in close proximity to an Intel facility. ▪ Direct e-mail communication and in-person engagement with community stakeholders. ▪ Intel Community website, which includes feedback mechanisms. ▪ Service by Intel employees on local nonprofit boards and commissions, and employee volunteer activities in local schools and nonprofits.
Investors – Benefits and Results: Feedback from our shareholders and benchmark data drive improved performance and help us identify and respond to current and emerging issues and concerns.	▪ Regular year-round meetings with fund managers and analysts focused on Environmental Social and Governance (ESG)-oriented topics. ▪ Timely interaction with investors and research firms through e-mail exchanges, conference calls, meetings with management, ESG Investor Roadshow, and detailed investor surveys. ▪ Intel Corporate Responsibility e-mail account, Intel Investor Relations e-mail account.
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) – Benefits and Results: Intel's interactions with NGOs promote mutual understanding on environmental issues, regional education priorities, technology options and solutions for developing countries, supply chain management issues, and other topics.	▪ Issues meetings, formal dialogues, joint projects, and multi-sector efforts.

Governance and Management Oversight

We believe that our integrated approach to financial matters, corporate governance, and corporate responsibility drives increased accountability, improves decision making, and ultimately creates long-term value. We also believe that embedding corporate responsibility across the company is the most effective management approach and have established governance and management systems at various levels of the organization for key issues.

The Board actively oversees Intel's long-term business strategy and strategic priorities as well as management's execution of that business strategy and achievement of the company's strategic priorities. For example, from early 2021 through 2024, the Board worked closely with management in developing, announcing, monitoring, and refining our strategies and business execution aimed at regaining product and process competitiveness and establishing ourselves as a provider of foundry services to third parties. The Board has also worked closely with management in evaluating and refining our AI strategy. The Board's Governance Committee has primary responsibility for oversight of corporate responsibility matters at Intel, except to the extent specifically allocated to another committee of the Board (e.g., the Talent and Compensation Committee is responsible for oversight of human capital issues, and the Audit & Finance Committee is responsible for oversight of our ethics and compliance program). Corporate social responsibility (CSR) matters play an important role at Intel, and the Board is actively involved in overseeing our CSR initiatives. Management provides formal updates to the Governance Committee at least twice each year, and at least annually to the Board, on the company's corporate social responsibility performance and related disclosures. In 2024, this included a review of the 2023-2024 Corporate Responsibility Report and updates on issues including environmental sustainability, climate risk and transition action plan, human capital, human rights, political accountability, and investor outreach and feedback.

Corporate Responsibility Governance



We have integrated oversight and management for corporate responsibility issues at multiple levels of the company and across different countries where we operate.

Governance and Management Oversight, continued

Ethics and Compliance Oversight

Each year, our CEO communicates with our employees and managers about the importance of ethics and legal compliance. This "tone from the top"—reiterated by our senior leadership and proliferated in our corporate required annual ethics and compliance training, regular communications throughout the year, company-wide ethics culture surveys, awareness trainings, annual ethics and compliance global summits, and educational resources—helps to create and maintain an ethical and legally compliant culture.

We maintain a robust process for reporting misconduct, and our policies encourage employees to raise questions and concerns and to ask questions about policies or procedures without fear of retaliation. We maintain multiple channels for employees and others to report concerns, including reporting anonymously, as permitted by applicable law around the world. The anonymous reporting channel consists of an Integrity Line through which anyone can report alleged misconduct via messaging or an online reporting tool managed by an independent third party. We inform employees, managers, and other stakeholders about Intel's non-retaliation policy, which prohibits retaliation against anyone who, in good faith, reports a concern or participates in an investigation.

The Board and senior management receive periodic reports of statistics related to misconduct, as well as details about key investigations. Our Ethics and Integrity Champions encourage employees to stay current with their ethics and compliance training, review verified investigations quarterly with business group leaders, and raise employee awareness regarding how to report concerns. Consistent concerns are to be addressed through senior management discussions, employee communications, process and controls improvements, and individual corrective action measures, where appropriate.

Through the Audit Committee, the Board receives quarterly reports of statistics related to misconduct, as well as periodic details about key investigations, from our chief compliance officer.

Ethics and Compliance
Governance and Management

In addition to these groups, Intel organizations such as Finance, Audit, Human Resources, Trade and Government Affairs, and Legal provide expertise to help management and employees meet our ethics and compliance expectations.

Governance and Management Oversight, continued

Environmental Sustainability Oversight

Since 2003, we have formalized responsibility for oversight of environmental sustainability (as with other corporate responsibility topics) with our CEO and the Board's Governance Committee.

Members of our ESG Steering Committee review environmental and sustainability-related policy and strategy, environmental impacts and projections, risks and opportunities, environmental goal setting, and progress toward goals.

Management Review Committees, consisting of select senior leaders, retain decision-making authority for specific issues such as energy conservation and goal setting. A cross-functional sustainability management working group meets regularly to assess external trends, stakeholder feedback, and performance data. Management teams within our various business groups are responsible for conducting due diligence and implementing policies and procedures for specific environmental sustainability issues.

Employees also play a crucial role in contributing to environmental sustainability at Intel, through internal sustainability engagement and education programs.

We have integrated oversight and management responsibility for environmental sustainability issues at multiple levels of the company and across the countries where we operate.

Governance and Management Oversight, continued

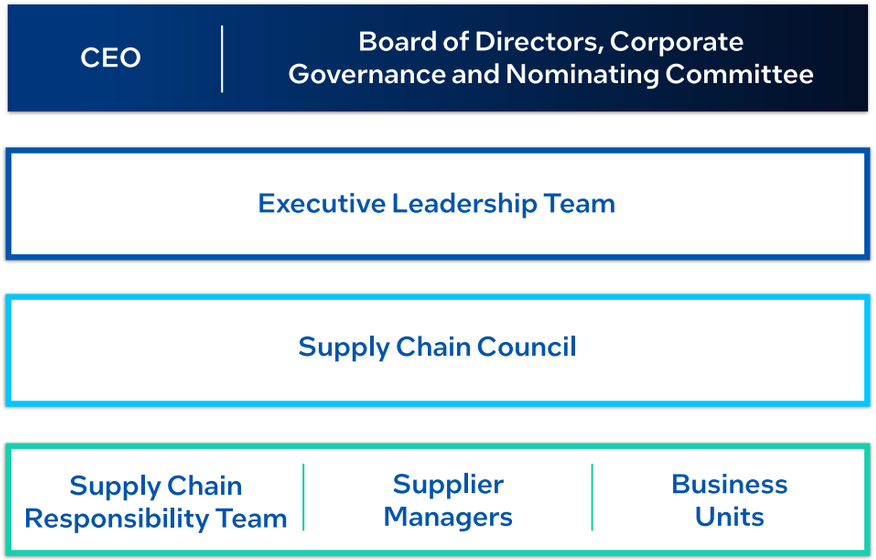
Supply Chain Responsibility Oversight

Since 2003, we have formalized responsibility for oversight of supply chain responsibility (as with other corporate responsibility topics) with our CEO and the Board's Governance Committee.

Members of our management team complete regular reviews of corporate-wide supply chain responsibility strategy, policies, and management processes. Intel's ESG Steering Committee and Corporate Responsibility MRC may review as applicable.

Our Supply Chain Responsibility team manages corporate responsibility performance within our supply chain. We maintain an integrated and horizontal approach to managing sustainability. Supplier managers oversee individual supplier performance, and additional cross-functional multi-disciplinary management teams meet regularly to review specific facets of supply chain responsibility, such as responsible minerals sourcing and human rights due diligence. Business units are also engaged to ensure integration across the company. Our crisis management function is embedded across all levels of our supply chain management structure.

Supply Chain Responsibility
Governance and Management



We maintain an integrated and horizontal approach to managing sustainability issues in our supply chain.

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

Intel Corporate Political Contributions

This list includes contributions to national, state and local candidates, campaigns, and ballot propositions in the United States using corporate funds during 2024.

RECIPIENT	Committee	Organization Type	State	Amount
Jones, Brian	Brian Jones for Lt. Governor 2026	Non-Federal Committee	CA	$2,000
Gallagher, James	Gallagher for Assembly 2024	Non-Federal Committee	CA	$1,500
Rivas, Robert	Robert Rivas for Assembly 2024	Non-Federal Committee	CA	$8,500
Democratic Governors Association	Democratic Governors Association	Non-Federal Committee	DC	$10,000
Republican Governors Association	Republican Governors Association	Non-Federal Committee	DC	$10,000
Democratic Mayors Association	Democratic Mayors Association	Non-Federal Committee	DC	$15,000
Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute	Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute	Non-Federal Committee	DC	$15,000
Ripon Society	Ripon Society	Non-Federal Committee	DC	$10,000
Kotek, Tina	Friends of Tina Kotek	Non-Federal Committee	OR	$10,000
Caballero, Anna	Anna Caballero for State Treasurer 2026	Non-Federal Committee	CA	$9,200
Prop 479	Connect Maricopa	Non-Federal Committee	AZ	$30,000
			Total	**$121,200**

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

Intel Political Action Committee (IPAC) Contributions

This list includes contributions to candidates and campaigns made during the full year 2024 through the Intel Political Action Committee (IPAC). All funds in IPAC come from voluntary contributions from Intel's employees and directors. No corporate funds are contributed to IPAC other than for administrative expenses. Donations are divided evenly between the two major political parties.

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Dem Cong Camp Cmte(DCCC)	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$15,000.00
Dem Sen Camp Cmte(DSCC)	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$15,000.00
Natl Rep Cong Cmte(NRCC)	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$15,000.00
Natl Rep Sen Cmte(NRSC)	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$15,000.00
Pete Aguilar for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Jacky Rosen Victory Fund	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Heartland Values PAC	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$5,000.00
LANKPAC	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Aguilar Leadership Fund	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$4,000.00
Cliff Bentz For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Ciscomani for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Davidson for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Brian Fitzpatrick for All of Us	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$5,000.00
Mike Gallagher for Wisconsin	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Kay Granger Campaign Fund	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Ashley Hinson for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Issa for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Dr. John Joyce for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Mike Kelly for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Nicole for New York	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Kevin McCarthy for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$5,000.00
Cathy McMorris Rodgers for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Jay Obernolte For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Stand With Sanchez	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Friends of David Schweikert	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Michelle Steel For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
William Timmons for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Ann Wagner for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Deb Fischer for US Senate Inc.	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Wicker for Senate	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$5,000.00
Lofgren for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,000.00
Stephens for Ohio	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Freedom Fund	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Across the Aisle PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Building Bridges PAC	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Hispanic Leadership Trust	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
New Democrat Coalition Action Fund	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Republican Mainstreet Partnership Pac	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Pete Aguilar for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Balderson for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Beatty for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Bera for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$5,000.00

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Blumenauer for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,000.00
Bonamici for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Katherine Clark for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Ron Estes For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Feenstra for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Garbarino for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Garret Graves for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Hern For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Issa for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Jim Jordan For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,000.00
Kuster for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Lofgren for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$3,000.00
Lofgren for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$3,000.00
Nancy Mace for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
McCaul for Congress Inc	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$3,500.00
Cathy McMorris Rodgers for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Nadler for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,000.00
Joe Neguse for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,000.00
Elizabeth Pannill Fletcher for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Scott Peters for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Mike Rogers for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Deborah Ross for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Andrea Salinas for Oregon	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Scanlon for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Simpson for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Adam Smith for Congress Committee	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Stanton for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,000.00
Swalwell for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,000.00
Friends of Bennie Thompson	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Maine Illinois Victory Fund	Federal Committee	Independent	$1,000.00
Marsha for Senate	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$3,000.00
Friends Of Sherrod Brown	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Martin Heinrich for Senate	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,000.00
Angus King for US Senate Campaign	Federal Committee	Independent	$1,000.00
Sinema for Arizona	Federal Committee	Independent	$2,000.00
Toni Atkins for Lt. Governor 2026	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
True North PAC	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Equality PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Young Kim for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,500.00
Matsui for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Kevin Kiley for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,500.00
Citizens to Elect Allison Russo	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
LaHood for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Republican Mainstreet Partnership Pac	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$5,000.00
Ohio Chamber of Commerce PAC	Non-Federal Committee	Non-Partisan	$1,000.00
Matt Huffman for Ohio	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Tim Knopp for State Senate	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Friends of Rob Wagner	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Alamo PAC	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Holding Onto Oregon's Priorities	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$5,000.00
M-PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Motor City PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Senate Eagle PAC	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Together Holding Our Majority (THOMPAC)	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,500.00
Future Forum PAC	Federal Committee	Non-Partisan	$2,500.00
Value In Electing Women Political Action Committee	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Pete Aguilar for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Elect Jim Baird for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Andy Barr for Congress Inc.	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Friends of Don Beyer	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$5,000.00
Blumenauer for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Carey For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,000.00
John Carter For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,000.00
Lori Chavez-Deremer for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
DelBene for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Mike Garcia For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,500.00
Guthrie for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Jeffries for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$5,000.00
Johnson For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Friends of Dave Joyce	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Friends of Dan Kildee	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Larson For Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Debbie Lesko for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Lucas for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Matsui for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Kevin McCarthy for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$5,000.00
McHenry for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Friends For Gregory Meeks	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Meuser For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Max Miller for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Moore for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Richard E Neal for Congress Committee	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Pallone for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Schneider for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,000.00
Friends of John Barrasso	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,500.00
Friends Of Sherrod Brown	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Curtis for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,500.00
Martin Heinrich for Senate	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Menendez for Senate	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Sinema for Arizona	Federal Committee	Independent	$2,500.00
Maggie for NH	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Blattman for Arizona	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$500.00
Michael Carbone for State Representative - District 25	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,500.00

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Contreras for AZ	Non-Federal Committee	No Party Assigned	$500.00
Grantham for Arizona	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Arizonans for Matt Gress	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Martinez for AZ	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$750.00
Laura for AZ	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$500.00
TraversforAZ	Non-Federal Committee	No Party Assigned	$500.00
Vote Wilmeth	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Vote Frank Carroll	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Elect Gabaldon for Senate	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$500.00
Anna Hernandez for Senator 24	Non-Federal Committee	No Party Assigned	$500.00
Vote Mesnard	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,500.00
Friends of Warren Petersen	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$750.00
Friends of Tina Kotek	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$10,000.00
Re-Elect Jason C. Harper	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$250.00
Committee to Elect Joshua Hernandez	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$250.00
Cmte. to Elect Javier Martínez for NM House	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$250.00
Baca for Senate NM	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$250.00
Cmte to Elect Pete Campos	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$250.00
Elect Joseph Cervantes Senator #31	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$250.00
Crystal Diamond for NM	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$250.00
Committee to Elect Roberto Bobby Jesse Gonzales	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$250.00
Martin Hickey for Senate District 20	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$250.00
Elect George Munoz for State Senate #4	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$250.00

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Re-elect Michael Padilla	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$250.00
Re-Elect William E. Sharer for State Senate	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$250.00
Benny Shendo Jr for NM Senate	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$250.00
Cmte. to Elect Elizabeth Stefanics	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$250.00
Committee to Elect Peter Wirth	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$250.00
Committee to Elect Pat Woods	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$250.00
Friends of Janeen Sollman	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Free State Pac	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Don Bacon for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Cliff Bentz For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Bonamici for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Carey For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,000.00
Cartwright for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Katherine Clark for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Katherine Clark for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$4,000.00
Cole for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Emmer for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Nevadans for Steven Horsford	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Kevin Kiley for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Latta for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Jay Obernolte For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,500.00
Andrea Salinas for Oregon	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Jason Smith for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Stanton for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Valadao for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Gabe Vasquez for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Brandon For Congress NY22	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Womack for Congress Committee	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Claggett for Ohio	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Jeff LaRe for Ohio	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Friends of Mary Lightbody	Non-Federal Committee	No Party Assigned	$500.00
Miller for Ohio	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Friends to Elect Terrence Upchurch	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$500.00
Ohio House Republican Alliance	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Republican Senate Campaign Committee	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Friends of Nickie J. Antonio	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Friends of Hearcel F. Craig	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$500.00
Matt Huffman for Ohio	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Citizens for McColley	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Friends of Michele Reynolds	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Tim Schaffer for State Senator	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Curtis for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Bluegrass Committee	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Mainstream PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$5,000.00
Stephens for Ohio	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Lofgren for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,000.00

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Bonamici for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Bonamici for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Meuser For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,000.00
Ben Toma for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,500.00
Bob Casey for Senate Inc.	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Good Friends Pac	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Jobs Opportunity and New Ideas PAC	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Beth Van Duyne For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Nathan Sosa for Oregon	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Friends of David Schweikert	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Kaptur for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Across the Aisle PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
ASPIRE PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Building Bridges PAC	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
CHC Bold PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$5,000.00
Congressional Black Caucus PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$5,000.00
Equality PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Hispanic Leadership Trust	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Republican Mainstreet Partnership Pac	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$5,000.00
Value In Electing Women Political Action Committee	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
DCCC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$15,000.00
DSCC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$15,000.00
NRCC	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$15,000.00

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
NRSC	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$15,000.00
Deb Fischer for US Senate Inc.	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$4,000.00
Mainstream PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Balderson for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Buddy Carter for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
August Pfluger for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Guy for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Matsui for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Ohio Chamber of Commerce PAC	Non-Federal Committee	Non-Partisan	$1,000.00
Katherine Clark for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Guthrie for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,000.00
LaHood for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Latta for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,000.00
Cantwell Victory 2024	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Gallego for Arizona	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Smart Solutions PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Ohio Legislative Black Caucus Action Fund	Non-Federal Committee	Non-Partisan	$1,200.00
Citizens for McColley	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Bice for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Connolly for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Friends of Dave Joyce	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$4,000.00
Richard E Neal for Congress Committee	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Granite Values PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$4,000.00

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Impact Committee	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$3,000.00
Larson For Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Becca Balint for Vermont	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Beatty for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,000.00
Jimmy Panetta for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Elizabeth Pannill Fletcher for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Andrea Salinas for Oregon	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Stanton for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,000.00
Strickland for Washington	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Roger Williams for US Congress Committee	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$5,000.00
Ciscomani for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
French Hill for Arkansas	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Jason Smith for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Haley Stevens for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Martin Heinrich for Senate	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,000.00
Martin Heinrich for Senate	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$500.00
New Democrat Coalition Action Fund	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Josh Gottheimer for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Scalise Leadership Fund 2024	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$15,500.00
Republican Governors Association	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$10,000.00
Lucas for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Schneider for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,000.00
Wicker for Senate	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Wild and Wonderful PAC	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$3,500.00
Haley Stevens for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Wicker for Senate	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,500.00
McCaul for Congress Inc	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Rulli for Ohio	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Jon Husted for Ohio	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$5,000.00
Leo Biasiucci for House	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Walt Blackman for State Representative - District 7	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Selena Bliss for State Representative - District 1	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Vote Bolick	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$750.00
Michael Carbone for State Representative - District 25	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Janeen Connolly for AZ	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$500.00
Contreras for House	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$500.00
Contreras for AZ	Non-Federal Committee	No Party Assigned	$250.00
Arizonans for Matt Gress	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
GAIL GRIFFIN for State Rep - Dist 19	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Sarah Liguori for State Representative - District 28	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$500.00
Vote Livingston LD28	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Martinez for AZ	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
PENA 4 AZ HOUSE	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$250.00
Jeff for AZ	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Julie Willoughby for State Rep	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Vote Wilmeth	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$750.00

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Hildy 4 AZ	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Bennet for Senate	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Tim Dunn for AZ Senate	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Gowan for Senate	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Vince Leach for Senate	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Vote Mesnard	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Catherine Miranda for State Senate	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$500.00
Friends of Warren Petersen	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$750.00
Vote Shamp	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$250.00
Thomas Shope for State Senator	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Werner for AZ	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Oorah! PAC	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Friends of Jim Clyburn	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Courtney for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Guthrie for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Martin Heinrich for Senate	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$3,000.00
Friends of Ben Bowman	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Ed Diehl for Oregon	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Committee to Elect Lucetta Elmer	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Friends of Julie Fahey	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Friends of Jeff Helrich	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Friends of Susan McLain	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Nancy Nathanson for State Representative	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Friends of Daniel Nguyen	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Friends of Hai Pham	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Committee to Elect Greg Smith	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Nathan Sosa for Oregon	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Committee to Elect Daniel Bonham	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Friends of Mark Meek	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Friends of Janeen Sollman	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Kathleen Taylor for Oregon	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Friends of Rob Wagner	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
With Honor PAC	Federal Committee	Non-Partisan	$5,000.00
Elect Katie Hobbs	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$5,000.00
Chavez for Ohio	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
America Works Federal Pac	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Forward Together PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$5,000.00
IMPACT	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$5,000.00
Jeffries for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Friends Of Sherrod Brown	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Friends of Dick Durbin	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,000.00
Angus King for US Senate Campaign	Federal Committee	Independent	$1,000.00
Rosen for Nevada	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Schatz for Senate	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Hudson for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$3,000.00
LANKPAC	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,500.00

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Bice for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,500.00
Bilirakis for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,500.00
Val Hoyle for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Shaheen For Senate	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Becca Balint for Vermont	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Beatty for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,000.00
Bonamici for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,000.00
Jimmy Panetta for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Elizabeth Pannill Fletcher for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Andrea Salinas for Oregon	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Stanton for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,000.00
Haley Stevens for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Strickland for Washington	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Balderson for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$5,000.00
Kat for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Guthrie for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Dr. John Joyce for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Friends For Gregory Meeks	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Moulton for Congress Committee	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Jay Obernolte For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Terri Sewell for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Marc Veasey Congressional Campaign Cmte	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,000.00
Kaine for Virginia	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Montanans for Tester	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$5,000.00
Smart Solutions PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Turner Victory Fund	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$4,000.00
Carey For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Garbarino for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,500.00
Grace for New York	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Nadler for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Stand With Sanchez	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$2,500.00
Alaskans for Dan Sullivan	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,500.00
Alamo PAC	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,500.00
Lucas for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$1,000.00
Emilia Sykes for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Texans for Senator John Cornyn Inc	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Cantwell Victory 2024	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$4,000.00
DelBene for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$3,000.00
Ron Estes For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	$2,500.00
Blattman for Arizona	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$500.00
Fair Shot PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$5,000.00
Katherine Clark for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,500.00
Liccardo for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$1,000.00
Madison PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	$5,000.00
Ari Bradshaw for Arizona	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$500.00
Committee to Elect Laurin Hendrix	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	$250.00

2024 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
TraversforAZ	Non-Federal Committee	No Party Assigned	$250.00
Team Moreno	Federal Committee	No Party Assigned	$2,500.00
		Total	**$814,200.00**

2024 Intel Political Contributions

Payments to Trade Associations and Business Organizations

This list includes membership payments for U.S. trade associations and business organizations, including 501(c)(4), 501(c)(6), and other non-profit organizations, of $1,000 or more in 2024. This is not a comprehensive list of all the organizations Intel is a member of, and specifically does not include our memberships in 501(c)(3) non-profit groups or specific event sponsorships such as conferences. In addition, some of the totals listed below include more than one year of membership dues as a result of the timing of payments. For organizations with total payments of more than $50,000 we have also published a breakdown of the portion of 2024 membership dues used for lobbying expense and political expenditures, based on information provided to us by these organizations [1](updated as of March 6, 2025).

Recipient	State	Org Type	Amount	Estimated Percentage of Dues Used for Political Advocacy
ACT - All Things FRAND	DC	501(c)(6)	$25,000	
American Council on Germany	NY		$20,000	
American National Standards Institute	NY		$53,620	n/a
Arizona Chamber of Commerce	AZ	501(c)(6)	$30,000	
Arizona Tax Research Association	AZ	501(c)(4)	$12,500	
Arizona Technology Council	AZ		$12,000	
Asia Society Northern California	CA		$10,000	
BACM (U.S. Business Alliance for Customs Modernization)	IL		$6,200	
California Chamber of Commerce	CA	501(c)(6)	$25,200	
Center For Cybersecurity Policy & Law	DC	501(c)(6)	$50,000	5%
Chemical Users Coalition	DC		$30,000	
Coalition For American Innovation, Inc	DC		$17,000	
Compete America	DC		$30,000	
Computer and Communications Industry Association	DC	501(c)(6)	$90,000	15%
Engine Advocacy	DC	501(c)(6)	$20,000	
General Secretariat of the Organization of American States - CITEL PCC.II	DC		$6,000	
Global Innovation Policy Center (US Chamber)	PA		$40,000	
High Tech Inventors Alliance (HTIA)	DC	501(c)(6)	$100,000	50%
IEEE	NJ		$16,000	
Information Technology Industry Council	DC	501(c)(6)	$400,000	17.50%
Information Technology Industry Council - The Green Grid	DC	501(c)(6)	$25,000	
Information Technology Industry Council - InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards	DC	501(c)(6)	$73,372	0%
National Association of Manufacturers	DC	501(c)(6)	$132,000	22%
National Association of Manufacturers - R&D Coalition	DC	501(c)(6)	$12,000	
National Foreign Trade Council (NFTC)	DC		$14,000	
National Governors Association	DC		$30,000	
New Mexico Chamber of Commerce	NM		$30,000	
Ohio Chamber of Commerce	OH	501(c)(6)	$50,000	10%

[1] For membership dues payments to trade associations and other tax-exempt organizations over $50,000, we request the percentage of membership dues used for political advocacy purposes, as reportable under the Internal Revenue Code section 162(e). The estimated percentage of dues used for political advocacy purposes is provided to us by the organization. For more information, read the Public Policy and Political Accountability section of our annual Corporate Responsibility Report, available at www.intel.com/responsibility.

Ohio Manufacturers Association	OH	501(c)(6)	$10,000	
Open Ran Policy Coalition	AZ	501(c)(6)	$25,000	
Oregon Business & Industry Association	OR	501(c)(6)	$32,850	
Semiconductor Industry Association	DC	501(c)(6)	$465,000	26%
Tax Council	DC		$7,500	
Technology Trade Regulation Alliance (TTRA)	MD		$20,000	
The Aspen Institute	DC		$150,000	n/a
The Ireland Funds America	MA		$10,000	
US-ASEAN BUSINESS COUNCIL INC	DC		$75,750	1%
US Chamber of Commerce Foundation	DC		$200,000	40%
US China Business Council	DC		$36,000	
US Council for International Business	NY	501(c)(6)	$49,550	
Washington International Trade Foundation	DC		$10,000	
Western Governors Association	CO		$20,000	
Total			**$2,471,542**	

2023 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

Intel Corporate Political Contributions

This list includes contributions to state and local candidates, campaigns, and ballot propositions in the United States using corporate funds during 2023.

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	State	Amount
Brian Jones for Lt. Governor 2026	Non-Federal Committee	CA	2,000.00
Gallagher for Assembly 2024	Non-Federal Committee	CA	1,500.00
Robert Rivas for Assembly 2024	Non-Federal Committee	CA	8,500.00
Democratic Governors Association	Non-Federal Committee	DC	10,000.00
Republican Governors Association	Non-Federal Committee	DC	10,000.00
Democratic Mayors Association	Non-Federal Committee	DC	15,000.00
Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute	Non-Federal Committee	DC	15,000.00
Ripon Society	Non-Federal Committee	DC	10,000.00
		Total	**$72,000**

This list includes contributions at the national level using corporate funds during 2023.

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	State	Amount
		Total	$0

2023 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

Intel Political Action Committee (IPAC) Contributions

This list includes contributions to candidates and campaigns made during the full year 2023 through the Intel Political Action Committee (IPAC). All funds in IPAC come from voluntary contributions from Intel's employees and directors. No corporate funds are contributed to IPAC other than for administrative expenses. Donations are divided evenly between the two major political parties.

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Brown, Sherrod	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00
Collins, Susan	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Friends of Mark Warner	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,500.00
Hobbs, Katie	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	5,000.00
Kotek, Tina	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	25,000.00
Rosen for Nevada	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00
Vance, JD	Federal Committee	Republican Party	5,000.00
Aguilar, Pete	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	15,000.00
Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	15,000.00
National Republican Congressional Committee	National Party Comittee	Republican Party	15,000.00
National Republican Senatorial Committee	National Party Committee	Republican Party	15,000.00
Rosen for Nevada	U.S. Senate	Democratic Party	2,500.00
Aguilar, Pete	U.S. House	Democratic Party	4,000.00
Bentz, Cliff	U.S. House	Republican Party	1,000.00
Ciscomani, Juan	U.S. House	Republican Party	1,000.00
Davidson, Warren	U.S. House	Republican Party	1,000.00
Fischer, Deb	U.S. Senate	Republican Party	1,000.00

2023 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Fitzpatrick, Brian	U.S. House	Republican Party	5,000.00
Gallagher, Mike	U.S. House	Republican Party	1,000.00
Granger, Kay	U.S. House	Republican Party	2,500.00
Thune, John	Federal Leadership PAC	Republican Party	5,000.00
Hinson, Ashley	U.S. House	Republican Party	2,500.00
Issa, Darrell	U.S. House	Republican Party	2,500.00
Joyce, John	U.S. House	Republican Party	1,000.00
Kelly, Mike	U.S. House	Republican Party	1,000.00
Lankford, James	Federal Leadership PAC	Republican Party	1,000.00
Malliotakis, Nicole	U.S. House	Republican Party	2,500.00
McCarthy, Kevin	U.S. House	Republican Party	5,000.00
Cathy McMorris Rodgers for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Obernolte, Jay	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Sanchez, Linda	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00
Schweikert, David	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Steel, Michelle	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Timmons, William	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Wagner, Ann	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Wicker, Roger	Federal Committee	Republican Party	5,000.00
Lofgren, Zoe	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,000.00
Stephens, Jason	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Across the Aisle PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00

2023 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Aguilar, Pete	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00
King, Angus	Federal Committee	Independent	1,000.00
Balderson, Troy	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Beatty, Joyce	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Bera, Amerish	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	5,000.00
Blackburn, Marsha	Federal Committee	Republican Party	3,000.00
Blumenauer, Earl	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,000.00
Bonamici, Suzanne	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00
Brown, Sherrod	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00
Building Bridges PAC	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Katherine Clark for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Ron Estes For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Feenstra for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Freedom Fund	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Garbarino for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Garret Graves for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Martin Heinrich for Senate	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,000.00
Hern For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Hispanic Leadership Trust	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Issa for Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Jim Jordan For Congress	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,000.00
Angus King for US Senate Campaign	Federal Committee	Independent	1,000.00
Kuster for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00

2023 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Lofgren for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	3,000.00
Lofgren for Congress	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	3,000.00
Mace, Nancy	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
McCaul, Michael	Federal Committee	Republican Party	3,500.00
McMorris Rodgers, Cathy	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Nadler, Jerrold	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,000.00
Neguse, Joe	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,000.00
New Democrat Coalition Action Fund	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00
Pannill Fletcher, Elizabeth	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Peters, Scott	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,500.00
Republican Main Street Partnership PAC	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Rogers, Mike	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Ross, Deborah	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Salinas, Andrea	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Sanchez, Linda	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00
Scanlon, Mary Gay	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Simpson, Michael	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Sinema, Kyrsten	Federal Committee	Independent	2,000.00
Smith, Adam	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Stanton, Greg	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,000.00
Swalwell, Eric M.	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,000.00
Thompson, Bennie G	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00

2023 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Atkins, Toni	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Equality PAC	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00
Kim, Young	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,500.00
Matsui, Doris	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Sullivan, Dan	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Kiley, Kevin	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,500.00
LaHood, Darin	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Russo, Allison	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00
David Shahoulian	Refund to Individual	No Party Assigned	1,896.00
Republican Main Street Partnership PAC	Federal Committee	Republican Party	5,000.00
Huffman, Matt	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Knopp, Tim	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Ohio Chamber of Commerce PAC	Non-Federal Committee	Non-Partisan	1,000.00
Rayfield, Dan	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Wagner, Rob	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Aguilar, Pete	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00
Cornyn, John	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Baird, Jim	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Barr, Andy	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Barrasso, John	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,500.00
Beyer, Don	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	5,000.00
Blumenauer, Earl	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00

2023 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Brown, Sherrod	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00
Carey, Mike	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,000.00
Carter, John	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,000.00
Chavez-Deremer, Lori	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Curtis, John	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,500.00
DelBene, Suzan Kay	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Future Forum PAC	Federal Committee	Non-Partisan	2,500.00
Garcia, Mike	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,500.00
Guthrie, Brett	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Heinrich, Martin	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00
Wyden, Ron	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	5,000.00
Jeffries, Hakeem	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	5,000.00
Johnson, Bill	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Joyce, David	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Kildee, Dan	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Larson, John	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Lesko, Debbie	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Lucas, Frank	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Murray, Patty	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Matsui, Doris	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00
McCarthy, Kevin	Federal Committee	Republican Party	5,000.00
McHenry, Patrick	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00

2023 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Meeks, Gregory	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,500.00
Menendez, Robert	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Meuser, Dan	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Miller, Max	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Moore, Gwendolynne	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Peters, Gary	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Nadler, Jerrold	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Neal, Richard	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Pallone, Frank	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00
Schneider, Brad	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,000.00
Hagerty, Bill	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Sinema, Kyrsten	Federal Committee	Independent	2,500.00
Tillis, Thom	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,500.00
View PAC	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Hassan, Maggie	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Blattman, Seth	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	500.00
Carbone,Michael	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,500.00
Carroll, Frank	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Contreras,Patricia	Non-Federal Committee	No Party Assigned	500.00
Gabaldon, Rosanna	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	500.00
Grantham, Travis	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	500.00
Gress, Matt	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	500.00

2023 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Hernandez, Anna	Non-Federal Committee	No Party Assigned	500.00
Martinez, Teresa	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	750.00
Mesnard, J.D.	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,500.00
Petersen, Warren	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	750.00
Terech, Laura	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	500.00
Travers, Anastasia	Non-Federal Committee	No Party Assigned	500.00
Wilmeth, Justin	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Baca, Gregory	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	250.00
Brandt, Craig	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	250.00
Campos, Pete	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	250.00
Cervantes, Joseph	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	250.00
Diamond, Crystal	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	250.00
Gonzales, Bobby	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	250.00
Harper, Jason	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	250.00
Herndandez, Joshua	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	250.00
Hickey, Martin	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	250.00
Kotek, Tina	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	10,000.00
Martinez, Javier	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	250.00
Munoz, George	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	250.00
Padilla, Michael	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	250.00
Sharer, William	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	250.00
Shendo, Benny	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	250.00

2023 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Stefanics, Elizabeth	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	250.00
Wirth, Peter	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	250.00
Woods, Pat	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	250.00
Sollman, Janeen	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Bacon, Don	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Bentz, Cliff	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Bonamici, Suzanne	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,500.00
Carey, Mike	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,000.00
Cartwright, Matthew	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Clark, Katherine	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Clark, Katherine	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	4,000.00
Cole, Tom J.	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Emmer, Tom	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Moran, Jerry	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Horsford, Steven	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Kiley, Kevin	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Latta, Robert	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Obernolte, Jay	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,500.00
Salinas, Andrea	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Smith, Jason	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Stanton, Greg	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00
Valadao, David	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00

2023 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Vasquez, Gabriel	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Williams, Brandon	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Womack, Steve	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Antonio, Nickie	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00
Claggett, Thaddeus	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	500.00
Craig, Hearcel	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	500.00
Curtis, John	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Huffman, Matt	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
LaRe, Jeff	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	500.00
Lightbody, Mary	Non-Federal Committee	No Party Assigned	500.00
McColley, Robert	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Miller, Kevin	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	500.00
Ohio House Republican Alliance	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Republican Senate Campaign Committee	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Reynolds, Michele	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	500.00
Schaffer, Tim	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	500.00
Upchurch, Terrence	Non-Federal Committee	Democratic Party	500.00
McConnell, Mitch	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
Lofgren, Zoe	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,000.00
Lofgren, Zoe	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	5,000.00
Stephens, Jason	Non-Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,000.00
Bonamici, Suzanne	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,000.00

2023 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Bonamici, Suzanne	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	1,500.00
CA Secretary of State	Administrative Expense	Admin	50.00
Casey, Bob	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00
Democracy Engine LLC	Admin Expense-Consultants	Non-partisan	12,500.00
Meuser, Dan	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,000.00
Toma, Ben	Federal Committee	Republican Party	1,500.00
Bonamici, Suzanne	Federal Committee	Democratic Party	2,500.00
Ernst, Joni	Federal Committee	Republican Party	2,500.00
			Total: $476,696

2022 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

Intel Corporate Political Contributions

This list includes contributions to state and local candidates, campaigns, and ballot propositions in the United States using corporate funds during 2022.

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	State	Amount
Committee to Elect Gail Armstrong	Candidate	NM	$500
Friends of Vikki	Candidate	OR	$5,000
Committee to Elect Micaela Lara Cadena	Candidate	NM	$500
Friends for Christine	Candidate	DC	$10,000
Meredith for New Mexico	Candidate	NM	$750
Doreen Gallegos Committee	Candidate	NM	$10,400
New Mexicans for Michelle	Candidate	NM	$750
Re-Elect Jason C Harper	Candidate	NM	$1,000
Committee To Elect Joshua Hernandez	Candidate	AZ	$25,000
Elect Katie Hobbs - Inaugural Account	Candidate	NM	$500
A New Day for NM – Hochman-Vigil, Dayan(D) NM House	Candidate	OR	$5,000
Tim Knoop for State Senate	Candidate	NM	$500
Committee to Elect T. Ryan Lane	Candidate	NM	$500
Committee to Elect Derrick J. Lente	Candidate	NM	$500
People for Tara	Candidate	NM	$750
Committee to Elect Patricia Lundstrom	Candidate	NM	$500
Committee to Re-Elect Antonio Maestas	Candidate	NM	$1000
Committee to Elect Javier Martínez for NM House	Candidate	DC	$60,000
Greg Nibert for State Representative	Candidate	OR	$15,000
OBI Oregon Business & Industry PAC	Non-Federal Committee – State PAC	OR	$10,000
Campaign to Elect Jane Powdrell-Culbert	Candidate	OR	$5,000
Friends of Dan Rayfield	Candidate	DC	$10,000
Nathan Small for State House	Candidate	OR	$2,500
Friends of Janeen Sollman	Candidate	OR	$2,500
Committee to Elect James Townsend	Candidate	NM	$1,000
Friends of Rob Wagner	Candidate	OR	$5,000
Yes for Beaverton Schools	Local Ballot Measure	OR	$5,000
Yes for Parks and Nature	Local Ballot Measure	OR	$2,000
		Total	**$181,150**

This list includes contributions at the national level using corporate funds during 2022.

2022 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	State	Amount
Center Stage LLC (New Dems)	Federal – LLC	DC	$10,000
		Total	**$10,000**

Intel Political Action Committee (IPAC) Contributions

This list includes contributions to candidates and campaigns made during the first half of 2022 through the Intel Political Action Committee (IPAC). All funds in IPAC come from voluntary contributions from Intel's employees and directors. No corporate funds are contributed to IPAC other than for administrative expenses. Donations are divided evenly between the two major political parties.

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Abraham, Morgan	State Senate	DEM	$750
Across the Aisle PAC	Federal PAC	DEM	$5,000
Across the Aisle PAC	Federal PAC	DEM	$5,000
Aderholt, Robert	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Aguilar, Pete	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
Aguilar, Pete	U.S. House	DEM	$5,000
Aguilar, Pete	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$5,000
Alston, Lela	State Senate	DEM	$500
Amodei, Mark	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Bacon, Don	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
Balderson, Troy	U.S. House	REP	$5,000

2022 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Balderson, Troy	U.S. House	REP	$1,000
Balderson, Troy	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Balderson, Troy	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$500
Balderson, Troy	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Baldwin, Tammy	U.S. Senate	DEM	$1,000
Barr, Andy	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Barrasso, John	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$2,000
Beatty, Joyce	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Beatty, Joyce	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Bentz, Cliff	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Bera, Amerish	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Bera, Amerish	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Bera, Amerish	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$2,500
Beyer, Don	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Bice, Stephanie	U.S. House	REP	$1,500
Blackburn, Marsha	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$5,000
Blattman, Seth	State House	DEM	$250
Blumenauer, Earl	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Blumenauer, Earl	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$5,000
Blumenthal, Richard	U.S. Senate	DEM	$5,000
Blumenthal, Richard	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$2,500
Bonamici, Suzanne	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
Bonamici, Suzanne	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$5,000
Bonamici, Suzanne	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Bonamici, Suzanne	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Bonamici, Suzanne	U.S. House	DEM	$5,000
Boozman, John	U.S. Senate	REP	$5,000
Bowers, Rusty	State Senate	REP	$2,500
Boyle, Brendan	U.S. House	DEM	$5,000
Bravo, Flavio	State House	DEM	$250
Britt, Katie	U.S. Senate	REP	$1,000
Brown, Sherrod	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$5,000
Brown, Sherrod	U.S. Senate	DEM	$2,500
Buchanan, Vernon	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
Buchanan, Vernon	U.S. House	REP	$2,500

2022 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Buchanan, Vernon	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$2,500
Buchanan, Vernon	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Buck, Ken	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$5,000
Buck, Ken	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
Buck, Ken	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
Buck, Ken	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$2,500
Burgess, Michael C.	U.S. House	REP	$1,000
Calvert, Ken	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Cantwell, Maria	Joint Fundraiser	DEM	$5,000
Cardenas, Tony	U.S. House	DEM	$5,000
Carey, Mike	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
Carey, Mike	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$5,000
Carroll, Frank	State Senate	No Party Assigned	$750
Chabot, Steve	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Chabot, Steve	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$2,500
Chabot, Steve	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Chaston, James	State House	REP	$500
Chavez, Cesar	State Senate	DEM	$1,000
Clark, Katherine	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Clark, Katherine	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Clark, Katherine	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Clark, Katherine	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$1,000
Clark, Katherine	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$5,000
Clark, Katherine	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Clarke, Yvette	U.S. House	DEM	$5,000
Clyburn, Jim E.	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$5,000
Clyburn, Jim E.	U.S. House	DEM	$5,000
Cmte for Hispanic Causes (CHC-Bold PAC)	Federal PAC	DEM	$5,000
Cmte for Hispanic Causes (CHC-Bold PAC)	Federal PAC	DEM	$5,000
Cole, Tom J.	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$5,000
Cole, Tom J.	U.S. House	REP	$5,000

2022 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Collins, Susan	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$1,000
Comer, James	U.S. House	REP	$1,000
Comer, James	U.S. House	REP	$1,500
Congressional Black Caucus(CBC-PAC)	Federal PAC	DEM	$5,000
Congressional Black Caucus(CBC-PAC)	Federal PAC	DEM	$5,000
Connolly, Gerry	U.S. House	DEM	$1,500
Contreras, Guadalupe Chavira	State House	DEM	$250
Cook, David	State House	REP	$1,000
Coons, Chris	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$5,000
Cornyn, John	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$1,000
Cornyn, John	U.S. Senate	REP	$2,500
Cortez-Masto, Catherine	U.S. Senate	DEM	$1,000
Cortez-Masto, Catherine	U.S. Senate	DEM	$5,000
Courtney, Joe	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Crapo, Michael	U.S. Senate	REP	$2,500
Crapo, Michael	U.S. Senate	REP	$2,500
Curtis, John	U.S. House	REP	$1,000
Curtis, John	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Curtis, John	U.S. House	REP	$1,000
Davidson, Warren	U.S. House	REP	$1,000
Davis, Danny K	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
DeLauro, Rosa	U.S. House	DEM	$5,000
DelBene, Suzan Kay	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$5,000
DelBene, Suzan Kay	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$5,000
Dem Cong Camp Cmte(DCCC)-Federal Acct	National Party Committee	DEM	$15,000
Dem Cong Camp Cmte(DCCC)-Federal Acct	National Party Committee	DEM	$15,000
Dem Sen Camp Cmte(DSCC)-Federal Acct	National Party Committee	DEM	$15,000
Dem Sen Camp Cmte(DSCC)-Federal Acct	National Party Committee	DEM	$15,000
Democratic Governors Association	527 Organization	DEM	$10,000
DeWine, Mike/Husted, Jon	Governor	REP	$10,000
Diaz Balart, Mario	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Diaz Balart, Mario	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Diaz Balart, Mario	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Diaz, Lupe	State House	REP	$250

2022 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Dingell, Debbie	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
Duckworth, Tammy	U.S. Senate	DEM	$5,000
Dunn, Tim	State House	REP	$500
Ellzey, John (Jake)	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Equality PAC	Federal PAC	DEM	$5,000
Equality PAC	Federal PAC	DEM	$5,000
Ernst, Joni	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$3,500
Espinoza for Arizona	State Senate	DEM	$500
Estes, Ron	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Fallon for Congress	U.S. House	REP	$1,500
Feinstein, Dianne	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$2,500
Ferguson, Drew	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Fischer, Deb	U.S. Senate	REP	$3,000
Fischer, Deb	U.S. Senate	REP	$2,000
Fitzpatrick, Brian	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
Fitzpatrick, Brian	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Fitzpatrick, Brian	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Fitzpatrick, Brian	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$5,000
Flores, Mayra	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
GAIL GRIFFIN for State Rep - Dist 19	State House	REP	$500
Gallagher, Mike	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
Gallagher, Mike	U.S. House	REP	$1,000
Gallagher, Mike	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$2,500
Gallego, Ruben	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Garbarino, Andrew	U.S. House	REP	$1,000
Garbarino, Andrew	U.S. House	REP	$4,000
Garcia, Mike	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$500
Garcia, Mike	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Garcia, Mike	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Garcia, Mike	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$2,000
Garcia, Mike	U.S. House	REP	$500
Gimenez, Carlos	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
Gonzales, Tony	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Gonzales, Tony	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$2,500
Gonzales, Tony	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Gonzalez, Vicente	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000

2022 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Gottheimer, Josh	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$2,500
Gowan for Senate	State Senate	REP	$1,000
Granger, Kay	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$5,000
Granger, Kay	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
Grantham for Arizona	State House	REP	$750
Grassley, Chuck	U.S. Senate	REP	$2,000
Gress, Matt	State House	REP	$500
Guest, Michael Patrick	U.S. House	REP	$1,500
Guthrie, Brett	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
Guthrie, Brett	U.S. House	REP	$1,000
Hagerty, Bill	U.S. Senate	REP	$1,000
Harris, Andy	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Hassan, Maggie	U.S. Senate	DEM	$2,500
Hassan, Maggie	U.S. Senate	DEM	$1,000
Hassan, Maggie	U.S. Senate	DEM	$5,000
Hernandez, Alma	State House	DEM	$500
Herrell, Yvette	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Herrell, Yvette	U.S. House	REP	$3,000
Hinson, Ashley	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
Hinson, Ashley	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Hinson, Ashley	U.S. House	REP	$3,000
Hobbs, Katie	Governor	DEM	$5,000
Hollingsworth, Trey	U.S. House	REP	$1,000
Horsford, Steven	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
Horsford, Steven	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Horsford, Steven	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$500
Horsford, Steven	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Info Tech Industry Cncl PAC (ITI PAC)	Federal PAC	Non-Partisan	$5,000
Info Tech Industry Cncl PAC (ITI PAC)	Federal PAC	Non-Partisan	$5,000
Issa, Darrell	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Issa, Darrell	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Jeffries, Hakeem	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$5,000
Jeffries, Hakeem	U.S. House	DEM	$5,000
John Kavanagh for State Senator - District No. 3	State Senate	No Party Assigned	$1,000
John, Joel	State House	REP	$500
Johnson, Bill	U.S. House	REP	$2,500

2022 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Johnson, Bill	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Johnson, Bill	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$1,500
Johnson, Bill	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Joyce, David	U.S. House	REP	$4,000
Joyce, David	U.S. House	REP	$1,000
Joyce, David	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Joyce, David	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Joyce, John	U.S. House	REP	$1,000
Joyce, John	U.S. House	REP	$500
Kaiser, Steve	State Senate	REP	$500
Kelly, Mike	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Kerr, Sine	State Senate	REP	$500
Kildee, Dan	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Kildee, Dan	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
Kilmer, Derek	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
Kilmer, Derek	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
Kilmer, Derek	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
Kilmer, Derek	U.S. House	DEM	$1,500
Kim, Young	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Kim, Young	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$2,500
Kim, Young	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Kotek, Tina	Governor	DEM	$25,000
Kuster, Ann McLane	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
LaHood, Darin	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$5,000
LaHood, Darin	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
LaHood, Darin	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
LaHood, Darin	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Langevin, James	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Lankford, James	U.S. Senate	REP	$2,500
Lankford, James	U.S. Senate	REP	$2,500
Larson, John	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Latta, Robert	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$2,500
Latta, Robert	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Latta, Robert	U.S. House	REP	$1,000
Latta, Robert	U.S. House	REP	$1,000
Leach, Vince	State Senate	REP	$1,500
Leasy, Wesley	State House	DEM	$300
Lee, Michael	U.S. Senate	REP	$1,500

2022 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Lofgren, Zoe	U.S. House	DEM	$5,000
Lofgren, Zoe	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Lofgren, Zoe	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Lofgren, Zoe	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$1,500
Lofgren, Zoe	U.S. House	DEM	$500
Lofgren, Zoe	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$1,000
Longdon, Jennifer	State House	DEM	$500
Lucas, Frank	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
Luria, Elaine	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Mace, Nancy	U.S. House	REP	$1,500
Malliotakis, Nicole	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
Maloney, Carolyn	U.S. House	DEM	$3,000
Manchin, Joseph	U.S. Senate	DEM	$2,500
Martinez, Teresa	State House	REP	$500
Matsui, Doris	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
Matsui, Doris	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Matsui, Doris	U.S. House	DEM	$1,500
Matsui, Doris	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
Matsui, Doris	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Matsui, Doris	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$5,000
Matsui, Doris	U.S. House	DEM	$1,500
McCarthy, Kevin	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$5,000
McCarthy, Kevin	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
McCaul, Michael	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
McCaul, Michael	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
McCaul, Michael	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$5,000
McCaul, Michael	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
McCollum, Betty	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
McConnell, Mitch	U.S. Senate	REP	$2,500
McConnell, Mitch	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$2,500
McMorris Rodgers, Cathy	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
McMorris Rodgers, Cathy	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
McMorris Rodgers, Cathy	U.S. House	REP	$1,000
Mesnard, J.D.	State Senate	REP	$2,000
Meuser, Dan	U.S. House	REP	$1,500
Miller-Meeks for Congress	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
Miranda, Catherine	State Senate	DEM	$500

2022 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Moran For Kansas	U.S. Senate	REP	$1,000
Moran, Nathaniel	U.S. House	Republican Party	$1,000
Morelle, Joseph (Joe)	U.S. House	DEM	$5,000
MrVan, Frank	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Murray, Patty	U.S. Senate	DEM	$5,000
Nadler, Jerrold	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Nadler, Jerrold	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Natl Rep Cong Cmte(NRCC)-Federal Acct	National Party Cmte	REP	$15,000
Natl Rep Cong Cmte(NRCC)-Federal Acct	National Party Cmte	REP	$15,000
Natl Rep Sen Cmte(NRSC)-Federal Acct	National Party Cmte	REP	$15,000
Natl Rep Sen Cmte(NRSC)-Federal Acct	National Party Cmte	REP	$15,000
Neal, Richard	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Neal, Richard	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Neal, Richard	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Neguse, Joe	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Neguse, Joe	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
New Democrat Coalition Action Fund	Federal PAC	DEM	$5,000
New Democrat Coalition Action Fund	Federal PAC	DEM	$5,000
OR Dem Party (Fed Acct)	Federal Party Cmte	DEM	$5,000
Osborne For Arizona Senate	State Senate	REP	$1,000
PAC Unitatis	Federal PAC	REP	$5,000
PAC Unitatis	Federal PAC	REP	$5,000
Pace, Tyler	State Senate	REP	$1,000
Padilla, Alex	U.S. Senate	DEM	$5,000
Padilla, Alex	U.S. Senate	DEM	$5,000
Pallone, Frank	U.S. House	DEM	$5,000
Panetta, Jimmy	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
Pawlik, Jennifer	State House	DEM	$1,000
Payne, Kevin	State House	REP	$500
Pelosi, Nancy	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$2,000
Peters, Gary	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$2,500
Peters, Gary	U.S. Senate	DEM	$1,000
Peters, Scott	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
Peters, Scott	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Pingerelli, Beverly	State House	REP	$500
Reed, John (Jack)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$5,000

2022 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Republican Governors Association (RGA)	527 Organization	REP	$10,000
Republican Main Street Partnership PAC	Federal PAC	REP	$5,000
Republican Main Street Partnership PAC	Federal PAC	REP	$5,000
Reschenthaler, Guy	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Richardson, David	State Senate	REP	$1,000
Roe, Terry	State House	REP	$500
Rogers, Mike	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Ron Hardin for State Representative - District 13	State House	REP	$500
Rosen, Jacky	U.S. Senate	DEM	$2,500
Rosen, Jacky	Joint Fundraiser	DEM	$2,500
Rosen, Jacky	Joint Fundraiser	DEM	$2,500
Rubio, Marco	U.S. Senate	REP	$2,500
Salazar, Maria	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
Sanchez, Linda	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Sanchez, Linda	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Scalise, Steve	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
Schakowsky, Janice D	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Schatz, Brian	U.S. Senate	DEM	$2,500
Schatz, Brian	U.S. Senate	DEM	$2,500
Schneider, Brad	U.S. House	DEM	$5,000
Schneider, Brad	U.S. House	DEM	$1,500
Schrader, Kurt	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Schumer, Charles	U.S. Senate	DEM	$2,500
Schumer, Charles	U.S. Senate	DEM	$2,500
Schumer, Charles	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$5,000
Schumer, Charles	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$5,000
Schumer, Charles	U.S. Senate	DEM	$2,500
Schweikert, David	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Schweikert, David	U.S. House	REP	$3,000
Scott, Bobby	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Scott, Tim	U.S. Senate	REP	$1,500
Semiconductor Industry Assn PAC (SIA PAC)	Federal Trade Assn PAC	Non-Partisan	$5,000
Semiconductor Industry Assn PAC (SIA PAC)	Federal Trade Assn PAC	Non-Partisan	$5,000
Sewell, Terri	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
Shope, Thomas (TJ)	State Senate	REP	$1,000

2022 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Sierra, Lorenzo	State House	DEM	$500
Sinema, Kyrsten	U.S. Senate	DEM	$2,500
Sinema, Kyrsten	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$5,000
Smith, Adam	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
Smith, Adam	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Smith, Jason	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Stanton, Greg	U.S. House	DEM	$5,000
Stanton, Greg	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$5,000
Stanton, Greg	U.S. House	DEM	$5,000
Stanton, Greg	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$2,500
Stanton, Greg	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$2,500
Stefanik, Elise	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
Stevens, Haley	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
Stevens, Haley	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
Strickland, Marilyn	U.S. House	DEM	$5,000
Sullivan, Dan	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$2,500
Swalwell, Eric M.	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Swalwell, Eric M.	U.S. House	DEM	$2,500
Terry, Trey	State House	DEM	$500
Thompson, Bennie G	U.S. House	DEM	$5,000
Thune, John	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$5,000
Thune, John	U.S. Senate	REP	$2,500
Thune, John	U.S. Senate	REP	$2,500
Thune, John	U.S. Senate	REP	$1,500
Thune, John	U.S. Senate	REP	$1,000
Tillis, Thom	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$3,000
Toma, Benjamin (Ben)	State House	REP	$1,000
Tonko, Paul	U.S. House	DEM	$2,000
Turner, Michael R.	U.S. House	REP	$1,000
Turner, Michael R.	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$4,000
Turner, Michael R.	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
Upton, Frederick	U.S. House	REP	$5,000
Valadao, David	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Valadao, David	U.S. House	REP	$3,000
Van Hollen, Chris	U.S. Senate	DEM	$2,500

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RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Vance, JD	U.S. Senate	REP	$5,000
Veasey, Marc Allison	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
View PAC (Value in Electing Women PAC)	Federal PAC	REP	$5,000
Vote Livingston for House	State House	REP	$750
Warner, Mark	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$1,500
Welch, Peter	U.S. House	DEM	$1,000
Wenstrup, Brad	U.S. House	REP	$2,500
Western Governors' Association	527 Organization	Non-Partisan	$10,000
Wicker, Roger	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$5,000
Wicker, Roger	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$5,000
Wilmeth, Justin	State House	REP	$1,000
Womack, Steve	U.S. House	REP	$2,000
Wyden, Ron	U.S. Senate	DEM	$5,000
Wyden, Ron	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$5,000
Wyden, Ron	U.S. Senate	DEM	$5,000
Wyden, Ron	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	$5,000
Young, Todd	U.S. Senate	REP	$2,500
Young, Todd	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	$5,000
Young, Todd	U.S. Senate	REP	$2,500
Young, Todd	U.S. Senate	REP	$1,000
Young, Todd	U.S. Senate	REP	$4,000

Total: $1,184,800

2022 Intel Political Contributions

Payments to Trade Associations and Business Organizations

This list includes membership payments for U.S. trade associations and business organizations, including 501(c)(4), 501(c)(6), and other non-profit organizations, of $1,000 or more in 2022. This is not a comprehensive list of all the organizations Intel is a member of, and specifically does not include our memberships in 501(c)(3) non-profit groups or specific event sponsorships such as conferences. In addition, some of the totals listed below include more than one year of membership dues as a result of the timing of payments. For organizations with total payments of more than $50,000 we have also published a breakdown of the portion of 2022 membership dues used for lobbying expense and political expenditures, based on information provided to us by these organizations (updated as of April 2023).

Recipient	State	Org Type	Amount
ACT (Association for Competitive Technology)	DC	501(c)(6)	$15,000.00
Accellera Systems Initiative Inc.	CA	501(c)(6)	$25,000.00
Advanced Regenerative Manufacturing Institute Inc	NH	501(c)(6)	$15,000.00
Alliance for Telecom Industry Solutions Standards (ATIS)	DC	501(c)(6)	$32,000.00
Alliance for Telecom Industry Solutions Standards (ATIS)	DC	501(c)(6)	$40,000.00
Alliance for Telecom Industry Solutions Standards (ATIS)	DC	501(c)(6)	$25,000.00
Alliance for Telecom Industry Solutions Standards (ATIS)	DC	501(c)(6)	$76,900.00
Arizona Chamber of Commerce	AZ	501(c)(6)	$35,000.00
Arizona Tax Research Association	AZ	501(c)(4)	$12,500.00
BSA | The Software Alliance	DC	501(c)(6)	$200,000.00
Bay Area Council	CA	501(c)(4)	$27,500.00
California Chamber of Commerce	CA	501(c)(6)	$25,200.00
California Chamber of Commerce	CA	501(c)(6)	$25,200.00
Center For Cybersecurity Policy & Law	DC	501(c)(6)	$50,000.00
Chandler Chamber of Commerce	AZ	501(c)(6)	$21,000.00
Colorado Chamber of Commerce	CO	501(c)(6)	$16,391,00
CompTia (Computing Technology Industry Association)	IL	501(c)(6)	$20,000.00
East Valley Partnership	AZ	501(c)(6)	$7,000.00
Ethernet Alliance	OR	501(c)(6)	$17,500.00
Future of Privacy Forum	DC	501(c)(4)	$50,000.00
Greater Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce	NM	501(c)(6)	$20,400
Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce	TX	501(c)(6)	$11,000.00
Greater Columbus Chamber of Commerce	OH	501(c)(6)	$5,500.00
Infiniband Trade Association	OR	501(c)(6)	$25,000.00
Information Technology Industry Council	DC	501(c)(6)	$88,718.00
Information Technology Industry Council	DC	501(c)(6)	$400,000.00
Information Technology Industry Council	DC	501(c)(6)	$25,000.00
Information Technology Industry Council	DC	501(c)(6)	$11,000.00
International Climate Change Partnership	VA	501(c)(6)	$50,000.00
International Climate Change Partnership	VA	501(c)(6)	$50,000.00
International Climate Change Partnership	VA	501(c)(6)	$100,000.00
International Climate Change Partnership	VA	501(c)(6)	$100,000.00
Johnstown Ohio Chamber of Commerce	OH	501(c)(6)	$10,000.00
Latino Corporate Directors Association	DC	501(c)(6)	$50,000.00
Licking County Chamber of Commerce	OH	501(c)(6)	$10,000.00
Marlborough Regional Chamber of Commerce	MA	501(c)(6)	$2,500.00

Metro Atlanta Chamber of Commerce	GA	501(c)(6)	$10,000.00
National Association for Environmental Management	DC	501(c)(6)	$9,0000.00
National Association of Manufacturers	DC	501(c)(6)	$24,500.00
New Albany Chamber of Commerce	OH	501(c)(6)	$10,000.00
Ohio Chamber of Commerce	OH	501(c)(6)	$50,000.00
Open Ran Policy Coalition	AZ	501(c)(6)	$25,000.00
Oregon Business & Industry Association	OR	501(c)(6)	$46,000.00
Oregon Business Council	OR	501(c)(6)	$25,000.00
Oregon Business Council	OR	501(c)(6)	$34,316.80
Oregon Business Council (23 Q1)	OR	501(c)(6)	$12,500.00
Oregon Business Council (23 Q2)	OR	501(c)(6)	$12,500.00
OriginBX Open Project (OASIS)	CO	501(c)(6)	$21,000.00
Public Affairs Council	DC	501(c)(4)	$12,900.00
Responsible Business Alliance Inc	VA	501(c)(6)	$45,000.00
SACC (Sacramento Asian-Pacific Chamber of Commerce)	CA	501(c)(6)	$10,000.00
Sacramento Black Chamber of Commerce	CA	501(c)(6)	$2,500.00
Sacramento Metro Chamber of Commerce	CA	501(c)(6)	$3,500.00
San Jose Chamber of Commerce	CA	501(c)(6)	$3,000.00
Sandoval Economic Alliance	NM	501(c)(6)	$10,000.00
Semiconductor Industry Association	DC	501(c)(6)	$100,000.00
Semiconductor Industry Association	DC	501(c)(6)	$465,000.00
Silicon Valley Leadership Group	CA	501(c)(6)	$27,343.00
Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation	VA	501(c)(6)	$32,500.00
Technology Association of Oregon	OR	501(c)(6)	$6,000.00
Technology CEO Council, Inc	DC	501(c)(6)	$150,000.00
Texas Association of Business	TX	501(c)(6)	$10,816.00
The Colorado Chamber of Commerce	CO	501(c)(6)	$16,391.00
The Ohio Manufacturers Association	OH	501(c)(6)	$10,500.00
Trusted Computing Group	OR	501(c)(6)	$30,000.00
United States Council for International Business	NY	501(c)(6)	$46,200.00
Washington County Chamber of Commerce	OR	501(c)(6)	$9,976.00
Westside Transportation Alliance	OR	501(c)(6)	$7,500.00
WI FI Alliance	TX	501(c)(6)	$82,000.00
Wireless Innovation Forum	MA	501(c)(6)	$9,500.00

2022 Intel Political Contributions

Portion of Membership Dues Used for Political Advocacy

For membership dues payments to trade associations and other tax-exempt organizations over $50,000, we request the percentage of membership dues used for political advocacy purposes, as reportable under the Internal Revenue Code section 162(e). The estimated percentage of dues used for political advocacy purposes is provided to us by the organization. For more information, read the Public Policy and Political Accountability section of our 2022-23 Corporate Responsibility Report, available at www.intel.com/responsibility.

Recipient	State	Org Type	Amount	Estimated Percentage of Dues Used for Political Advocacy	Political Advocacy Amount
Alliance for Telecom Industry Solutions Standards (ATIS)	DC	501(c)(6)	$76,900.00	0%	$--
BSA | The Software Alliance	DC	501(c)(6)	$200,000.00	15%	$30,000
Center For Cybersecurity Policy & Law	DC	501(c)(6)	$50,000.00	10%	$5,000
Future of Privacy Forum	DC	501(c)(4)	$50,000.00	0%	$--
Information Technology Industry Council	DC	501(c)(6)	$88,718.00	17.50%	$15,525.65
Information Technology Industry Council	DC	501(c)(6)	$400,000.00	17.50%	$70,000
International Climate Change Partnership	VA	501(c)(6)	$50,000.00	50%	$25,000
International Climate Change Partnership	VA	501(c)(6)	$50,000.00	50%	$25,000
International Climate Change Partnership	VA	501(c)(6)	$100,000.00	50%	$50,000
International Climate Change Partnership	VA	501(c)(6)	$100,000.00	50%	$50.00
Latino Corporate Directors Association	DC	501(c)(6)	$50,000.00	0%	$--
Ohio Chamber of Commerce	OH	501(c)(6)	$50,000.00	30%	$15,000
Semiconductor Industry Association	DC	501(c)(6)	$100,000.00	20%	$20,000
Semiconductor Industry Association	DC	501(c)(6)	$465,000.00	20%	$93,000
Technology CEO Council, Inc	DC	501(c)(6)	$150,000.00	100%	$150,000
WI FI Alliance	TX	501(c)(6)	$82,000.00	1%	$820

Total Estimated Portion of Membership Dues Used for Political Advocacy: **$549,345.65**

2021 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

Intel Corporate Political Contributions

This list includes contributions to state and local candidates, campaigns, and ballot propositions in the United States using corporate funds during 2021.

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	State	Amount
Stop The Metro Wage Tax	Ballot Initiative	OR	25,000

Total: $25,000

2021 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

Intel Political Action Committee (IPAC) Contributions

This list includes contributions to candidates and campaigns made in 2021 through the Intel Political Action Committee (IPAC). All funds in IPAC come from voluntary contributions from Intel's employees and directors. No corporate funds are contributed to IPAC other than for administrative expenses. Donations are divided evenly between the two major political parties.

RECIPIENT	Organization Type	Party	Amount
Democratic Governors Association	Association	DEM	10,000
Republican Governors Association (RGA)	Association	REP	10,000
Western Governors' Association	Association	Non-Partisan	10,000
Equality PAC	Federal PAC	DEM	5,000
Republican Main Street Partnership PAC	Federal PAC	REP	5,000
New Democrat Coalition Action Fund	Federal PAC	DEM	5,000
Across the Aisle PAC	Federal PAC	DEM	5,000
Cmte for Hispanic Causes (CHC-Bold PAC)	Federal PAC	DEM	5,000
Congressional Black Caucus(CBC-PAC)	Federal PAC	DEM	5,000
Info Tech Industry Cncl PAC (ITI PAC)	Federal PAC	Non-Partisan	5,000
PAC Unitatis	Federal PAC	REP	5,000
Semiconductor Industry Assn PAC (SIA PAC)	Federal Trade Assn PAC	Non-Partisan	5,000
Dem Cong Camp Cmte(DCCC)-Federal Acct	National Party Cmte-Fed Acct	DEM	15,000
Dem Sen Camp Cmte(DSCC)-Federal Acct	National Party Cmte-Fed Acct	DEM	15,000
Natl Rep Cong Cmte(NRCC)-Federal Acct	National Party Cmte-Fed Acct	REP	15,000
Natl Rep Sen Cmte(NRSC)-Federal Acct	National Party Cmte-Fed Acct	REP	15,000
Katherine Clark for Congress	U.S. House	DEM	2,500
People for Derek Kilmer	U.S. House	DEM	1,000
BRIDGE PAC-Building Relationships (Clyburn-SC-USH)	U.S. House	DEM	5,000
Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress	U.S. House	REP	5,000
Mike Gallagher for Congress	U.S. House	REP	5,000
Tony Gonzales for Congress	U.S. House	REP	2,500
Lofgren for Congress	U.S. House	DEM	5,000
Upton for All of Us	U.S. House	REP	5,000

2021 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

One Generation PAC (Buck-CO-USH)	U.S. House	REP	5,000
Vern Buchanan for Congress	U.S. House	REP	5,000
Buck for Colorado	U.S. House	REP	10,000
Tony Cardenas for Congress	U.S. House	DEM	5,000
People for Derek Kilmer	U.S. House	DEM	1,000
Matsui for Congress	U.S. House	DEM	1,000
McCaul for Congress Inc	U.S. House	REP	2,500
Welch for Congress	U.S. House	DEM	1,000
Bonamici for Congress	U.S. House	DEM	1,000
Katherine Clark for Congress	U.S. House	DEM	5,000
Curtis for Congress	U.S. House	REP	1,000
Debbie Dingell for Congress	U.S. House	DEM	1,000
Texans for Jake Ellzey	U.S. House	REP	2,500
Mike Gallagher for Congress	U.S. House	REP	1,000
Guthrie for Congress	U.S. House	REP	5,000
Ashley Hinson for Congress	U.S. House	REP	5,000
Friends of Dave Joyce	U.S. House	REP	4,000
Langevin for Congress	U.S. House	DEM	2,000
Matsui for Congress	U.S. House	DEM	2,500
McCaul for Congress Inc	U.S. House	REP	2,500
Terri Sewell for Congress	U.S. House	DEM	1,000
Stanton for Arizona	U.S. House	DEM	5,000
Abraham Lincoln PAC (LaHood-IL-USH)	U.S. House	REP	5,000
Evergreen PAC (Delbene-WA-USH)	U.S. House	DEM	5,000
FAIR SHOT PAC (CLARK-MA-USH)	U.S. House	DEM	1,000
Getting Results by Engaging the Grassroots (Stanton-USH AZ)	U.S. House	DEM	5,000
GO PAC GO (Gallagher-WI-USH)	U.S. House	REP	2,500
Honor Courage Commitment PAC (Gonzales-TX-USH)	U.S. House	REP	2,500
Good Friends PAC (Bonamici-OR-USH)	U.S. House	DEM	5,000
Leadership for America Today Tomorrow (Latta-OH-USH)	U.S. House	REP	2,500
Texas Republicans United PAC (TRUPAC) (McCaul-TX-USH)	U.S. House	REP	5,000
Pete Aguilar for Congress	U.S. House	DEM	1,000
Bera for Congress	U.S. House	DEM	2,500
Vern Buchanan for Congress	U.S. House	REP	2,500
Trey for Congress	U.S. House	REP	1,000
People for Derek Kilmer	U.S. House	DEM	1,000

2021 Intel Full Year Political Contributions Update

Lofgren for Congress	U.S. House	DEM	2,500
Cathy McMorris Rodgers for Congress	U.S. House	REP	5,000
Stand With Sanchez	U.S. House	DEM	2,500
Stanton for Arizona	U.S. House	DEM	5,000
PAC to the Future (Pelosi-CA-USH)	U.S. House	DEM	2,000
Comer for Congress	U.S. House	REP	1,000
Alex Padilla for Senate	U.S. Senate	DEM	5,000
Schatz for Senate	U.S. Senate	DEM	2,500
Wyden for Senate	U.S. Senate	DEM	5,000
Narragansett Bay PAC-NBAY PAC(Reed-RI-USS)	U.S. Senate	DEM	5,000
Maggie Hassan for NH	U.S. Senate	DEM	2,500
Sinema for Arizona	U.S. Senate	DEM	2,500
Friends of Todd Young Inc.	U.S. Senate	REP	2,500
Friends of Schumer	U.S. Senate	DEM	5,000
Blue Hen PAC - (Coons-DE-USS)	U.S. Senate	DEM	5,000
Heartland Values PAC (Thune-SD-USS)	U.S. Senate	REP	5,000
Responsibility & Freedom Work PAC (Wicker-MS-USS)	U.S. Senate	REP	5,000
Tammy Baldwin for Senate	U.S. Senate	DEM	1,000
Manchin for West Virginia	U.S. Senate	DEM	2,500
Friends of John Thune	U.S. Senate	REP	5,000
Fund for The Majority	U.S. Senate	DEM	2,500
Families for James Lankford	U.S. Senate	REP	2,500
McConnell Senate Committee	U.S. Senate	REP	2,500
Rosen for Nevada	U.S. Senate	DEM	2,500
Bluegrass Cmte (McConnell-KY-USS)	U.S. Senate	REP	2,500
Common Values PAC (Barrasso-WY-USS)	U.S. Senate	REP	2,000
Holding Onto Oregon's Priorities (HOOPS)(Wyden-OR-USS)	U.S. Senate	DEM	5,000
IMPACT (Schumer-NY-USS)	U.S. Senate	DEM	5,000
Motor City PAC (Peters-MI-USS)	U.S. Senate	DEM	2,500
Oorah! PAC (Young-IN-USS)	U.S. Senate	REP	5,000
True North PAC (Sullivan-AK-USS)	U.S. Senate	REP	2,500
Catherine Cortez-Masto for Senate	U.S. Senate	DEM	1,000
Families for James Lankford	U.S. Senate	REP	2,500
Marco Rubio for US Senate	U.S. Senate	REP	2,500
Wyden for Senate	U.S. Senate	DEM	5,000
Friends of Todd Young Inc.	U.S. Senate	REP	2,500

Total: $396,000

2021 Intel Political Contributions

Payments to Trade Associations and Business Organizations

This list includes membership payments for U.S. trade associations and business organizations, including 501(c)(4), 501(c)(6), and other non-profit organizations, of $1,000 or more in 2021. This is not a comprehensive list of all the organizations Intel is a member of, and specifically does not include our memberships in 501(c)(3) non-profit groups or specific event sponsorships such as conferences. In addition, some of the totals listed below include more than one year of membership dues as a result of the timing of payments. For organizations with total payments of more than $50,000 we have also published a breakdown of the portion of 2021 membership dues used for lobbying expense and political expenditures, based on information provided to us by these organizations (updated as of June 2022).

Recipient	State	Org Type	Amount
ACT - Association for Competitive Technology	DC	501(c)(6)	50,000.00
Alliance for Automotive Innovation	DC	501(c)(6)	75,000.00
Arizona Technology Council	AZ	501(c)(6)	25,000.00
BIPAC - Business Institute For Political Analysis	DC	501(c)(6)	9,500.00
California Chamber of Commerce	CA	501(c)(6)	25,000.00
CCIA - Computer & Communications Industry Association	DC	501(c)(6)	103,200.00
CCIA - Computer & Communications Industry Association	DC	501(c)(6)	25,000.00
CCIA - Computer & Communications Industry Association	DC	501(c)(6)	30,000.00
CCIA - Computer & Communications Industry Association	DC	501(c)(6)	100,000.00
CCIA - Computer & Communications Industry Association	DC	501(c)(6)	75,000.00
Cybersecurity Coalition	DC	501(c)(6)	50,000.00
Cybersecurity Coalition	DC	501(c)(6)	50,000.00
Engine Advocacy	CA	501(c)(4)	75,000.00
Future of Privacy Forum	DC	501(c)(4)	50,000.00
High Tech Inventors Alliance (aka – Tech Inventors Alliance)	DC	501(c)(6)	95,000.00
Information Technology Industry Council	DC	501(c)(6)	98,946.00
Information Technology Industry Council	DC	501(c)(6)	225,000.00
International Climate Change Partnership	VA	501(c)(6)	100,000.00
National Association of Manufacturers	DC	501(c)(6)	132,000.00
National Governors Association	DC	501(c)(6)	60,000.00
Open Ran Policy Coalition	AZ	501(c)(6)	25,000.00
Republican Main Street Partnership	DC	501(c)(4)	30,000.00
Semiconductor Industry Association	DC	501(c)(6)	465,000.00
Texas Association of Business	TX	501(c)(6)	11,898.00
The Colorado Chamber of Commerce	CO	501(c)(6)	16,375.00
The Computing Technology Industry Association	IL	501(c)(6)	20,000.00
The Ripon Society	DC	501(c)(4)	35,000.00
Trusted Computing Group	OR	501(c)(6)	30,000.00
United States Council for International Business	NY	501(c)(6)	44,000.00
United States Council for International Business	NY	501(c)(6)	42,300.00
US Chamber of Commerce Foundation	DC	501(c)(6)	75,000.00

2021 Intel Political Contributions

Portion of Membership Dues Used for Political Advocacy

For membership dues payments to trade associations and other tax-exempt organizations over $50,000, we request the percentage of membership dues used for political advocacy purposes, as reportable under the Internal Revenue Code section 162(e). The estimated percentage of dues used for political advocacy purposes is provided to us by the organization. For more information, read the Public Policy and Political Accountability section of our 2021-22 Corporate Responsibility Report, available at www.intel.com/responsibility.

Recipient	State	Org Type	Amount	Estimated Percentage of Dues Used for Political Advocacy	Political Advocacy Amount
ACT - Association for Competitive Technology	DC	501(c)(6)	50,000.00	10%	$5,000
Cybersecurity Coalition	DC	501(c)(6)	50,000.00	5%	$2,500
Cybersecurity Coalition	DC	501(c)(6)	50,000.00	5%	$2,500
The Future of Privacy Forum	DC	501(c)(4)	50,000.00	0%	$0
National Governors Association	DC	501(c)(6)	60,000.00	0%	$0
Alliance for Automotive Innovation	DC	501(c)(6)	75,000.00	19%	$14,250
CCIA - Computer & Communications Industry Association	DC	501(c)(6)	75,000.00	2%	$1,500
Engine Advocacy	CA	501(c)(4)	75,000.00	13%	$9,750
US Chamber of Commerce Foundation	DC	501(c)(6)	75,000.00	0%	$0
High Tech Inventors Alliance	DC	501(c)(6)	95,000.00	50%	$47,500
Information Technology Industry Council	DC	501(c)(6)	98,946.00	17.5%	$17,315.55
Information Technology Industry Council	DC	501(c)(6)	225,000.00	17.5%	$39,375
CCIA - Computer & Communications Industry Association	DC	501(c)(6)	100,000.00	0%	$0
International Climate Change Partnership	VA	501(c)(6)	100,000.00	0%	$0
CCIA - Computer & Communications Industry Association	DC	501(c)(6)	103,200.00	15%	$15,480
National Association of Manufacturers	DC	501(c)(6)	132,000.00	25%	$33,000
Semiconductor Industry Association	DC	501(c)(6)	465,000.00	20%	$93,000

Total Estimated Portion of Membership Dues Used for Political Advocacy: **$281,170.55**

2020 Intel Political Contributions

Intel Corporate Political Contributions

This list includes contributions to state and local candidates, campaigns, and ballot propositions in the United States using corporate funds during 2020.

Recipient	Organization Type	State	Amount
Washington County Safe Communities (Washington County Public Safety Levy Campaign)	Ballot Initiative	OR	$5,000
People for Libraries PAC (Washington County Public Libraries Levy Campaign)	Ballot Initiative	OR	$5,000
Portlanders for Safe and Healthy Schools	Ballot Initiative	OR	$10,000
Stop the Metro Wage Tax	Ballot Initiative	OR	$175,000
Oregon Business & Industry PAC	PAC	OR	$15,000
Friends of Steve Callaway PAC (City of Hillsboro Mayor Reelection)	Candidate	OR	$2,000
Friends to re-elect Mayor Denny Doyle (City of Beaverton Mayor Reelection)	Candidate	OR	$2,000
Citizens to elect Roy Rogers (Washington County Commissioner Reelection)	Candidate	OR	$2,000
		Total	**$216,000**

2020 Intel Political Contributions

Intel Political Action Committee (IPAC) Contributions

This list includes contributions to candidates and campaigns during 2020 through the Intel Political Action Committee (IPAC). All funds in IPAC come from voluntary contributions from Intel's employees and directors. No corporate funds are contributed to IPAC other than for administrative expenses. Donations are targeted to be divided evenly between the two major political parties over the election cycle.

Recipient	Organization Type	Party	State	Amount
Collins, Susan	U.S. Senate	REP	ME	$2,500
Coons, Chris	U.S. Senate	DEM	DE	$5,000
Cotton, Thomas	U.S. Senate	REP	AR	$2,500
Durbin, Richard	U.S. Senate	DEM	IL	$5,000
Ernst, Joni	U.S. Senate	REP	IA	$2,500
Graham, Lindsey	U.S. Senate	REP	SC	$5,000
Inhofe, James	U.S. Senate	REP	OK	$2,500
McSally, Martha	U.S. Senate	REP	AZ	$5,000
Peters, Gary	U.S. Senate	DEM	MI	$4,000
Reed, John	U.S. Senate	DEM	RI	$2,500
Risch, Jim	U.S. Senate	REP	ID	$2,500
Sasse, Ben	U.S. Senate	REP	NE	$3,500
Shaheen, Jeanne	U.S. Senate	DEM	NH	$2,500
Warner, Mark	U.S. Senate	DEM	VA	$5,000
Aguilar, Pete	U.S. House	DEM	CA	$5,000
Armstrong, Kelly	U.S. House	REP	ND	$2,000
Barragan, Nanette	U.S. House	DEM	CA	$2,500
Bass, Karen	U.S. House	DEM	CA	$5,000
Bentz, Cliff	U.S. House	REP	OR	$2,500
Bera, Amerish	U.S. House	DEM	CA	$2,500
Biggs, Andy	U.S. House	REP	AZ	$4,000
Bilirakis, Gus	U.S. House	REP	FL	$1,000
Blumenauer, Earl	U.S. House	DEM	OR	$4,500
Boebert, Lauren	U.S. House	REP	CO	$1,000
Bognet, Jim	U.S. House	REP	PA	$1,000
Bonamici, Suzanne	U.S. House	DEM	OR	$2,500
Boyle, Brendan	U.S. House	DEM	PA	$2,000
Brady, Kevin	U.S. House	REP	TX	$5,000
Buchanan, Vernon	U.S. House	REP	FL	$3,000
Buck, Kenneth	U.S. House	REP	CO	$1,000
Cardenas, Tony	U.S. House	DEM	CA	$5,000
Chabot, Steve	U.S. House	REP	OH	$5,000
Clyburn, Jim E.	U.S. House	DEM	SC	$2,500
Connolly, Gerry	U.S. House	DEM	VA	$2,000

Recipient	Organization Type	Party	State	Amount
Correa, Lou	U.S. House	DEM	CA	$1,000
Cuellar, Henry	U.S. House	DEM	TX	$2,500
Curtis, John	U.S. House	REP	UT	$2,500
DeFazio, Peter	U.S. House	DEM	OR	$5,000
DelBene, Suzan Kay	U.S. House	DEM	WA	$5,000
Diaz Balart, Mario	U.S. House	REP	FL	$5,500
Estes, Ron	U.S. House	REP	KS	$5,500
Ferguson, Drew	U.S. House	REP	GA	$5,000
Fulcher, Russ	U.S. House	REP	ID	$2,500
Gallagher, Mike	U.S. House	REP	WI	$2,000
Gallego, Ruben	U.S. House	DEM	AZ	$2,500
Garcia, Mike	U.S. House	REP	CA	$1,000
Gomez, Jimmy	U.S. House	DEM	CA	$2,500
Gonzalez, Anthony	U.S. House	REP	OH	$2,000
Granger, Kay	U.S. House	REP	TX	$5,000
Graves, Sam	U.S. House	REP	MO	$2,000
Guthrie, Brett	U.S. House	REP	KY	$2,000
Higgins, Brian	U.S. House	DEM	NY	$1,000
Issa, Darrell	U.S. House	REP	CA	$5,000
Jackson, Ronny	U.S. House	REP	TX	$2,500
Jeffries, Hakeem	U.S. House	DEM	NY	$5,000
Johnson, Bill	U.S. House	REP	OH	$3,000
Johnson, Eddie Bernice	U.S. House	DEM	TX	$2,500
Jordan, Jim	U.S. House	REP	OH	$2,000
Joyce, John	U.S. House	REP	PA	$2,000
Kelly, Mike	U.S. House	REP	PA	$4,000
Kelly, Robin	U.S. House	DEM	IL	$5,000
Kilmer, Derek	U.S. House	DEM	WA	$6,000
Kind, Ron	U.S. House	DEM	WI	$3,500
Kinzinger, Adam	U.S. House	REP	IL	$7,500
Kirkpatrick, Ann	U.S. House	DEM	AZ	$2,500
LaHood, Darin	U.S. House	REP	IL	$4,000
Larson, John	U.S. House	DEM	CT	$2,500
Latta, Robert	U.S. House	REP	OH	$7,500
Lofgren, Zoe	U.S. House	DEM	CA	$2,500
Lucas, Frank	U.S. House	REP	OK	$5,000
McAdams, Ben	U.S. House	DEM	UT	$2,000
McCaul, Michael	U.S. House	REP	TX	$5,000
McMorris Rodgers, Cathy	U.S. House	REP	WA	$5,000
McNerney, Jerry	U.S. House	DEM	CA	$2,500
Meuser, Dan	U.S. House	REP	PA	$2,000
Neal, Richard	U.S. House	DEM	MA	$6,000
Nunes, Devin	U.S. House	REP	CA	$5,000

Recipient	Organization Type	Party	State	Amount
O'Halleran, Tom	U.S. House	DEM	AZ	$2,000
Pallone, Frank	U.S. House	DEM	NJ	$2,500
Pannill Fletcher, Elizabeth	U.S. House	DEM	TX	$2,000
Pence, Greg	U.S. House	REP	IN	$2,000
Quigley, Michael	U.S. House	DEM	IL	$2,500
Reed, Tom	U.S. House	REP	NY	$1,000
Reschenthaler, Guy	U.S. House	REP	PA	$2,500
Richmond, Cedric	U.S. House	DEM	LA	$5,000
Rogers, Mike	U.S. House	REP	AL	$5,000
Sanchez, Linda	U.S. House	DEM	CA	$5,000
Schrader, Kurt	U.S. House	DEM	OR	$2,500
Schweikert, David	U.S. House	REP	AZ	$5,000
Sewell, Terri	U.S. House	DEM	AL	$2,000
Smith, Adam	U.S. House	DEM	WA	$2,500
Smith, Jason	U.S. House	REP	MO	$3,000
Stanton, Greg	U.S. House	DEM	AZ	$7,500
Stefanik, Elise	U.S. House	REP	NY	$5,000
Stewart, Chris	U.S. House	REP	UT	$2,500
Suozzi, Tom	U.S. House	DEM	NY	$1,000
Swalwell, Eric M.	U.S. House	DEM	CA	$2,000
Thompson, Bennie G	U.S. House	DEM	MS	$2,000
Upton, Frederick	U.S. House	REP	MI	$5,000
Wagner, Ann	U.S. House	REP	MO	$1,000
Wenstrup, Brad	U.S. House	REP	OH	$4,000
Williams, Roger	U.S. House	REP	TX	$10,000
Dem Cong Camp Cmte(DCCC)-Federal Acct	National Party Cmte-Fed Acct	DEM	US	$15,000
Dem Sen Camp Cmte(DSCC)-Federal Acct	National Party Cmte-Fed Acct	DEM	US	$15,000
Natl Rep Cong Cmte(NRCC)-Federal Acct	National Party Cmte-Fed Acct	REP	US	$15,000
Natl Rep Sen Cmte(NRSC)-Federal Acct	National Party Cmte-Fed Acct	REP	US	$15,000
BSA The Software Alliance PAC	Federal Trade Assn PAC	Non-Partisan	DC	$5,000
Info Tech Industry Cncl PAC (ITI PAC)	Federal Trade Assn PAC	Non-Partisan	DC	$5,000
Semiconductor Industry Assn PAC (SIA PAC)	Federal Trade Assn PAC	Non-Partisan	US	$2,500
ASPIRE PAC	Federal PAC	DEM	CA	$5,000
Cmte for Hispanic Causes (CHC-Bold PAC)	Federal PAC	DEM	DC	$5,000
Congressional Black Caucus(CBC-PAC)	Federal PAC	DEM	US	$5,000
Equality PAC	Federal PAC	DEM	US	$2,500
Future Forum PAC	Federal PAC	Non-Partisan	US	$5,000
Republican Main Street Partnership PAC	Federal PAC	REP	US	$5,000
Alamo PAC (John Cornyn-TX-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	TX	$5,000
All For Our Country Leadership PAC (Catherine Cortez-Masto-NV-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	NV	$2,000
Blue Hen PAC - (Chris Coons-DE-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	DE	$3,000
Bluegrass Cmte (Mitch McConnell-KY-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	KY	$5,000

Recipient	Organization Type	Party	State	Amount
Bringing America Together PAC (Brian Fitzpatrick-PA-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	PA	$2,500
CMR PAC (Cathy McMorris Rodgers-WA-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	DC	$5,000
Cmte for a Democratic Future (Rosa DeLauro-CT-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	CT	$5,000
Conservative Oppurtunity Leadership and Enterprise (COLE PAC) (Tom Cole-OK-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	OK	$2,500
Cowboy PAC (Liz Cheney-WY-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	WY	$5,000
Defend America PAC (Richard Shelby-AL-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	AL	$5,000
E-PAC (Elise Stefanik-NY-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	NY	$5,000
Evergreen PAC (Suzan Kay Delbene-WA-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	WA	$5,000
FAIR SHOT PAC (Katherine Clark-MA-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	MA	$2,500
Forward Together PAC (Mark Warner-VA-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	VA	$5,000
Free State PAC (Jerry Moran-KS-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	KS	$2,500
Fund for the Majority (Dianne Feinstein-USS-CA)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	CA	$2,500
Getting Stuff Done PAC (Kyrsten Sinema-AZ-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	AZ	$5,000
Good Friends PAC (Suzanne Bonamici-OR-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	OR	$2,500
Granite Values PAC (Maggie Hassan-NH-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	NH	$1,000
Heartland Values PAC (john Thune-SD-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	SD	$5,000
Holding Onto Oregon's Priorities (HOOPS)(Ron Wyden-OR-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	OR	$5,000
IMPACT (Charles Schumer-NY-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	NY	$5,000
Jobs Education & Families First (JEFF PAC) (Hakeem Jeffries-NY-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	NY	$2,000
JOBS, FREEDOM, AND SECURITY PAC (Ted Cruz-TX-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	TX	$2,500
LOBO PAC (Martin Heinrich-NM-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	NM	$5,000
Madison PAC (Richard Neal-MA-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	MA	$2,000
Motor City PAC (Gary Peters-MI-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	MI	$1,000
New Pioneers PAC (Greg Walden-OR-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	OR	$5,000
Nutmeg PAC (Richard Blumenthal-CT-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	CT	$2,500
One Generation PAC (Ken Buck-CO-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	CO	$5,000
Project West PAC (Cory Gardner-CO-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	CO	$2,500
Reclaim America PAC (Marco Rubio-FL-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	FL	$2,500
Responsibility & Freedom Work PAC (Roger Wicker-MS-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	MS	$5,000
Smart Solutions PAC (Jacky Rosen-USS NV)	Federal Leadership PAC	DEM	NV	$5,000
Texas Republicans United PAC (TRUPAC) (Michael McCaul-TX-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	TX	$5,000
Thunderbolt PAC (Martha McSally-AZ-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	AZ	$5,000
Tomorrow Is Meaningful PAC (Tim Scott-SC-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	REP	SC	$2,500
Bowie, Sean	Arizona State Senate	DEM	AZ	$500
Mesnard, J.D.	Arizona State Senate	REP	AZ	$500
Pace, Tyler	Arizona State Senate	REP	AZ	$500
Shope, Thomas (TJ)	Arizona State Senate	REP	AZ	$500

Recipient	Organization Type	Party	State	Amount
Chavez, Cesar	Arizona State House	DEM	AZ	$500
Jermaine, Jennifer	Arizona State House	DEM	AZ	$500
Meza, Robert	Arizona State House	DEM	AZ	$500
Pawlik, Jennifer	Arizona State House	DEM	AZ	$500
Toma, Benjamin	Arizona State House	REP	AZ	$500
Weninger, Jeff	Arizona State House	REP	AZ	$500
		Total:		**$591,000**

2020 Intel Political Contributions

Payments to Trade Associations and Business Organizations

This list includes membership payments for U.S. trade associations and business organizations, including 501(c)(4), 501(c)(6), and other non-profit organizations, of $1,000 or more in 2020. This is not a comprehensive list of all the organizations Intel is a member of, and specifically does not include our memberships in 501(c)(3) non-profit groups or specific event sponsorships such as conferences. In addition, some of the totals listed below include more than one year of membership dues as a result of the timing of payments. For organizations with total payments of more than $50,000 we have also published a breakdown of the portion of 2020 membership dues used for lobbying expense and political expenditures, based on information provided to us by these organizations (updated as of September 2021).

Recipient	State	Org Type	Amount
50 Corridor TMA	CA	501(c)(4)	$6,000
5g Americas	WA	501(c)(6)	$225,000
Accellera Systems Initiative Inc.	CA	501(c)(6)	$25,000
ACI	NM	501(c)(6)	$6,500
ACT - Association for Competitive Technology	DC	501(c)(6)	$50,000
Albuquerque Economic Development	NM	501(c)(6)	$25,000
Albuquerque Hispano Chamber of Commerce	NM	501(c)(6)	$17,400
Alliance for Automotive Innovation	DC	501(c)(6)	$75,000
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	Corp	501(c)(6)	$240,900
Alliance Of Western Energy Consumer	OR	501(c)(6)	$10,000
American Benefits Council	DC	501(c)(6)	$20,000
American Production and Inventory Control Society (APICS)	IL	501(c)(6)	$60,000
Arizona Chamber of Commerce	AZ	501(c)(6)	$92,500
Arizona Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	AZ	501(c)(6)	$15,000
Arizona Tax Research Association	AZ	501(c)(4)	$12,500
Assabet Valley Chamber of Commerce	MA	501(c)(6)	$1,000
Associated Industries of Massachussetts	MA	501(c)(6)	$20,000
Association For Advancing Automation	Corp	501(c)(6)	$1,500
Association of Corporate Citizenship	SC	501(c)(6)	$6,875
Association Of National Advertisers	NY	501(c)(6)	$122,300
Auto-Isac Inc	DC	501(c)(6)	$75,000
Automation Alley	Corp	501(c)(6)	$5,000
AVnu Alliance, Inc.	OR	501(c)(6)	$115,000
Bay Area Council	CA	501(c)(4)	$33,500
BIPAC - Business Institute For Political Analysis	DC	501(c)(6)	$9,500
BSA | The Software Alliance	DC	501(c)(6)	$750,000
Business Institute For Sustainability	VA	501(c)(6)	$25,000
California Chamber of Commerce	CA	501(c)(6)	$25,000
California Tax Foundation	CA	501(c)(4)	$25,000
California Taxpayers Association	CA	501(c)(4)	$18,675
CBRS Alliance	OR	501(c)(6)	$200,000
CCIA (Computer and Communications Industry Association)	DC	501(c)(6)	$101,700
Chamber Of Commerce Of The USA	DC	501(c)(6)	$430,000
Chandler Chamber Of Commerce	AZ	501(c)(6)	$21,100
Chemical Users Coalition Inc.	Corp	501(c)(6)	$47,500

Recipient	State	Org Type	Amount
Computing Technology Industry Association Inc.	IL	501(c)(6)	$27,500
Consortium For Service Innovation	CA	501(c)(6)	$9,900
Council of Institutional Investors	Corp	501(c)(6)	$19,713
Council of Supply Chain Management	Corp	501(c)(6)	$6,260
CTIA The Wireless Association	DC	501(c)(6)	$385,000
Dash Industry Forum	OR	501(c)(6)	$2,500
DEG: Digital Entertainment Group	Corp	501(c)(6)	$40,000
Distributed Management Task Force Inc.	OR	501(c)(6)	$32,000
East Valley Partnership	AZ	501(c)(6)	$7,000
Economic Forum	NM	501(c)(6)	$2,600
Embedded Microprocessor Benchmark Consortium (EEMBC)	OR	501(c)(6)	$22,540
Enterprise Ethereum Alliance Inc.	NY	501(c)(6)	$75,000
Ethics and Compliance Officer Association	VA	501(c)(6)	$13,500
FIDO Alliance Inc.	MA	501(c)(6)	$100,000
Folsom Chamber of Commerce	CA	501(c)(6)	$22,850
Greater Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce	NM	501(c)(6)	$20,400
Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce	TX	501(c)(6)	$11,000
Greater Houston Partnership, Inc.	Corp	501(c)(6)	$185,000
GST - Retail Solutions Providers Association	CA	501(c)(6)	$4,478
HDMI Forum, Inc.	OR	501(c)(6)	$15,000
HDP User Group International, Inc.	AZ	501(c)(6)	$27,000
High Tech Inventors Alliance	DC	501(c)(6)	$95,000
Hillsboro Chamber of Commerce	OR	501(c)(6)	$21,976
Infiniband Trade Association	OR	501(c)(6)	$25,000
Information Technology Industry Council	DC	501(c)(6)	$519,992
Intelligence and National Security Alliance (INSA)	Corp	501(c)(6)	$10,000
IPC International, Inc.	IL	501(c)(6)	$12,095
ISACA - Information Systems Audit and Control Association	Corp	501(c)(6)	$3,260
IT-ISAC - Information Technology - Information Sharing and Analysis Center	Corp	501(c)(6)	$50,000
IWPC - International Wireless Industry Consortium	Corp	501(c)(6)	$14,990
Joint Development Foundation DBA Al	CA	501(c)(6)	$100,000
Marlborough Regional Chamber of Commerce	MA	501(c)(6)	$2,500
Media Coding Industry Forum	OR	501(c)(6)	$9,500
MIPI Alliance Inc.	NJ	501(c)(6)	$40,000
MuLTEfire Alliance	CA	501(c)(6)	$100,000
NACM Columbia	Corp	501(c)(6)	$4,600
National Association of Manufacturers	DC	501(c)(6)	$132,000
National Association of Women Lawyers	IL	501(c)(6)	$11,525
National Electronics Manufacturing Initiative Inc.	NC	501(c)(6)	$75,000
National Foreign Trade Council Inc.	DC	501(c)(6)	$10,000
National Retail Federation, Inc	Corp	501(c)(6)	$10,000
Nema	Corp	501(c)(6)	$2,000
New Mexico Industrial Energy Consumers	NM	501(c)(6)	$181,864
NGLCC - National Gay & Lesbian Chamber of Commerce	DC	501(c)(6)	$10,000
O P C Foundation	Corp	501(c)(6)	$87,000
Open Compute Project Foundation	TX	501(c)(6)	$56,000
Open Networking Foundation	Corp	501(c)(6)	$500,000

Recipient	State	Org Type	Amount
Openfabrics Inc.	CA	501(c)(6)	$10,000
Optical Internetwork Forum	Corp	501(c)(6)	$9,800
Oregon Business & Industry Association	OR	501(c)(6)	$31,695
Oregon Business Council	OR	501(c)(6)	$42,896
Oregon League of Conservation Voters	OR	501(c)(4)	$5,000
PICMG-PCI Industrial Computer Manufacturers Inc.	MA	501(c)(6)	$3,000
Portland Business Alliance	OR	501(c)(4)	$23,826
PRBA The Rechargeable Battery Association	DC	501(c)(6)	$6,800
Public Affairs Council	DC	501(c)(4)	$12,900
Responsible Business Alliance	VA	501(c)(6)	$105,000
Retail Industry Leaders Association	Corp	501(c)(6)	$375,000
Rio Rancho Regional Chamber of Commerce	NM	501(c)(6)	$17,500
SACC - Sacramento Asian Pacific Chamber of Commerce	CA	501(c)(6)	$10,000
Sacramento Black Chamber of Commerce	CA	501(c)(6)	$1,500
Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce	CA	501(c)(6)	$3,000
Sandoval Economic Alliance	NM	501(c)(6)	$7,500
SCSI Trade Association	CA	501(c)(6)	$25,000
SEMI	Corp	501(c)(6)	$42,085
Semiconductor Industry Association	DC	501(c)(6)	$465,000
Silicon Valley Employers Forum	CA	501(c)(6)	$33,957
Silicon Valley Leadership Group	CA	501(c)(6)	$27,843
Silicon Valley Tax Directors Group	CA	501(c)(6)	$135,000
SPEC - Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation	VA	501(c)(6)	$27,500
Technology Association of Oregon	OR	501(c)(6)	$12,000
TEDCorp (Tourism & Economic Development)	CA	501(c)(6)	$5,000
Telecom Infra Project, Inc.	MA	501(c)(6)	$500,000
Texas Association of Business	TX	501(c)(6)	$10,000
The Business Council	Corp	501(c)(6)	$25,000
The Computing Technology Industry A	IL	501(c)(6)	$42,500
The Silicon Valley Organization	CA	501(c)(6)	$26,250
The Tax Council Policy Institute	Corp	501(c)(6)	$3,000
Themed Entertainment Association	CA	501(c)(6)	$2,100
TIA Membership Relations	Corp	501(c)(6)	$80,000
Trusted Computing Group	Corp	501(c)(6)	$30,000
United States Council for International Business	NY	501(c)(6)	$42,300
United States Information Technology Office	CA	501(c)(6)	$32,410
US-ASEAN Business Council Inc.	DC	501(c)(6)	$60,500
USB Implementers Forum, Inc.	TN	501(c)(6)	$5,000
Westside Economic Alliance	OR	501(c)(6)	$11,000
Westside Transportation Alliance	OR	501(c)(6)	$7,500
WI FI Alliance	TX	501(c)(6)	$107,000

2020 Intel Political Contributions

Portion of Membership Dues Used for Political Advocacy

For membership dues payments to trade associations and other tax-exempt organizations over $50,000, we request the percentage of membership dues used for political advocacy purposes, as reportable under the Internal Revenue Code section 162(e). The estimated percentage of dues used for political advocacy purposes is provided to us by the organization. For more information, read the Public Policy and Political Accountability section of our 2020-21 Corporate Responsibility Report, available at www.intel.com/responsibility.

Recipient	State	Org Type	Amount	Estimated Percentage of Dues Used for Political Advocacy	Political Advocacy Amount
BSA | The Software Alliance	DC	501(c)(6)	$750,000	— %	$0
Information Technology Industry Council	DC	501(c)(6)	$519,992	18 %	$93,599
Open Networking Foundation	Corp	501(c)(6)	$500,000	— %	$0
Telecom Infra Project, Inc.	MA	501(c)(6)	$500,000	— %	$0
Semiconductor Industry Association	DC	501(c)(6)	$465,000	23 %	$106,950
Chamber Of Commerce Of The USA	DC	501(c)(6)	$430,000	25 %	$107,500
CTIA The Wireless Association	DC	501(c)(6)	$385,000	25 %	$84,700
Retail Industry Leaders Association	Corp	501(c)(6)	$375,000	65 %	$243,750
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions	Corp	501(c)(6)	$240,900	— %	$0
5g Americas	WA	501(c)(6)	$225,000	— %	$0
CBRS Alliance	OR	501(c)(6)	$200,000	— %	$0
Greater Houston Partnership, Inc.	Corp	501(c)(6)	$185,000	15 %	$27,750
New Mexico Industrial Energy Consumers	NM	501(c)(6)	$181,864	— %	$0
Silicon Valley Tax Directors Group	CA	501(c)(6)	$135,000	15 %	$20,250
National Association of Manufacturers	DC	501(c)(6)	$132,000	20 %	$26,400
Association Of National Advertisers	NY	501(c)(6)	$122,300	— %	$0
AVnu Alliance, Inc.	OR	501(c)(6)	$115,000	— %	$0
WI FI Alliance	TX	501(c)(6)	$107,000	— %	$0
Responsible Business Alliance	VA	501(c)(6)	$105,000	— %	$0
CCIA (Computer and Communications Industry Association)	DC	501(c)(6)	$101,700	15 %	$15,255
FIDO Alliance Inc.	MA	501(c)(6)	$100,000	— %	$0
Joint Development Foundation DBA Al	CA	501(c)(6)	$100,000	— %	$0
MuLTEfire Alliance	CA	501(c)(6)	$100,000	— %	$0
High Tech Inventors Alliance	DC	501(c)(6)	$95,000	30 %	$28,500
Arizona Chamber of Commerce	AZ	501(c)(6)	$92,500	— %	$0
O P C Foundation	Corp	501(c)(6)	$87,000	— %	$0
TIA Membership Relations	Corp	501(c)(6)	$80,000	— %	$0
Alliance for Automotive Innovation	DC	501(c)(6)	$75,000	— %	$0
Auto-Isac Inc	DC	501(c)(6)	$75,000	— %	$0
Enterprise Ethereum Alliance Inc.	NY	501(c)(6)	$75,000	— %	$0
National Electronics Manufacturing Initiative Inc.	NC	501(c)(6)	$75,000	— %	$0

Recipient	State	Org Type	Amount	Estimated Percentage of Dues Used for Political Advocacy	Political Advocacy Amount
US-ASEAN Business Council Inc.	DC	501(c)(6)	$60,500	1 %	$605
American Production and Inventory Control Society (APICS)	IL	501(c)(6)	$60,000	— %	$0
Open Compute Project Foundation	TX	501(c)(6)	$56,000	— %	$0
ACT - Association for Competitive Technology	DC	501(c)(6)	$50,000	— %	$0
IT-ISAC - Information Technology - Information Sharing and Analysis Center	Corp	501(c)(6)	$50,000	— %	$0

Total Estimated Portion of Membership Dues Used for Political Advocacy: **$755,259**

2019 INTEL POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Intel Corporate Political Contributions

This list includes contributions to state and local candidates, campaigns, and ballot propositions in the United States using corporate funds during 2019.

Recipient	Organization Type	State	Amount
Lujan Grisham Inaugural	Candidate	NM	$11,000
Kate Brown Committee	Candidate	OR	$10,000
Alliance PAC	PAC	OR	$2,500
Oregon Business Industry Candidate PAC	PAC	OR	$10,000
		Total	**$33,500**

2019 INTEL POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Intel Political Action Committee (IPAC) Contributions

This list includes contributions to candidates and campaigns made in 2019 through the Intel Political Action Committee (IPAC). All funds in IPAC come from voluntary contributions from Intel's employees and directors. No corporate funds are contributed to IPAC other than for administrative expenses. Donations are divided evenly between the two major political parties.

RECIPIENT	ORGANIZATION TYPE	STATE	PARTY	AMOUNT
Cornyn, John	U.S. Senate	TX	REP	$5,000
Daines, Steven	U.S. Senate	MT	REP	$2,500
Durbin, Richard	U.S. Senate	IL	DEM	$1,000
Gardner, Cory	U.S. Senate	CO	REP	$2,500
Markey, Edward J	U.S. Senate	MA	DEM	$6,000
McConnell, Mitch	U.S. Senate	KY	REP	$2,500
McSally, Martha	U.S. Senate	AZ	REP	$5,000
Moran, Jerry	U.S. Senate	KS	REP	$5,000
Peters, Gary	U.S. Senate	MI	DEM	$1,000
Reed, John	U.S. Senate	RI	DEM	$2,500
Risch, Jim	U.S. Senate	ID	REP	$5,000
Schumer, Charles	U.S. Senate	NY	DEM	$2,500
Shaheen, Jeanne	U.S. Senate	NH	DEM	$1,000
Smith, Tina	U.S. Senate	MN	DEM	$10,000
Tillis, Thom	U.S. Senate	NC	REP	$2,500
Adams, Alma	U.S. House	NC	DEM	$1,000
Aguilar, Pete	U.S. House	CA	DEM	$5,000
Bacon, Don	U.S. House	NE	REP	$3,000
Bass, Karen	U.S. House	CA	DEM	$2,500
Bera, Amerish	U.S. House	CA	DEM	$5,000
Biggs for Congress	U.S. House	AZ	REP	$1,000
Biggs, Andy	U.S. House	AZ	REP	$5,000
Bilirakis, Gus	U.S. House	FL	REP	$4,000
Blumenauer, Earl	U.S. House	OR	DEM	$2,250
Bonamici, Suzanne	U.S. House	OR	DEM	$7,500
Brown, Anthony Gregory	U.S. House	MD	DEM	$1,000
Buchanan, Vernon	U.S. House	FL	REP	$5,000

RECIPIENT	ORGANIZATION TYPE	STATE	PARTY	AMOUNT
Buck, Kenneth	U.S. House	CO	REP	$9,000
Cardenas, Tony	U.S. House	CA	DEM	$2,500
Chabot, Steve	U.S. House	OH	REP	$3,500
Clarke, Yvette	U.S. House	NY	DEM	$1,000
Cline, Ben	U.S. House	VA	REP	$2,000
Clyburn, Jim E.	U.S. House	SC	DEM	$2,500
Collins, Douglas A.	U.S. House	GA	REP	$5,000
Connolly, Gerry	U.S. House	VA	DEM	$1,000
Correa, Lou	U.S. House	CA	DEM	$1,000
Davids, Sharice	U.S. House	KS	DEM	$1,000
Dean, Madeleine Cunnane	U.S. House	PA	DEM	$1,000
DeFazio, Peter	U.S. House	OR	DEM	$2,000
DelBene, Suzan Kay	U.S. House	WA	DEM	$5,000
Escobar, Veronica	U.S. House	TX	DEM	$1,000
Estes, Ron	U.S. House	KS	REP	$1,000
Fitzpatrick, Brian	U.S. House	PA	REP	$10,000
Fulcher, Russ	U.S. House	ID	REP	$1,000
Gallego, Ruben	U.S. House	AZ	DEM	$1,000
Garcia, Jesus	U.S. House	IL	DEM	$1,000
Gonzalez, Anthony	U.S. House	OH	REP	$1,000
Gonzalez, Vicente	U.S. House	TX	DEM	$1,000
Gottheimer, Josh	U.S. House	NJ	DEM	$2,500
Guthrie, Brett	U.S. House	KY	REP	$5,000
Horsford, Steven	U.S. House	NV	DEM	$2,500
Issa, Darrell	U.S. House	CA	REP	$2,000
Jeffries, Hakeem	U.S. House	NY	DEM	$1,000
Johnson, Hank	U.S. House	GA	DEM	$2,000
Kelly, Robin	U.S. House	IL	DEM	$2,500
Kilmer, Derek	U.S. House	WA	DEM	$1,500
Kind, Ron	U.S. House	WI	DEM	$1,000
Kirkpatrick, Ann	U.S. House	AZ	DEM	$1,000
LaHood, Darin	U.S. House	IL	REP	$1,000
Lofgren, Zoe	U.S. House	CA	DEM	$7,500
McCaul, Michael	U.S. House	TX	REP	$5,000
McMorris Rodgers, Cathy	U.S. House	WA	REP	$5,000
Meng, Grace	U.S. House	NY	DEM	$2,500

RECIPIENT	ORGANIZATION TYPE	STATE	PARTY	AMOUNT
Moore, Gwendolynne	U.S. House	WI	DEM	$1,000
Mucarsel-Powell, Debbie	U.S. House	FL	DEM	$1,000
Murphy, Stephanie	U.S. House	FL	DEM	$5,000
Neguse, Joe	U.S. House	CO	DEM	$1,000
O'Halleran, Tom	U.S. House	AZ	DEM	$1,000
Pallone, Frank	U.S. House	NJ	DEM	$2,500
Panetta, Jimmy	U.S. House	CA	DEM	$3,000
Pannill Fletcher, Elizabeth	U.S. House	TX	DEM	$1,000
Pelosi, Nancy	U.S. House	CA	DEM	$5,000
Ratcliffe, John	U.S. House	TX	REP	$5,000
Rice, Tom	U.S. House	SC	REP	$2,500
Sanchez, Linda	U.S. House	CA	DEM	$5,000
Scanlon, Mary Gay	U.S. House	PA	DEM	$1,000
Schneider, Brad	U.S. House	IL	DEM	$1,500
Simpson, Michael	U.S. House	ID	REP	$5,000
Smith, Jason	U.S. House	MO	REP	$2,000
Soto, Darren	U.S. House	FL	DEM	$2,500
Stanton, Greg	U.S. House	AZ	DEM	$2,000
Stevens, Haley	U.S. House	MI	DEM	$1,000
Suozzi, Tom	U.S. House	NY	DEM	$1,000
Swalwell, Eric M.	U.S. House	CA	DEM	$1,000
Takano, Mark	U.S. House	CA	DEM	$1,000
Torres, Norma	U.S. House	CA	DEM	$1,000
Veasey, Marc Allison	U.S. House	TX	DEM	$2,500
Walden, Greg	U.S. House	OR	REP	$2,500
Dem Cong Camp Cmte(DCCC)-Federal Acct	National Party Cmte-Fed Acct	US	DEM	$15,000
Dem Sen Camp Cmte(DSCC)-Federal Acct	National Party Cmte-Fed Acct	US	DEM	$15,000
Natl Rep Cong Cmte(NRCC)-Federal Acct	National Party Cmte-Fed Acct	US	REP	$15,000
Natl Rep Sen Cmte(NRSC)-Federal Acct	National Party Cmte-Fed Acct	US	REP	$15,000
Semiconductor Industry Assn PAC (SIA PAC)	Federal Trade Assn PAC	US	Non-Partisan	$2,500
ASPIRE PAC (Chu-CA-USH)	Federal PAC	CA	DEM	$5,000
BSA The Software Alliance PAC	Federal PAC	DC	Non-Partisan	$5,000
Cmte for Hispanic Causes (CHC-Bold PAC)	Federal PAC	DC	DEM	$5,000
Congressional Black Caucus(CBC-PAC)	Federal PAC	US	DEM	$5,000
Equality PAC	Federal PAC	US	DEM	$2,500
Future Forum PAC	Federal PAC	US	Non-Partisan	$5,000

RECIPIENT	ORGANIZATION TYPE	STATE	PARTY	AMOUNT
Info Tech Industry Cncl PAC (ITI PAC)	Federal PAC	DC	Non-Partisan	$5,000
BRETTPAC (Guthrie-KY-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	KY	REP	$5,000
Bringing America Together PAC (Fitzpatrick-PA-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	PA	REP	$3,500
Granite Values PAC (Hassan-NH-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	NH	DEM	$5,000
Great Lakes PAC (Stabenow-MI-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	MI	DEM	$2,500
Heartland Values PAC (Thune-SD-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	SD	REP	$5,000
Jobs Education & Families First (JEFF PAC) (Jeffries-NY-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	NY	DEM	$5,000
PEACH PAC (Collins-USH-GA)	Federal Leadership PAC	GA	REP	$1,000
Pioneer PAC (Bishop-UT-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	UT	REP	$3,000
Project West PAC (Gardner-CO-USS)	Federal Leadership PAC	CO	REP	$5,000
SAC PAC (Matsui-CA-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	US	DEM	$3,000
Serving Our Country (SOC) PAC (Carbajal-CA-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	CA	DEM	$2,500
SHORE PAC (Pallone-NJ-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	NJ	DEM	$5,000
VIBE PAC (Cardenas-CA-USH)	Federal Leadership PAC	CA	DEM	$2,500
			TOTAL:	**$391,750**

INTEL 2019 POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Payments to Trade Associations and Business Organizations

This list includes membership payments for U.S. trade associations and business organizations, including 501(c)(4), 501(c)(6), and other non-profit organizations, of $1,000 or more in 2019. This is not a comprehensive list of all the organizations Intel is a member of, and specifically does not include our memberships in 501(c)(3) non-profit groups or specific event sponsorships such as conferences. In addition, some of the totals listed below include more than one year of membership dues as a result of the timing of payments. For organizations with total payments of more than $50,000 we also publish a breakdown of the portion of 2019 membership dues used for lobbying expense and political expenditures, based on information provided by these organizations.

Recipient	State	Org Type	Amount
50 Corridor TMA	Corp	501(c)(4)	$5,000
Accellera Systems Initiative Inc.	Corp	501(c)(6)	$50,000
ACI	NM	501(c)(6)	$30,000
ACT	Corp	501(c)(6)	$35,000
Advanced Medical Technology Association	Corp	501(c)(6)	$20,000
Association of Gaming Equipment Manufacturers (AEGM)	Corp	501(c)(6)	$1,000
Agile Alliance	Corp	501(c)(6)	$7,500
Albuquerque Economic Development	NM	501(c)(6)	$15,000
Albuquerque Hispano Chamber of Commerce	NM	501(c)(6)	$15,000
Alliance for Connected Care	Corp	501(c)(6)	$60,000
Alliance for Telecoms Industry Solutions	Corp	501(c)(6)	$76,900
American Production and Inventory Control Society (APICS)	Corp	501(c)(6)	$15,000
Arizona Chamber of Commerce	AZ	501(c)(6)	$45,250
Arizona Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	AZ	501(c)(6)	$7,500
Arizona Technology Council	AZ	501(c)(6)	$25,000
Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems Intl	Corp	501(c)(6)	$30,000
Association of National Advertisers	Corp	501(c)(6)	$40,410
Auto-ISAC Inc	Corp	501(c)(6)	$75,000
Avnu Alliance Inc	Corp	501(c)(6)	$15,000
Bay Area Council	CA	501(c)(4)	$25,000
BSA | The Software Alliance	Corp	501(c)(6)	$147,777
California Chamber of Commerce	CA	501(c)(6)	$25,000
California Taxpayers Association	CA	501(c)(4)	$2,000
CCIA (Computer and Communications Industry Association)	Corp	501(c)(6)	$200,000
Chamber Of Commerce Of The USA	Corp	501(c)(6)	$30,000
Chandler Chamber Of Commerce	AZ	501(c)(6)	$21,100

Recipient	State	Org Type	Amount
Cloud Security Alliance	Corp	501(c)(6)	$10,000
CTIA The Wireless Association	Corp	501(c)(6)	$385,000
Dash Industry Forum	Corp	501(c)(6)	$2,500
Defense Industry Initiative (DII)	Corp	501(c)(6)	$3,000
Digital Entertainment Group	Corp	501(c)(6)	$20,000
Direct Employers Association, Inc.	Corp	501(c)(6)	$10,000
Distributed Management Task Force Inc	Corp	501(c)(6)	$38,500
East Valley Partnership	AZ	501(c)(6)	$8,250
Eclipse Org Foundation, Inc.	OR	501(c)(6)	$20,000
Economic Forum	NM	501(c)(6)	$2,600
Embedded Microprocessor Benchmark Consortium (EEMBC)	Corp	501(c)(6)	$22,540
Ethics and Compliance Officer Association	Corp	501(c)(6)	$15,000
FIDO Alliance Inc	Corp	501(c)(6)	$50,000
Folsom Chamber of Commerce	CA	501(c)(6)	$23,000
Greater Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce	NM	501(c)(6)	$5,000
Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce	TX	501(c)(6)	$11,000
Greater Houston Partnership, Inc.	TX	501(c)(6)	$5,413
Greater Phoenix Leadership, Inc.	AZ	501(c)(6)	$27,500
Grow Oregon	OR	501(c)(4)	$12,500
GS1 US	Corp	501(c)(6)	$3,980
HTNG Illinois	Corp	501(c)(6)	$8,955
HDMI Forum, Inc.	Corp	501(c)(6)	$15,000
HDP User Group International, Inc.	Corp	501(c)(6)	$27,000
High Tech Inventors Alliance	Corp	501(c)(6)	$115,000
Hillsboro Chamber of Commerce	OR	501(c)(6)	$16,685
HIMSS	Corp	501(c)(6)	$29,000
Infiniband Trade Association	OR	501(c)(6)	$25,000
Information Technology Industry Council	Corp	501(c)(6)	$94,106
Information Technology - Information Sharing and Analysis Center	OR	501(c)(6)	$25,000
International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP)	Corp	501(c)(6)	$50,000
International CLlimate Change Partnership	OR	501(c)(6)	$25,000
Joint Development Foundation DBA Alliance for Open Media	Corp	501(c)(6)	$50,000
Khronos Group, Inc.	Corp	501(c)(6)	$210,000

Recipient	State	Org Type	Amount
LoRa Alliance	Corp	501(c)(6)	$20,000
Media Coding Industry Forum Inc	Corp	501(c)(6)	$9,500
MIPI Alliance, Inc.	Corp	501(c)(6)	$40,000
MuLTEfire Alliance	Corp	501(c)(6)	$140,000
National Assocation Of Manufacturers	Corp	501(c)(6)	$34,500
National Association of Credit Management (NACM) Columbia	Corp	501(c)(6)	$2,500
National Association of Women Lawyers	Corp	501(c)(6)	$19,750
National Electronics Manufacturing	Corp	501(c)(6)	$75,000
National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.	Corp	501(c)(6)	$10,000
National Gay and Lesbian Chamber of Commerce (NGLCC)	Corp	501(c)(6)	$10,000
National Governors Association	Corp	501(c)(6)	$60,000
National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA)	Corp	501(c)(6)	$1,750
New Mexico Industrial Energy Consumers	NM	501(c)(6)	$83,382
OASIS	Corp	501(c)(6)	$22,425
OPC Foundation	Corp	501(c)(6)	$87,000
Open Connectivity Foundation	Corp	501(c)(6)	$50,000
Open Networking Foundation	Corp	501(c)(6)	$500,000
Openfabrics, Inc.	Corp	501(c)(6)	$10,000
Openstack Foundation	Corp	501(c)(6)	$1,000,000
Oregon Business & Industry Association	OR	501(c)(6)	$31,585
Oregon Business Council	OR	501(c)(6)	$53,530
Oregon League of Conservation Voters	OR	501(c)(4)	$10,000
PCI Industrial Computer Manufacturers, Inc. (PICMG)	Corp	501(c)(6)	$3,000
Portland Business Alliance	OR	501(c)(4)	$29,236
PRBA/The Rechargeable Battery Assoc	Corp	501(c)(6)	$6,800
Project-Haystack	Corp	501(c)(6)	$5,000
Responsible Business Alliance	Corp	501(c)(6)	$45,000
Retail Industry Leaders Association	Corp	501(c)(6)	$300,000
Rio Rancho Regional Chamber of Commerce	NM	501(c)(6)	$10,000
Sacramento Asian Pacific Chamber of Commerce (SACC)	CA	501(c)(6)	$10,000
Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce	CA	501(c)(6)	$2,500
Sandoval Economic Alliance	CA	501(c)(6)	$7,500
Santa Clara Chamber of Commerce	CA	501(c)(6)	$10,000
SCSI Trade Association	Corp	501(c)(6)	$25,000

Recipient	State	Org Type	Amount
Semiconductor Industry Association	Corp	501(c)(6)	$463,200
Silicon Valley Employers Forum	CA	501(c)(6)	$10,575
Silicon Valley Leadership Group	CA	501(c)(6)	$27,763
Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation (SPEC)	Corp	501(c)(6)	$8,000
Standard C++ Foundation, Standard C	Corp	501(c)(6)	$20,000
Technology Association of Oregon	OR	501(c)(6)	$6,000
TEDCorp (Tourism & Economic Development)	CA	501(c)(6)	$5,000
Telecom Infra Project Inc	Corp	501(c)(6)	$290,000
The Business Council	Corp	501(c)(6)	$25,000
The Colorado Chamber of Commerce	CO	501(c)(6)	$15,000
The Computing Technology Industry Association	Corp	501(c)(6)	$75,000
The Consortium for Service Innovation	Corp	501(c)(6)	$10,603
The Silicon Valley Organization	CA	501(c)(6)	$26,250
Thread Group, Inc.	Corp	501(c)(6)	$15,000
Transaction Processing	Corp	501(c)(6)	$15,000
Trusted Computing Group	Corp	501(c)(6)	$30,000
United States Information Technology Office	Corp	501(c)(6)	$42,410
Universal Stylus Initiative Inc	Corp	501(c)(6)	$86,200
US China Business Council	Corp	501(c)(6)	$55,000
USB Implementers Forum	Corp	501(c)(6)	$5,000
Video Eletronics Standards Association	Corp	501(c)(6)	$14,000
VR Industry Forum	Corp	501(c)(6)	$10,000
Washington DC Homeland Security Roundtable Inc.	Corp	501(c)(6)	$15,000

INTEL 2019 POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Portion of Membership Dues Used for Political Advocacy

For membership dues payments to trade associations and other tax-exempt organizations over $50,000, we request the percentage of membership dues used for political advocacy purposes, as reportable under the Internal Revenue Code section 162(e). The percentage of dues used for political advocacy purposes is provided to us by the organization. For more information, read the Public Policy and Political Accountability section of our 2019-20 Corporate Responsibility Report, available at www.intel.com/responsibility.

Recipient	State	Org Type	Amount	Estimated Percent of Dues used for Political Advocacy	Political Advocacy Amount
Openstack Foundation	Corp	501(c)(6)	$1,000,000	—%	$0
Open Networking Foundation	Corp	501(c)(6)	$500,000	—%	$0
Semiconductor Industry Association	Corp	501(c)(6)	$463,200	17%	$78,744
CTIA The Wireless Association	Corp	501(c)(6)	$385,000	22%	$84,700
Retail Industry Leaders Association	Corp	501(c)(4)	$300,000	65%	$195,000
Telecom Infra Project Inc	Corp	501(c)(4)	$290,000	—%	$0
Khronos Group, Inc.	Corp	501(c)(6)	$210,000	—%	$0
CCIA (Computer and Communications Industry Association)	Corp	501(c)(6)	$200,000	15%	$30,000
BSA | The Software Alliance	Corp	501(c)(6)	$147,777	—%	$0
MuLTEfire Alliance	Corp	501(c)(6)	$140,000	—%	$0
High Tech Inventors Alliance	Corp	501(c)(6)	$115,000	30%	$34,500
Information Technology Industry Council	Corp	501(c)(6)	$94,106	18%	$16,939.08
OPC Foundation	Corp	501(c)(6)	$87,000	—%	$0
Universal Stylus Initiative Inc	Corp	501(c)(6)	$86,200	—%	$0
New Mexico Industrial Energy Consumers	NM	501(c)(6)	$83,382	—%	$0
Alliance for Telecoms Industry Solutions	Corp	501(c)(6)	$76,900	—%	$0
Auto-ISAC Inc	Corp	501(c)(6)	$75,000	—%	$0
National Electronics Manufacturing	Corp	501(c)(6)	$75,000	—%	$0
The Computing Technology Industry Assn.	Corp	501(c)(6)	$75,000	100%	$75,000
Alliance for Connected Care	Corp	501(c)(6)	$60,000	90%	$54,000
National Governors Association	Corp	501(c)(6)	$60,000	—%	$0
US China Business Council	Corp	501(c)(6)	$55,000	—%	$0
Oregon Business Council	OR	501(c)(6)	$53,530	—%	$0
Accellera Systems Initiative Inc.	Corp	501(c)(6)	$50,000	—%	$0
FIDO Alliance Inc	Corp	501(c)(6)	$50,000	—%	$0
International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP)	Corp	501(c)(6)	$50,000	—%	$0
Joint Development Foundation DBA Alliance for Open Media	Corp	501(c)(6)	$50,000	—%	$0
Open Connectivity Foundation	Corp	501(c)(6)	$50,000	—%	$0

Total Estimated Portion of Membership Dues Used for Political Advocacy: **$568,883**

Intel Corporation - Water Security 2023

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

The entire world is becoming digital as technology is increasingly central to every aspect of human existence. As we look ahead to the next decade, we expect to see continued movement to digital for everything—the way we work, learn, connect, develop, and operate. Semiconductors are the underlying technology powering the digitization of everything, and this 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 will exponentially increase the world's need for computing by packing even more processing capability onto ever-smaller microchips. We intend to lead the industry by harnessing these superpowers for our customers' growth and our own. In 2022 we achieved revenue of $63 billion, and we had 131,900 employees worldwide in more than 50 countries (approximately 50% in the US, Canada, and Latin America).

Our Products:
Our product offerings provide end-to-end solutions, scaling from edge computing to 5G networks, the cloud, and the emerging fields of AI and autonomous driving. Products, such as our gaming CPUs, may be sold directly to end customers, or they may be further integrated by our customers into end products such as notebooks and storage servers. Combining some of these products—for example, integrating FPGAs with Intel® Xeon® processors in a data center solution—enables incremental synergistic value and performance.
In 2022, we launched new products, such as the 12th Gen Intel Core HX processors—the final products in our Alder Lake family, which utilize desktop-caliber silicon in a mobile package to deliver high levels of performance for professional workflows. 2022 launches also included Raptor Lake, our 13th Gen Intel Core processor family, which scales from thin and light laptops to enthusiast desktop and notebook platforms; and the first of our 4th Gen Intel Xeon Scalable processors (Sapphire Rapids), which enables built-in AI acceleration, cryptographic acceleration, and advanced security capabilities.

Our Customers:
We sell our products primarily to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), original design manufacturers (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 other cloud service providers who buy our products through distributor, reseller, retail, and OEM channels throughout the world. Our worldwide reseller sales channel consists of thousands of indirect customers—systems builders that purchase Intel® processors and other products from our distributors.

Water Strategy and Goals:
In 2020 we announced our 2030 RISE strategy and goals –our corporate responsibility commitment to be: Responsible, Inclusive, Sustainable, and Enable technology solutions. As a part of the "Sustainable" pillar, we aim to achieve net positive water by conserving 60 billion gallons (BG) of water (cumulative from 2020) and funding external watershed projects that will restore more fresh water than we consume to our local watersheds. Water restored is defined as water that is saved, protected, treated, or returned to the environment. During 2022, we conserved approximately 9.6 BG and completed new projects that we estimate will save more than 830 million gallons annually, once operational. In addition, we continued to fund water restoration projects benefiting the watersheds that we impact and communities where we operate, including new projects that support water resources of Arizona and Mexico. During 2022 all restoration projects funded and completed to date restored 3.0 BG. As a result, 107% of our freshwater usage (by volume) was returned or restored globally. Some locations have returned and restored significantly more than their target, resulting in a global total greater than 100%. Net positive water is achieved when each region reaches their specific target. In 2022, we achieved net positive water in the US and India.

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2022	December 31 2022

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

China
Costa Rica
India
Ireland
Israel
Malaysia
Mexico
Poland

United States of America
Viet Nam

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

No

W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	458140001

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Vital	For our direct operations, good quality freshwater is primarily used in our manufacturing processes. Ultra-pure water (UPW) is required to clean silicon wafers during fabrication at multiple steps in the process. "Vital" was selected as the direct use importance rating since water is a critical input to our manufacturing process, and sufficient availability of good quality freshwater for our direct use is considered essential for our operations. For our indirect operations, good quality freshwater is primarily used upstream by process gas and chemical suppliers. Primary downstream water uses are related to product use: cooling for power generation processes and cooling for data centers powered by Intel server products. “Vital” was selected as the indirect use importance rating because high purity gas and chemical vendors produce materials that with come into contact with silicon wafers on multiple stages of the processing. Inconsistency in the water used could reduce reliability of these materials. We collaborate with our suppliers to decrease their environmental impact, including water usage, and thereby reduce our own environmental impact, lower supply chain risk, and potentially decrease costs. Our Supplier Program to Accelerate Responsibility (SPARC) is designed to help participating suppliers build internal capacity around corporate responsibility through rigorous annual commitments to compliance, transparency, and capability-building. We continue to raise expectations for our suppliers and expand requirements to encompass a broader set of focus areas. The significant investments that we made in recent years in onsite water recycling facilities in Israel, and the United States (Oregon and Arizona), are significantly decreasing direct freshwater use. Indirect use is expected to decrease as renewable electricity requiring less cooling water is more widely used and as the efficiency of data centers and data center cooling processes increases.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Important	For our direct operations, recycled water is primarily used to reduce freshwater (FW) intake and use in operations. We aim to reduce FW, thus, the importance of recycle/reclaim water in our operations is expected to increase. “Important” was selected for direct use because we consider reduction of FW by using recycled water to be a significant part of a sustainable future for Intel. We purchase

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
			recycled water where available (currently CA and AZ) and use onsite water recycling systems to reduce FW use. During 2022, our on-site water recycling facility in AZ resulted in a 10% YoY increase in direct water savings. This innovative water treatment facility allows Intel to treat and reuse water onsite in systems such as cooling towers and scrubbers, resulting in a substantial increase in water conservation and reduction of FW demand. In the future, we don't expect the importance of our reliance on recycled water to change, as we aim to reduce freshwater usage with reclaimed water purchased or recycled onsite, where possible. For our indirect operations, upstream water usage is primarily from process gas and chemical suppliers. Primary downstream water uses are related to product use: cooling for power generation processes and data centers. "Important" was selected for indirect use as Intel expects its suppliers to comply with the RBA Code of Conduct which describes industry environmental, social and ethical standards, and because use of recycled water is likely to be an important part of a sustainable future for our suppliers. Overall, indirect water use (including recycled water) is expected to decrease in importance as renewable energy requiring less cooling water is more widely used and as the efficiency of data centers and cooling processes increases.

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Continuously	Total volumes of water withdrawals are tracked for all locations using utility billing, along with onsite material balance tracking and flow meters.	Operations water influent is continuously monitored and set to alarm when outside of predesignated limits. All gross demands and operational performances are reviewed daily to ensure adherence to normal trends. Data is collected monthly for most locations through the utility tracking system ENGIE. For

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
				sites not yet included in ENGIE, this data is collected from each site monthly or quarterly and compiled in a global environmental database following Intel's environmental indicator data collection procedure. Once per calendar quarter, water usage is reviewed at the corporate level and is compared to previous years and quarters to understand trends. This is conducted for all Intel locations –manufacturing & nonmanufacturing– however, only sites considered to be material (>1% of global use) and within Intel's operational control are included in our annual water inventory and reporting.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Monthly	The volumes by source of water withdrawals are tracked for all locations using utility billing, water balance & flow meters.	Data is collected monthly for most locations through utility tracking system ENGIE & quarterly for sites not yet in ENGIE. The compiled global water inventory is reviewed at the corporate level for accuracy and is compared to previous years & quarters to understand trends. This is conducted for all Intel locations –manufacturing & non-manufacturing–however, only sites deemed material (>1% global use) & within Intel's operational control are included in our annual water inventory & reporting. Our internal procedure for preparing the annual water inventory includes a review of water sources, reported publicly in our Corporate Responsibility Report (www.intel.com/responsibility), indicating source type (surface, ground, sea, etc.), specific river basin (e.g., Colorado River) and volume of water used/ consumed/ discharged.

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Continuously	Water withdrawals quality is monitored continuously through analyzers and probes, as well as onsite testing.	Most of our water withdrawals are used in our manufacturing process, where we treat incoming freshwater for use in semiconductor manufacturing. This water must meet the exceptionally high-quality standards of our ultrapure water (UPW) treatment operations and is monitored continuously prior to use in our factories. For sites that have UPW processes, withdrawn water quality is measured using total organic carbon (TOC), chlorine probes, and resistivity on a continuous basis. For non-manufacturing locations, the municipality conducts quality testing at the frequency dictated by its own procedures and applicable regulatory frameworks, and treats to drinking water quality standards. For locations that use water not purchased from the municipality, such as rainwater and onsite well, water quality is monitored based on requirements for how it will be used onsite.

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Monthly	Total water discharge volumes are tracked using utility billing along with onsite material balance tracking and flow meters.	Data is compiled monthly based on site flow meter data or calculations based on incoming water billing data for most sites and quarterly for other sites. This data is collected from each site quarterly and compiled in a global environmental database following Intel's environmental indicator data collection procedure. Once per calendar quarter, water usage is reviewed at the corporate level for accuracy and is compared to previous years/quarters to understand trends. This is conducted for all Intel locations – manufacturing and non-manufacturing – however, only sites considered to be material (>1% of global use) and within Intel's operational control are included in our annual water inventory and reporting.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Monthly	Water discharge volumes by destination are tracked for all locations using utility billing, water balance, and flow meters.	Data is compiled monthly for most locations using flow meters. The compiled global water inventory is reviewed at the corporate level for accuracy and is compared to previous years/quarters to understand trends. This is conducted for all Intel locations – manufacturing & non-manufacturing– however, only sites deemed material (>1% of global use) and within Intel's operational control are included in our annual water inventory & reporting. Our internal procedure for preparing the annual water inventory includes a review of water discharge destinations, and the annual water inventory is reported publicly in our Corporate Responsibility Report (www.intel.com/responsibility), indicating

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
				destination volume and type (e.g., surface, sea, etc.).
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Continuously	Water discharge volumes by treatment method are tracked continuously at all Intel locations based on meters, utility billing, and estimations	Water discharge volumes by treatment method are tracked at all Intel locations, including at our manufacturing locations, where water is both treated onsite (following water quality standards, permits and regulations) and offsite at the publicly-owned treatment works (POTW). Flows that are discharged through onsite wastewater treatment systems are monitored continuously. Intel treats and returns (as wastewater discharges) about 78% of all water withdrawals (global average). Discharged water undergoes further treatment at the POTW. All Intel sites are monitored on a continuous or periodic (monthly or less frequently) basis for discharge data by treatment method based on estimations, utility billing and meters.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Continuously	For sites with permit limits or effluent standards, water discharge quality is measured through the use of analyzers, probes, grab and composite samples.	Water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters is tracked at all Intel locations including at our manufacturing locations, where water is both treated onsite (following water quality standards, permits and regulations) and offsite at the publicly owned treatment work (POTW). For sites with permit limits or effluent standards, water discharge quality is measured through the use of pH, TSS, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, nitrate, and COD probes. Flows that are discharged through onsite wastewater treatment systems are monitored continuously using analyzers. The specific parameters measured at our manufacturing facilities are selected based on regulations,

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
				permit limits, internally-set limits, and operating capacities of local POTWs. Depending on the parameter and site, samples are collected for analysis daily to weekly. 100% of sites are monitored on a continuous or periodic (daily or weekly) basis for discharge data by standard effluent parameters.
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	100%	Monthly	For sites which require the analysis of nitrates and phosphates in water discharge, these analytes are measured through composite samples and lab analysis.	Water discharge quality (nitrates and phosphates) is tracked at all Intel locations where this is a requirement, including at our manufacturing locations where water is both treated onsite (following water quality standards, permits and regulations) and offsite at the publicly owned treatment work (POTW). For sites with permit requirements or effluent standards on nitrates and phosphates, these are measured monthly or weekly through composite samples that are send to external labs for analysis. For some sites where this is available, nitrates are measured continuously via probes. None of the Intel sites discharges pesticides.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Continuously	For sites where temperature monitoring is required, water temperature that is discharged by Intel is measured using local facility thermometers.	Temperature of water discharge is monitored at our manufacturing locations, where water is both treated onsite (following water quality standards, permits or regulations) and offsite at the publicly owned treatment work (POTW). 100% of sites with discharge temperature requirements are monitored on a continuous or periodic (daily or weekly) basis for discharge data by temperature.

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
				For sites where temperature monitoring is required, water temperature that is discharged by Intel is measured through the use of local facility thermometers on a continual basis to meet local water temperature discharge regulations.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Quarterly	Total volume of water consumption is calculated across all Intel locations as water withdrawals (volume) minus water discharges (volume).	Water consumption is calculated based on water withdrawals as determined from utility billing data, and our monitored discharges tracked daily, weekly, monthly, or quarterly (depending on the parameter). This is used to measure progress toward our goal to achieve net positive water by 2030 and is reported in our Annual Corporate Responsibility Report (www.intel.com/responsibility). Water consumption values are calculated once per quarter for 100% of operationally-controlled and material (>1% of global use) locations, using water withdrawal data (primarily monitored through utility flow meters and reported to Intel through utility billing software ENGIE) and wastewater discharge data (primarily monitored onsite through flow meters and material balance, as well as utility billing data). Some of our smaller sites do not consume water (i.e., withdrawals = discharges).
Water recycled/reused	100%	Continuously	Water reused onsite through recycle or reclaim systems is monitored continuously (for example at our onsite water recycling facilities) through onsite flow meters, Intel's Water Management	Water recycled/reused (as part of water conserved) is tracked continuously at all Intel sites, compiled quarterly at the corporate level, and stored in our environmental database. Water conserved by site is reported in our Annual Corporate Responsibility Report.

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
			Application (WMA) systems, and material balance.	
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Daily	Measured based on results of preventative maintenance performed & recorded in MAXIMO (asset management system) by local facility managers twice per year & through annual employee satisfaction surveys.	Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers is company-wide requirement for all facilities and is built into Intel Master Design Spec's (IMDS), company-wide building/construction req's that incorporate policies, best practices, applicable standards and building codes. In addition to maintenance record and employee satisfaction surveys, ongoing compliance is monitored and measured by janitorial staff at all sites within our operational control, to ensure access to sanitary restrooms and drinking water for all employees, on a daily basis or multiple times per day to ensure WASH services are clean and fully-functioning. Drinking water is provided by approved municipal/local sources that meet local regulatory requirements and/or bottled water. Intel also provides menstruation products in all female and gender inclusive restrooms, and nursing mother rooms at all main campuses.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	45730	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Investment in water-smart technology/process	Our 2022 total water withdrawals decreased 24% compared to 2021 due to several factors. Our water conservation efforts, including our three large onsite water reclaim facilities in Oregon, Arizona, and Israel, significantly reduced our demand for freshwater use. Also, our 2022 production was impacted by an uncertain macroeconomic environment—with slowing consumer demand, persistent inflation, and higher interest rates—leading to decreased water use. Finally, the Dalian, China site was sold after year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. Therefore, Dalian was not included in our sustainability goals and metrics, including water use and conservation, beginning in 2022. As for the forecast for upcoming years, while with each new technology our semiconductor manufacturing complexity increases and this can drive an increase in total water withdrawals, our significant investments in onsite water recycling facilities in Israel and the United States (Oregon and Arizona) and other multiple ongoing water conservation initiatives are expected to decrease freshwater use significantly.

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total discharges	35760	Lower	Facility closure	Higher	Increase/decrease in business activity	Our 2022 total water discharges decreased 28% compared to 2021. Our water conservation efforts, including our three onsite reclaim facilities, significantly reduced our demand for freshwater. Also, our 2022 production was impacted by an uncertain macroeconomic environment, leading to decreased water use. Finally, the Dalian, China site was sold after year-end 2021. These factors drove a decrease in total water withdrawals and subsequently total discharges. Approximately 78% of total water withdrawals were treated and discharged (i.e., returned to communities) as wastewater globally. As for the forecast for upcoming years, due to the importance of water in the semiconductor manufacturing process, as demand for Intel technologies grows, water use and discharge within our manufacturing operations could increase in future years. However, through increased process efficiency and water conservation investments, we continuously strive to reduce the use and discharge of freshwater resources, while increasing our onsite water reuse, and purchasing recycled water from municipalities, where available.

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
						Company-wide volume of water conserved increased by approximately 4% in 2022, as compared to 2021, and increased 36% from 2020.
Total consumption	9970	Lower	Facility closure	About the same	Investment in water-smart technology/process	In 2022, our water conservation efforts, including our three onsite reclaim facilities, significantly reduced our demand for freshwater. Also, our production was impacted by an uncertain macroeconomic environment, leading to decreased water use. Finally, the Dalian, China site was sold after year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. Therefore, Dalian was not included in our sustainability goals and metrics, including water consumption and conservation, beginning in 2022. Due to these factors, our water withdrawals and discharges decreased compared to 2021, and this resulted in a lower total water consumption (8% decrease). Intel also continued investing in refinements in tracking using site Water Management Application (WMA) models and efficiency in our water management. As for the forecast for upcoming years, with three on-site water

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
						recycling facilities fully operational in Oregon, Israel and Arizona, as well as ongoing efficiency and conservation projects related to water management, especially water consumption (evaporation) in our cooling towers, we expect company-wide long-term water consumption to remain about the same over the next several years.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	26-50	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	WRI Aqueduct	We used WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas in 2022 to evaluate all 25 Intel sites included in our water inventory (covering material portion of our global water use) to determine the baseline water stress for current and future conditions. This risk assessment identified 11 Intel sites experiencing "high" or "extremely

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
								high" water stress, including Shanghai, China; Bangalore, India (two locations); Haifa, Petach Tikva and Qiryat Gat, Israel; Guadalajara, Mexico; Chandler and Ocotillo, Arizona; Folsom, California; and Rio Rancho, New Mexico; which represents 43% of our total freshwater withdrawals (48% of total withdrawals). This information is published in our annual Corporate Responsibility Report (including locations and quantity of water with high/extremely high water stress), and is used to understand our water risks as well as prioritize water investments such as funding of water restoration and conservation projects. For example, although our Guadalajara, Mexico site is not a manufacturing location and therefore has a much smaller water footprint, given the

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
								classification as "extremely-high" water stress from the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, we prioritized this location to fund a water restoration project in 2022, with benefits beginning in 2023. Water withdrawals from areas experiencing water stress is expected to be about the same in future years. We continue investing in onsite water recycling facilities, along with other multiple water conservation projects, which are expected to decrease our freshwater use in all locations, including those with high and extremely high water stress.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	20	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	In 2022, rainwater was used at our sites in Shanghai, China; San Jose, Costa Rica; Bangalore (SRR), India; & Penang, Malaysia. This source is relevant to Intel since we capture & use it in systems such as cooling towers, process cooling, air pollution control equip. & landscaping. Although rainwater is considered a freshwater withdrawal, we believe its use has a smaller overall environmental footprint since it does not require significant pre-treatment compared to other freshwater sources. For these locations we have monitoring systems to measure volume captured or we estimate it. Intel considers a material change (increase/decrease) of 15% in comparing year-year water volumes. 2021-2022 rainwater capture & use was about the same. Since the volume of rainwater collected is dependent on availability driven by natural processes, it is difficult to anticipate trends in future rainwater withdrawals. However, we aim to continue to rely on rainwater at locations where it is beneficial.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This source, brackish surface/sea water, is not relevant to Intel as we do not directly withdraw brackish surface water/seawater for our operations, and do not plan to in the future. While seawater is the primary source (~80%) for water in Israel, the water is purchased from the local municipality and is treated to freshwater standards, and as a result, these withdrawals are quantified and details, including historical and anticipated

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
					future trends, are provided below under "Third party sources".
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	2660	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	Groundwater is relevant to Intel since we use an on-site well at our Rio Rancho, New Mexico manufacturing site, as well as in San Jose, Costa Rica. The volume of groundwater that was used in 2022 was lower than that of 2021 due to expansion of our Costa Rica Assembly Test (ATM) site, resulting in water lines having to be disconnected for several weeks. Our New Mexico site experienced a change in production, resulting in decreased overall water consumption. Due to the importance of water in the semiconductor manufacturing process, as demand for Intel technologies grows, water use within our manufacturing operations could increase in future years. However, through increased process efficiency, water conservation, and reclaim programs, we continuously strive to reduce our water use intensity. As a result, we do not expect renewable groundwater withdrawals to change substantially in the future.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This source is not relevant to Intel as we do not use non-renewable groundwater and do not plan to do so in the future.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This source is not relevant to Intel as we do not use produced/entrained water and do not plan to do so in the future.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Third party sources	Relevant	43050	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	Third party sources are relevant to Intel because most of our water withdrawals are purchased from local municipalities. They include surface, ground, sea & reclaim water. Water usage is monitored monthly following our internal standard. Data is compiled at corporate level & reviewed with executive management quarterly. In 2022 our global volume of water sourced from third parties was lower than 2021 due to several factors. Our water conservation efforts, including our three onsite reclaim facilities, significantly reduced our demand for freshwater. Also, our 2022 production was impacted by an uncertain macroeconomic environment, leading to decreased water use. Finally, the Dalian, China site was sold after year-end 2021. Due to the importance of water in the semiconductor manufacturing process, as demand for Intel technologies grows, water use could increase in future years. We remain focused on reducing freshwater usage through multiple water conservation efforts.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Fresh surface water is not a relevant discharge destination to Intel because we do not directly discharge to surface water bodies and do not plan to do so in the future. Our sites around the world are subject to wastewater discharge/sewer standards or permit requirements, that dictate our requirements to discharge to sewer (i.e., to our local municipalities) where additional treatment in the local publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) occurs prior to discharge to surface/ground water sources.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	3250	Higher	Change in accounting methodology	The discharge to brackish surface/sea water is relevant to Intel because our Qiryat Gat, Israel site operates a brine line in collaboration with government & local power plant. The brine line sends Intel's treated brine (high salts) discharge to a power plant where it is used for cooling, then returned to the sea. It provides cost and environmental benefits to the power plant by using brine instead of freshwater for cooling. Kulim and Penang (Malaysia) sites also discharge their industrial wastewater to the sea, while their domestic wastewater is discharged to the local POTW. San Jose (Costa Rica) also discharges to the sea after treatment. Due to changes in water accounting methodology in 2022 at these three sites, their discharges were not reflected in previous reports. Water discharged to the sea increased from 2021-2022 due to increased demand of Intel's treated discharge at the power plant, and also due to the addition of our Malaysia and Costa Rica site discharges.
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This discharge destination (groundwater) is not relevant to Intel because we do not directly discharge to groundwater bodies and do not plan to do so in the

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
					future. Our sites around the world are subject to wastewater discharge/sewer standards or permit requirements that dictate our requirements to discharge to sewer (i.e., to our local municipalities) where additional treatment in the local publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) occurs prior to discharge to surface/ground water sources.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	32510	Lower	Facility closure	Third party discharge destination is relevant to Intel because the majority of our discharges is sent to local municipalities for reuse or source water recharge. Water discharges are monitored monthly/quarterly across all locations, reviewed & compiled in global database. Our two Bangalore, India sites are zero discharge and reuse 100% of water onsite, supplementing with rainwater or purchased freshwater for the portion evaporated. In 2022 our global water use was lower than 2021 (due to our water conservation efforts, impacts to production by an uncertain macroeconomic environment, and the sale of our Dalian, China after year-end 2021). Therefore, the global volume of water discharged to third party destinations in 2022 was also lower than that reported in 2021. Our overall use of water and, therefore, discharge in our manufacturing operations may increase in upcoming years as the demand for our products grows. We remain committed to our water stewardship efforts and investments.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	30570	Lower	Facility closure	21-30	Tertiary treatment is relevant to Intel because our sites around the world are subject to wastewater discharge / sewer standards or permit limits that dictate our requirements. Tertiary treatment is used to treat Intel's water discharges because Intel's larger facilities (e.g., Ronler Acres in OR, Ocotillo in AZ, Leixlip in Ireland) have discharges that contain a combination of metals, organic, and inorganic materials, and by treating our wastewater discharges on these sites at the tertiary level, we ensure that we comply with all local and regional regulatory standards. Our tertiary treatment facilities at these sites (i.e. our water reclaim facility in Oregon) use biological reactors, reverse osmosis, and thermal removal of dissolved solids to treat discharge. In addition, this treated

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
						water is discharged to sewer (i.e., to our local municipalities) where further treatment (mostly tertiary) in the local publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) occurs prior to discharge to surface/ground water sources. The Dalian, China site was sold after year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business, and the site was not included in our sustainability goals and metrics beginning in 2022. Since the highest level of treatment of the Dalian site discharges was tertiary, the global volume in 2022 was lower than that reported in 2021. The % of sites /facilities /operations this volume applies to is calculated based on the number of facilities included in our 2022 water inventory. If calculated based on total

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
						volume of discharges, this number would be 81-90%.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	260	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	11-20	Secondary treatment is relevant to Intel because our sites around the world are subject to wastewater discharge / sewer standards or permit limits that dictate our requirements. Secondary treatment is used to treat Intel's wastewater discharges because some of Intel's smaller facilities have discharges that contain material, and by subjecting wastewater discharges on these sites to secondary treatment when required, we ensure that we comply with all local and regional regulatory standards. Tertiary treatment facilities at these sites use biological reactors, reverse osmosis, and thermal removal of dissolved solids to treat discharge." Our Guadalajara site in Mexico, our San Jose site in

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
						Costa Rica, and our Ho Chi Minh site in Vietnam use biological treatment for part or all of their discharges. This treated water is discharged to sewer where additional treatment in the local publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) occurs prior to discharge to the environment. The volume of discharge water going to secondary treatment in 2022 was lower than the one reported in 2021. The main reason was that our Ho Chi Minh reclaim system was down for several months in 2021 for upgrades. The system was operational during 2022, making more reclaim water available for cooling towers, decreasing freshwater demand and discharge.
Primary treatment only	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This treatment is not relevant to Intel as we do not use "primary treatment only" for our discharges

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
						and do not plan to do so in the future.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Relevant	3190	Higher	Change in accounting methodology	11-20	The discharge to sea water is relevant to Intel because our Qiryat Gat, Israel site operates a brine line in collaboration with the government & local power plant. The brine line transports Intel's brine (high salts) from our onsite water reclaim facility to a power plant where it is used for cooling, then returned to the sea. Discharge to the natural environment is used by Intel because it provides cost and environmental benefits by allowing use of brine instead of freshwater for cooling. Israel is our only location with this unique partnership. By monitoring our wastewater discharge prior to movement through the brine line, we ensure that we comply with all local and regional regulatory standards. Due to increased

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
						manufacturing complexity, which drives increased water usage, as well as the increased demand of Qiryat Gat's treated discharge at the power plant, water discharged to the sea increased from 2021 to 2022. This trend is likely to continue in the future. Our ATM sites in Kulim and Penang (Malaysia) and San Jose (Costa Rica) also discharge their industrial wastewater to the sea after neutralization, while their domestic wastewater is sent to either the local publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) or onsite secondary treatment. Due to changes in water accounting methodology in 2022 at these sites, this split was not reflected in the 2021 CDP report. These additions contributed to the increase of the discharge to the natural environment without treatment in 2022 compared to 2021.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
						Besides these four locations, our sites do not discharge wastewater directly to the natural environment. All our sites around the world are subject to wastewater discharge / sewer standards or permit requirements, that dictate our requirements to discharge to sewer (i.e., to our local municipalities) where additional treatment (mostly tertiary) at the POTW occurs prior to discharge to surface/ground water sources.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	1740	Lower	Change in accounting methodology	51-60	Discharges to a third party are relevant to Intel because at some of our sites –generally smaller nonmanufacturing locations– (e.g., Haifa, Israel and Austin, Texas) the water is discharged directly to sewer (i.e., to our local municipalities) where additional treatment (mostly tertiary) in the local publicly-owned treatment works (POTW)

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
						occurs prior to discharge to surface/ground water sources. These discharges can be domestic or industrial. Industrial wastewater is pH adjusted before discharging to the POTW. Discharges to a third party are used to treat Intel's water discharges because these smaller sites have wastewater that contain a mixture of organic and inorganic materials. Our sites around the world are subject to wastewater discharge / sewer standards or permit limits that dictate our requirements. By discharging our wastewater to a third party on these sites, where available, we ensure that we comply with all local and regional regulatory standards. Industrial wastewater discharges to third party without treatment decreased from 2021 to

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
						2022, mainly due to a change in wastewater discharge accounting that occurred in our Kulim and Penang (Malaysia) and San Jose (Costa Rica) sites in 2022. The "% of sites /facilities /operations this volume applies to" is calculated based on the number of facilities included in our 2022 water inventory. If calculated based on volume, this number is only 1-10%.
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This is not relevant to Intel as we do not use other types of treatment and do not plan to do so in the future.

W1.2k

(W1.2k) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tonnes)	Category(ies) of substances included	List the specific substances included	Please explain
Row 1	94	Nitrates Phosphates	<Not Applicable>	We calculated the estimated weight of nitrates and phosphates based on 2022 annual average concentrations of compliance samples. The sites included in the calculations are those that have an industrial wastewater discharge permit that requires monitoring for nitrates and/or phosphates or have nitrate Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) reporting obligations under section 313 of EPCRA. Nitrates are calculated as NO3, and phosphates are calculated from total phosphorous, per the sampling and laboratory methods available. We estimate that we discharged 81 lb of nitrates as NO3, and 13 lb of phosphates (combined 94 metric tons).

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	63050000000	45730		We expect this water withdrawal efficiency rate to be lower in future years (increasing revenue and decreasing freshwater use). As Intel continues to grow around the world to meet the demands of increasing technological digitalization, we remain focused on reducing freshwater use and restoring water to our watersheds. Our aim is to reach "net positive water" by 2030.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	Yes	<Not Applicable>

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Regulatory classification of hazardous substances	% of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list	Please explain
Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)	Less than 10%	Intel's vision is to avoid the use of substances in our products that could harm the environment or human health. Intel product material restrictions are based on consideration for legal requirements, international treaties and conventions, & specific market requirements. For more than a decade, we have collaborated with suppliers and customers to work toward eliminating hazardous substances. We engage with industry committees on the development of materials declaration, test methods, carbon footprint, and eco-design standards. Intel leads several global environmental regulations influencing and harmonization efforts within multiple industry trade associations. When hazardous substances are included within our products, we take steps to handle them safely from the time they enter our operations until they are properly disposed of or recycled. We estimate that the revenue associated with products containing substances on the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (EU Regulation) above the reporting threshold and used in a reportable application as defined in the European Union's Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, & Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) regulation is less than 10% based on revenue from product types known to contain regulated substances. Hazardous substance lists maintained by regulators can change yearly, with additional regulations being added. Accordingly, this percentage may change over time.
Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (UK Regulation)	Less than 10%	We estimate that the revenue associated with products containing substances on the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (UK Regulation) above the reporting threshold and used in a reportable application as defined in the UK's Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, & Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) regulation is less than 10% based on revenue from product types known to contain regulated substances. Hazardous substance lists maintained by regulators are changing every year, with additional regulations being added. Accordingly, the percentage of revenue associated with products containing regulated substances may change over time.

Regulatory classification of hazardous substances	% of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list	Please explain
Other, please specify (Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EU Regulation))	Less than 10%	Intel products may contain substances listed in the EU Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive, under valid exemptions. We estimate that the revenue associated with products containing substances in this list above the reporting threshold and used in a reportable application is less than 10% based on revenue from product types known to contain regulated substances. Hazardous substance lists maintained by regulators are changing every year, with additional regulations being added. Accordingly, the percentage of revenue associated with products containing regulated substances may change over time.
Other, please specify (California Proposition 65)	Less than 10%	Intel products may contain substances listed in the California Proposition 65. We estimate that the revenue associated with products containing substances in this list above the reporting threshold and used in a reportable application is less than 10% based on revenue from product types known to contain regulated substances. Hazardous substance lists maintained by regulators are changing every year, with additional regulations being added. Accordingly, the percentage of revenue associated with products containing regulated substances may change over time.

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

Basin status (e.g., water stress or access to WASH services)
Supplier dependence on water
Supplier impacts on water availability
Supplier impacts on water quality
Procurement spend

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

61

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

Less than 1%

Please explain

Intel requests suppliers to report on their water use, risks & management through the CDP Water Security report based on 2 screening criteria: 1) manufacturing suppliers that make up a substantial portion of total procurement spends or are on the roadmap for Intel's prestigious supplier award, & 2) suppliers operating in "medium-high", "high", and "extremely-high" water stressed regions (we consider a supplier's impact on water security as 'substantive' if they operate in these regions), which currently include parts of China, Taiwan, & the US, as classified by the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. We focus on manufacturing suppliers due to their greater potential impacts for water-related issues, including dependence on water and impacts on water availability and quality. In 2022, we asked over 60 first-tier suppliers (approximately 48% of total procurement spend) to submit their CDP responses. We achieved a 100% response rate, with 93% of the suppliers publicly sharing their responses.

W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements	Comment
Row 1	Yes, suppliers have to meet water-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts	<Not Applicable>

W1.5c

(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water-related requirement

Reporting against a sustainability index with water-related factors (e.g., DJSI, CDP Water Security questionnaire, etc.)

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement

100%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement

76-99

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement

Retain and engage

Comment

Our suppliers are required to comply with the Intel Code of Conduct, Intel's Supplier policies, & the RBA Code of Conduct (which includes water-related requirements). Intel requests all suppliers (100%) of a subset identified to report on their water use, risks & management through the CDP Water Security questionnaire, & to make their responses public. We achieved a 100% response rate, with 93% of them publicly sharing their responses. This information gives us insight into their water footprint, conservation efforts, & risks in our supply chain. Since 2020, we have required these suppliers to also include a water-related target in their disclosure.

Our response to supplier non-compliance with this requirement is to retain & engage. This information is used as an input for their scorecard & helps determine which should receive special recognition for their efforts, & which should receive capability building to improve their water stewardship performance.

Water-related requirement

Setting and monitoring water withdrawal reduction targets

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement

100%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement

76-99

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement

Retain and engage

Comment

Intel requests all suppliers (100%) of a subset identified to set a water-related target or goal through the CDP Water Security questionnaire. We achieved a 100% response rate, with 93% of them publicly sharing their responses. In 2022, approximately 90% of these suppliers had established a water-related target or goal.

Our response to supplier non-compliance with this requirement is to retain and engage. This information is used as an input for their scorecard and helps determine which suppliers should receive special recognition for their efforts, and which should receive capability building to improve their water stewardship performance.

W1.5d

(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Information collection

Details of engagement

Collect water management information at least annually from suppliers
Collect information on water-related risks at least annually from suppliers
Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)
Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)
Collect WASH information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

Less than 1%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact

100%

Rationale for your engagement

Each year, Intel requests suppliers to report on their water use, risks and management through the CDP Water Security report based on 2 screening criteria: 1) manufacturing suppliers that make up a substantial portion of total procurement spends or are on the roadmap for Intel's prestigious supplier Excellence, Partnership, Inclusion, and Continuous Improvement (EPIC) program (previously Supplier Continuous Quality Improvement award) public awards, and 2) suppliers operating in "medium-high", "high", and "extremely-high" water stressed regions, which currently include parts of China, Taiwan, and the US, as classified by the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Once these suppliers have been identified, they are evaluated based on

sustainability risk and maturity.

As part of our 2022 Supplier Program to Accelerate Responsibility and Commitment (SPARC) and using this screening criteria, we identified 61 first-tier suppliers, which represents less than 1% of total suppliers and make up approximately 48% of total procurement spend. We asked the totality of this list (all 61 suppliers = 100% engaged) to submit the CDP Water Security Questionnaire. We achieved a 100% response rate, with 93% of the suppliers publicly sharing their responses. Suppliers are incentivized by Intel to report to CDP because it is required to achieve full Intel supplier report card credit and to be eligible for Intel's prestigious supplier public awards. 90% of suppliers reported having water-related targets and/or goals.

In 2022, we initiated the development of a Supplier Sustainability Scorecard (S3) that we expect will be used to establish environmental sustainability expectations within our supply chain, account for the positive work our supply chain is already doing, and identify possible collaboration opportunities between suppliers and Intel. We also established baseline supplier expectations in water, waste, energy, air, and chemical management and reviewed select suppliers' performance against those metrics. In 2023, we will pilot a comprehensive S3 program to help monitor progress over time.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Impact of engagement: this water information collected from our suppliers is used to determine their water lifecycle of incoming water, water discharge, and water consumption volumes. It also gives us insight into water conservation efforts and risks in our supply chain. A beneficial outcome realized from our engagement with suppliers to collect information through the CDP Water Security report included a 2% increase in the number of suppliers responding compared to 2021, which increases awareness and transparency.

Measures of success: Success is measured by response rate and achieved when we see a >95% response rate from our suppliers that were requested to respond to Intel's CDP Water Security report. Success was met because 100% of our Tier 1 suppliers responded in 2022. This information will be used to determine which suppliers should receive special recognition for their performance in reducing their water footprint and suppliers who should receive capability building to improve their water conservation performance. Since 2020, we have required these suppliers to establish a water conservation target that is included in their CDP Water Security Report.

Comment

Since 2020, suppliers are required to establish a water conservation performance target that is included in their CDP Water Security report. 90% of suppliers reported having water-related targets and/or goals.

Type of engagement

Incentivization

Details of engagement
Water management and stewardship is featured in supplier awards scheme
% of suppliers by number
Less than 1%
% of suppliers with a substantive impact
100%
Rationale for your engagement
Intel has established supplier selection requirements, including sustainability, that prioritizes procurement of suppliers that meet those requirements. We communicate our expectations in supplier contracts and provide training & written documentation on our supplier website. Intel requests annual reporting on water management/stewardship through CDP for those suppliers meeting 2 criteria: 1) manufacturing suppliers that make up a substantial portion of total procurement spends or on the roadmap for Intel's prestigious supplier EPIC public awards & 2) medium/high/extremely-high water stressed regions, which currently include parts of China, Taiwan & US, as classified by WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. In 2022 we identified 61 first-tier suppliers, which represents less than 1% of total suppliers. We asked the totality of this list (all 61 suppliers = 100% engaged) to submit the CDP Water Security Questionnaire.

These suppliers are incentivized to report their improved water management stewardship and reporting practices through CDP, and by doing so they will gain points in their supplier scorecard and are eligible for Intel's prestigious supplier award. This award includes meeting all sustainability requirements, including conformance to Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct. In addition to the supplier requirement to complete the CDP Water Security, Intel also has SPARC requirements for select suppliers to complete the RBA Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ) and Validated Assessment Program (VAP), which contain questions and assessment criteria related to a supplier's environmental compliance and water management programs. On an annual basis, Intel reviews responses and may require suppliers to address high risks through a corrective action plan or 3rd-party RBA VAP audits.
Impact of the engagement and measures of success
Impact of engagement: supplier selection criteria provide a mechanism for Intel to prioritize procurement dollars with suppliers that meet sustainability performance expectations.
Measures of success: success of this engagement is measured by supplier response rates, with the goal to achieve >95%. As for the beneficial outcomes of the engagement, we saw 100% of suppliers responding to the Water Security report in 2022, with 93% making their responses public.
Comment
Since 2020, suppliers are required to establish a water conservation performance target that is included in their CDP Water Security report. 90% of suppliers reported having water-related targets and/or goals.

W1.5e

(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.

Type of stakeholder

Customers

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Encourage stakeholders to work collaboratively with other users in their river basins toward sustainable water management

Rationale for your engagement

Our rationale & strategy for prioritizing engagements with value chain organizations is driven by our Intel value: Customer Obsession. We believe our customers' success is our success and collaborations can drive stronger environmental benefits & reduced risks. Thus, we have started initiatives to help our customers achieve their sustainability goals.

An example of a value chain engagement identified as a priority to return water to our communities and the environment (net positive water goal) is a wastewater recovery project with two waste management companies. We worked with these companies to identify options to recover this water contained in waste streams. Water is now extracted from the waste stream and is sent to the local municipality for further treatment, increasing the amount of water returned to our communities and the environment.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Impact of engagement: reducing water risks within our value chain can help mitigate risks such as shortages & distribution interruptions. Our water strategy focuses on conservation, collaboration, & creation of technology solutions to water-management challenges. We engage with a variety of value chain organizations such as original equipment manufacturer and original design manufacturer customers and policymakers. With water footprint & risk analyses, we identified product energy consumption and associated water use for electricity generation to be a significant water-related aspect in our value chain as many of our suppliers use water in their production processes. We prioritize engagements with value chain organizations focused on improving product energy efficiency, reducing the indirect water consumption in electricity generation since our products require less energy as they become more energy efficient.

Measure of success: success for this engagement is measured by the solutions developed and specifically, progress toward our net positive water goal. The water recovery effort mentioned as an example increased the amount of water returned, thereby reducing our water consumption.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Fines, but none that are considered as significant	At our Ronler Acres, Oregon manufacturing site, the pH of the acid waste neutralization compliance point went below limit due to a problem with the tank pH probe. A full review of pH monitoring systems and alarms was performed, and corrective action were implemented.

W2.2a

(W2.2a) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

Row 1

Total number of fines

1

Total value of fines

4100

% of total facilities/operations associated

4

Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

About the same

Comment

With one minor fine in 2022, the number of fines remained the same as 2021. At our Ronler Acres, Oregon manufacturing site, the pH of the acid waste neutralization compliance point went below permit limit due to a problem with the tank pH probe. As

resolution, a full review of pH monitoring systems and alarms was performed, and corrective action were implemented.

"% of total facilities/operations associated" is calculated based on the number of sites included in our 2022 water inventory. If calculated based on all Intel sites, including smaller satellite offices that are not considered material to the water inventory, this number is <1%.

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	Intel identifies & classifies potential water pollutants that may have detrimental impacts over water bodies, ecosystems, and human health during new manufacturing process development. Novel chemicals & increase of existing chemical usage are assessed through various criteria such as regulatory requirements (existing & proposed, tracked at several levels), permit limits applicable or other contractual agreement with Control Authority, & abatement availability. Pollutants are identified through laboratory analysis, as well as chemical purchase records & full chemical ingredients lists, & classified for prioritized management if concentration exceeds a specified threshold. We follow the guidelines of our Water Programs Standard, EHS Management System Manual (based on ISO 14001), & EHS Master Design Specifications (specific environmental design requirements that pertain to water, wastewater & stormwater systems at all new Intel facilities). Our Water Programs Standard defines Intel's framework of operation related to water, wastewater, stormwater & groundwater quality & protection, & applies to all Intel-owned facilities worldwide. In accordance with this standard, wastewater treatment is mandatory at all Intel sites and leased operation, and a characterization and risk assessment need to be performed to evaluate potential impacts to the publicly owned treatment works (POTW).	<Not Applicable>

W3.1a

(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Water pollutant category

Inorganic pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The semiconductor manufacturing industry generates wastewater containing a wide range of inorganic constituents such as acids, bases, salts, metals, fluoride, ammonia, and silicon residue. If untreated, acidic discharges lower the pH of water and increase the likelihood of metal pipe corrosion, carrying those metals (i.e. copper) into receiving water bodies.

Long-term exposure to copper can cause health problems. Some inorganic constituents can have disruptive effect on public health and impact aquatic environments, flora and fauna.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
Resource recovery
Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
Provision of best practice instructions on product use
Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
Other, please specify (Chemical, tool, and abatement selection)

Please explain

Intel maintains compliance with all applicable regulatory and permit limits. For Fab and Assembly/Test manufacturing operations, Intel evaluates local POTW capabilities and the receiving body of water to ensure that our effluent will never cause pass-through, interference or affect the POTW's ability to manage its sludge or reclaimed water. We mitigate the risk of discharging wastewater with significant amounts of inorganic pollutants by regularly conducting assessments of the resilience of critical infrastructures and storage condition. We also implement resource recovery in our treatment systems. Intel has acid waste neutralization (AWN) systems at all major facilities to neutralize wastewater pH. Wastewater with trace metals is treated by ion exchange, microfiltration or electroplating. Our wastewater treatment systems operate above and beyond compliance with regulatory requirements. Water is treated in accordance with regulatory requirements; all discharge volumes are subject to strict water quality controls before being discharged. Intel's internal standards are at times more stringent than

that of regulatory requirements.

Intel measures the success of actions and procedures taken to minimize water-related impacts of inorganic pollutants, through sampling and laboratory analysis. We measure the concentration of inorganic pollutants in the discharge and consider our measures successful if discharge at all sites is within these thresholds 100% of the time.

Water pollutant category
Nitrates
Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
In the semiconductor industry, one of the avenues of generation of nitrate compounds is the neutralization of nitric acid used in etching processes.

Elevated nitrate concentrations can cause several environmental impacts, including health issues for humans, algae blooms, impairment of aquatic life, and energy-intensive treatment required to restore to drinking-water standards.
Value chain stage
Direct operations
Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
Resource recovery
Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
Provision of best practice instructions on product use
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
Other, please specify (Chemical, tool, and abatement selection)
Please explain
We mitigate the risk of discharging wastewater with significant amounts of nitrate by regularly conducting assessments of the resilience of critical infrastructures and storage condition to ensure that there are no leakages, spillages, pipe erosion, etc. We also implement resource recovery in our treatment systems. Intel has incorporated its own wastewater treatment infrastructure and operational control to ensure wastewater meets all regulatory effluent criteria prior to discharge to the environment. This includes the treatment of nitrates at our state-of-the-art onsite Water Treatment and Reclamation (WaTR) system at Ronler Acres in Oregon, Ocotillo in Arizona, and Qiryat Gat in Israel. Our wastewater treatment systems operate above and beyond compliance with regulatory requirements. Water is treated in accordance with regulatory requirements; all

discharge volumes are subject to strict water quality controls before being discharged. Intel's internal standards are at times more stringent than that of regulatory requirements.

Intel measures the success of actions and procedures taken to minimize water-related impacts of nitrates through wastewater sampling and laboratory analysis. We measure the concentration of nitrates in the discharge and consider our measures successful if discharge at all sites is within specified thresholds 100% of the time.

Water pollutant category

Phosphates

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The wastewater discharged from the semiconductor industry contain several potential pollutants, including phosphate.

High levels of phosphorous can accelerate eutrophication (limiting the dissolved oxygen available in water bodies) of rivers and lakes. It can also cause algae blooms that generate algal toxins which can pose harm to human and animal health.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
Resource recovery
Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
Provision of best practice instructions on product use
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
Other, please specify (Chemical, tool, and abatement selection)

Please explain

We mitigate the risk of discharging wastewater with significant amounts of phosphate by regularly conducting assessments of the resilience of critical infrastructures and storage condition to ensure that there are no leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc. We also implement resource recovery in our treatment systems. Intel has incorporated its own wastewater treatment infrastructure and operational control to ensure wastewater meets all regulatory effluent criteria prior to discharge to the environment. This includes the treatment of phosphates at our state-of-the-art onsite Water Treatment and Reclamation (WaTR) system at Ronler Acres in Oregon, Ocotillo in Arizona, and Qiryat Gat in Israel. Our wastewater treatment systems operates beyond compliance with regulatory requirements. Water is treated in accordance with regulatory requirements; all

discharge volumes are subject to strict water quality controls before being discharged. Intel's internal standards are at times more stringent than that of regulatory requirements.

Intel measures the success of actions and procedures taken to minimize water-related impacts of phosphates through wastewater sampling and laboratory analysis. We measure the concentration of phosphates in the discharge and consider our measures successful if discharge at all sites is within specified thresholds 100% of the time.

Water pollutant category

Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The semiconductor manufacturing industry, with its associated office/domestic discharges, generates wastewater containing a wide range of oxygen-demanding constituents.

High levels of oxygen-demanding pollutants can accelerate eutrophication (limiting the dissolved oxygen available in water bodies, effectively impairing them) of rivers and lakes. It can also cause algae blooms that generate algal toxins which can pose harm to human and animal health.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
Resource recovery
Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
Provision of best practice instructions on product use
Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
Other, please specify (Chemical, tool, and abatement selection)

Please explain

Local, state and federal regulations mandate wastewater treatment in most places Intel operates. Intel has incorporated its own wastewater treatment infrastructure and operational control to ensure wastewater meets all regulatory effluent criteria prior to discharge to the environment. This includes the treatment of organic substances and other oxygen-demanding constituents at our state-of-the-art onsite treatment facilities (WaTR) at Ronler Acres in Oregon, Ocotillo in Arizona, and

Qiryat Gat in Israel.

Intel measures the success of actions and procedures taken to minimize water-related impacts of organic substances and other oxygen-demanding constituents through wastewater sampling and laboratory analysis. We measure the concentration of organic substances and other oxygen-demanding constituents in the discharge and consider our measures successful if discharge at all sites is within specified thresholds 100% of the time.

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
International methodologies and standards

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct

Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Impact on human health
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

Intel performs comprehensive water use projections at least twice a year. This is done as part of our internal environmental road map review to regularly assess our environmental impacts as new process technologies are developed and manufactured. Under our water restoration program, we prioritize restoration projects based on water stress using WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, projecting 10 and 20 years increase/decrease in water stress, which is updated quarterly. The results of this assessment are used to develop a roadmap for internal water conservation and external water restoration projects.

Additionally, when we set water conservation and restoration goals, we assess risks and develop a 10-year roadmap. For example, when setting our 2030 goals we assessed factors such as our anticipated water use, available water conservation opportunities, context-based water risks and challenges, and Intel's impact on the watershed.

There are EHS systems, processes, and procedures in place to ensure compliance with all applicable regulations for wastewater discharges, minimizing the impact on human health. Intel also has robust change control processes to lower potential risks (i.e. including environmental risks during technology transfers), including white papers and the Design Review Task Force (DRTF), which allows Intel to change plan of record (POR) design assumptions.

In 2022, Intel began implementing the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) International Water Stewardship Standard for our Ocotillo site, which is a globally recognized framework for water users to understand their water use and impacts, and to work collaboratively and transparently for sustainable water management within a watershed context. A critical step in the implementation of the Standard is the stakeholder engagement. Intel mapped the public, private, and non-profit organizations and groups that have a vested interest in the shared watershed. Common risks and opportunities in the watershed were also identified. In early 2023 the Intel Ocotillo Campus received an AWS Platinum Certification, becoming the first semiconductor company in the US to obtain this prestigious certification, and only the second US company across all industries to earn the highest and distinguished Platinum level.

Value chain stage
Supply chain
Coverage
Full
Risk assessment procedure
Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system
Frequency of assessment
Annually
How far into the future are risks considered?
More than 6 years
Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
Tools and methods used
WRI Aqueduct
Contextual issues considered
Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Stakeholders considered
Suppliers
Comment
Intel's supply chain is composed of thousands of diverse suppliers globally, thus reviewing and guiding the risk management process for the whole of its supply chain is impractical and would require excessive resources. Intel's water-related risk assessment process therefore focuses on our larger suppliers with the highest procurement spends or on the roadmap for

Intel's prestigious supplier public awards (EPIC), which are considered to be material in terms of potential risks and selected for further evaluation. Once these materially significant suppliers have been identified, this list is covered in full for identification and assessment of sustainability risks (including water-related risks) & maturity. Those suppliers that operate in medium/high/extremely-high water risk (baseline water stress) regions as classified by WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, which currently includes parts of China, Taiwan & US, are requested to report on water management/stewardship annually through CDP. This risk assessment procedure is part of the SPARC Program, a company-wide system that evaluates suppliers and long-term (more than 6 years) risks and opportunities.

Intel also has a SPARC requirement for a subset of suppliers to complete the RBA Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ) and Validated Assessment Program (VAP), which contain questions and assessment criteria related to a supplier's environmental compliance and water management programs. Intel reviews these responses on an annual basis .and may require suppliers to rectify high risks through a corrective action plan or 3rd-party RBA VAP audits.

Value chain stage
Other stages of the value chain
Coverage
Full
Risk assessment procedure
Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system
Frequency of assessment
Annually
How far into the future are risks considered?
3 to 6 years
Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
International methodologies and standards
Tools and methods used
WRI Aqueduct
Contextual issues considered
Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholders considered
Customers

Local communities
NGOs
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

We perform a detailed water footprint and risk assessment every year using tools such as WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, utility billing, material balance tracking, water models, and flow meters.

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	In addition to periodic detailed water footprint and risk assessments, Intel's water-related risk assessment process includes the entirety of direct operations and supply chain (materially significant suppliers). We use WRI's Aqueduct Risk Atlas to assess location-specific water risk and baseline water stress at least once/quarter –in some cases monthly and use the results to inform strategic decisions. WRI Aqueduct is also used to understand local water challenges to ensure we are supporting the most impactful projects. This was the fifth year that we also included details in our Corporate Responsibility Report about our water usage in areas classified by WRI	We selected the contextual issues in W3.3a for the following reasons: Water availability at basin/catchment level: Intel recognizes water is a shared resource that is of critical importance to the communities where we operate and is essential to semiconductor manufacturing and to our suppliers. As the pressure on water resources intensifies due to climate change, pollution and increasing demand, we have committed to achieve net positive water by 2030. This goal follows a contextual approach – the volume goals that we set are based on the actual water consumption in that specific basin/catchment, and the projects that we fund are based on water challenges specific to that basin.	We selected the stakeholders considered in W3.3a for the following reasons: Customers: acting alone Intel cannot achieve the broad, societal impact we aspire to. We are committed to working with our customers to identify opportunities in which technology can be applied to address water risks. Suppliers: we have thousands of diverse suppliers globally, and they are critical for Intel's ability to manufacture its products. We assess continuously the implications on water on our key commodities/raw materials. Local communities: we are	We use the information compiled to identify and assess Intel's water-related risks to inform internal discussions related to water conservation investments. For example, a water reclaim facility (called WaTR) at our Ocotillo, Arizona site (classified as "extremely high" water stress in WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas, i.e., application of the tool noted in W3.3a) is a primary example of efforts undertaken to mitigate water-related risks. This state-of-the-art facility treats and reuses water onsite, reducing freshwater withdrawals and subsequent impact of this Intel site on Arizona's water resources, and contributed largely to the total 3.3 billion

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
	Aqueduct as "high" or "extremely high," including the volume of water used, consumed, and discharged; and the bodies of water where water is withdrawn by location, with the purpose of increasing transparency with the public around our water footprint.	Water quality at basin/catchment level: our water strategy and net positive water goal focus on water availability, conservation and quality. Water quality is critical to our manufacturing operations since high-quality (ultrapure) water is required in the semiconductor manufacturing process. Water quality is also an objective of our watershed restoration projects, such as wetland restoration (nature's water treatment system) and peat bog restoration. WASH: ensuring all employees have access to clean water and sanitation is imperative to all our sites. We would not operate a site without it. It is incorporated as a requirement for all Intel sites in our Master Design and Construction Specifications.	committed to operating with transparency and through open and direct communication, we work to develop trusted relationships with our communities. NGOs: Collaboration is fundamental to reaching our net positive water goal. We work with multiple non-profit NGOs to support their watershed restoration efforts because they are the experts in understanding contextual water risks and challenges, as well as implementation of solutions. Water utilities at a local level: strong collaboration with our local water utilities is critical to ensuring long-term water supply as well as understanding how Intel can contribute to local efforts to address local water risks. Other water users at the basin/catchment level: we engage with local/basin stakeholders and water users through community advisory groups, open forums and participation in local organizations to build relationships, trust, and understand the concerns of	gallons (BG) of water conserved by the Ocotillo in 2022. In early 2023 the Intel Ocotillo Campus earned the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Platinum Certification, becoming the first semiconductor company in the US to obtain this prestigious certification, and only the second US company across all industries to earn the highest and distinguished Platinum level. Also, baseline water stress is used to prioritize locations for investments in water restoration projects. For example, our manufacturing site in Guadalajara, Mexico is classified as "extremely high" water stress in WRI Aqueduct. As a result, this location is considered a high priority for restoration project investments and in 2022 we funded a water project expected to restore approximately 35 million gallons each year, upon completion.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
			others within our basin/catchment.	

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Definition of substantive financial or strategic impact: water-related risks and/or opportunities that have a strong possibility of occurring and have the potential to result in a materially adverse impact on our business continuity and/or financial conditions that may result in significant impact to the local communities where we operate, direct operations, or our supply chain. Examples of types of factors that can have a substantive impact include macro-economic, political, as well as business-specific risks and opportunities related to strategy and competition, all of which can be influenced by water availability and climate change impacts.

Description of quantifiable indicators: One of Intel's Board's functions is oversight of risk management, which includes ESG-related risks. The Board receives periodic briefing and informational sessions by management on the types of risks the company faces and enterprise risk management. Management is responsible for identifying risk (including financial and strategic impact) and risk controls related to significant business activities; mapping the risks to company strategy; and developing programs and recommendations to determine the sufficiency of risk identification, the balance of potential risk to potential reward, and appropriate ways to control risk.
Risk assessments for our manufacturing operations are conducted to evaluate impacts (including financial) to water withdrawals, discharges, and effluent parameters at least 2x/year. Detailed water footprint and risk assessments are conducted on a quarterly basis.

Every two years, we engage a third party to update our materiality assessment. Our most recent update was completed in early 2023, building on previous assessments that were used to inform the development of our 2030 strategy and goals. The latest assessment includes review of industry best practices and reports, external reporting standards (including GRI, SASB, and International Integrated Reporting Committee), analysis of issues identified through stakeholder dialogue during the year, and completion of interviews with internal and external stakeholders.

We review the issues identified and utilize a corporate responsibility materiality matrix to identify, prioritize, and act surrounding the topics we believe are of greatest interest to our stakeholders regarding Intel's environmental performance, as well as other corporate responsibility topics. First, issues such as water-related risks, climate change risk and energy efficiency opportunities are identified from a wide range of stakeholders and sources. Next, prioritization is carried out through the application of a consistent set of filters to determine the significance of each issue and develop a list of the highest priority issues. Key criteria used to prioritize include business continuity, impact to brand/reputation, applicability to multiple regions, alignment with our business strategy, impact on community, ability to attract and retain talent, and regulatory impacts. Issues are assessed based on both the potential impact on stakeholder decisions and the impact on Intel's business and external systems using qualitative metrics (high, medium, low impact). We use this information to inform changes to our strategy, goals, and ongoing engagement and disclosure practices. Note that references to materiality in our questionnaire responses refer to significance within the context of our priority assessment of corporate responsibility issues, and not materiality to Intel under applicable legal standards.

Long-term water availability in Arizona is a risk that has been considered as a potential substantive impact. This is because our Ocotillo fab (manufacturing facility) is located in Chandler, Arizona, is classified as "extremely high" water stress (per WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas). This site accounted for 27% of our global freshwater use during 2022. Understanding the long-term need for sustainable water resources for Arizona, Intel's operations developed a collaboration with the City of Chandler. Intel donated the land to the City, funded a significant portion of the costs to build a reverse-osmosis (RO) treatment facility (called the Ocotillo Brine Reduction Facility, OBRF), and funds capital improvements and upgrades. The City operates the OBRF, where Intel's reject water from the UPW system is treated to drinking water quality standards and is then reused in the community, reused by Intel for internal reclaim, or used to replenish the aquifer. This partnership supports a sustainable water supply for the area as well as reducing water-related business risk to Intel.

Given that Intel has business continuity plans in place as the example mentioned above, impacts such as decreased availability of water for direct operations and other stages of our value chain such as suppliers, would be mitigated to the point where impacts would not be substantive.

W4.2b

(W4.2b) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	Good quality freshwater availability is vital to the manufacture of semiconductors. We've been assessing and mitigating water-related risks for years. We conduct detailed water footprint analyses annually to understand impacts through our value chain. We also perform direct operations risk assessments at least 2x/year to evaluate impacts to water parameters. Among the water-related risks we have identified are droughts that could limit availability of water and create supply chain disruptions, and flooding that could negatively impact our business and revenue. We have assessed that these risks would not have a significant impact on our direct operations or revenue. The risk mitigation initiatives we undertake aim to minimize risk and avoid potential substantive impacts related to water use in direct operations. We work closely with water providers to ensure we maintain water supply. In 2020, to further mitigate some of these risks, we announced our commitment to achieve net positive water by 2030. Through investments in the onsite conservation of 9.6 BG and watershed restoration of 3.0 BG of water, we reached 107% (by volume) globally toward our goal of net positive water in 2022. Some locations have returned and restored significantly more than their targets, resulting in a global total greater than 100%. Net positive water is achieved when each region reaches its specific target. An example of why these risks are not substantive can be seen at our Ocotillo, AZ site. We invested in multiple water conservation projects, including an onsite water reclaim facility (WaTR), and an innovative public/private partnership with the City of Chandler to operate a treatment plant that reuse water in the community (OBRF). At our site expansion announced in 2021, the DIO3 Reclaim project will optimize and recover ultra-pure water at the ozone generation equipment that is part of a sub-set of semiconductor manufacturing tools, conserving approximately 160 million gallons per year. These initiatives allow Intel to reduce freshwater withdrawals and subsequent impact on the water-stressed Colorado River basin. In 2022, Ocotillos conserved over 3.3 billion gallons of water. In early 2023 Intel was publicly recognized for its investment in water recycling across its operations and named winner of the Industrial Water Reuse Champion Awards, organized by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other organizations.

W4.2c

(W4.2c) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	We have integrated corporate social responsibility considerations and criteria across all stages of supplier management, from design and tool selection to addressing issues and taking corrective action. We provide infrastructure, direction, and tools to measure results and help suppliers improve their performance. We incorporate corporate responsibility requirements into our management systems, supplier scorecards, and assessments, and work proactively with suppliers to source products and tools that help reduce our environmental impact. Since availability of good quality freshwater is important for our indirect operations, the risk mitigation initiatives we undertake aim to manage risk and avoid substantive impacts related to water in our supply chain. Among the water-related risks that we have identified in our value chain are droughts that could limit availability of water to our supply chain, needed for the manufacturing of the goods and materials we purchase, and flooding that could negatively impact the production of these goods. As an example of efforts undertaken to mitigate these risks, the majority of our suppliers have multiple facilities that we can procure from, which mitigates the risk of product shortages or delivery delays. We also utilize external reporting frameworks such as CDP to better understand risks and subsequent mitigation strategies. As part of our 2022 SPARC, we required engaged suppliers that are 1) manufacturing operations and 2) operating in "high" or "extremely high" water-stressed locations (based on the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas) to complete the CDP Water Security report and submit their response publicly. In 2022 we achieved a 100% CDP response rate, with 93% of the more than 60 suppliers sharing publicly.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Through Intel's global water management strategy, we have identified substantive opportunities to improve water efficiency in our operations, including water conservation projects and water-efficient buildings (LEED® certification, silver, gold and platinum). We invest in projects that yield immediate return-on-investment (ROI), as well as longer-term strategic projects that may take several years to reach a positive ROI. Water conservation projects range from small scale –such as installing smart irrigation for landscaping– to construction of large-scale onsite water treatment facilities that enable onsite water reuse.

To realize these opportunities, Intel has taken several actions such as investing in ways to reduce its water usage, which provides direct cost benefit to the company. For example, in 2022 our Leixlip (Ireland) campus used 2.3 billion gallons of freshwater. The site has implemented a new nanofiltration water recovery system that captures water that is rejected during our on-site reverse osmosis process and redirects it for use in other areas of manufacturing. This project is expected to conserve up to 275 million gallons of water per year, or 12% of the total annual freshwater usage, equivalent to a direct cost reduction of up to $2.6 million annually. The timescale of implementation of this investment began in 2022, and savings will continue for at least 10 years.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

90300000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

Financial impact figure represents the utility (water usage and sewer discharge) cost savings during 2022. This is calculated based on actual water and sewer reductions (9.6 billion gallons of water) and the average water and sewer rates across our global operations. This is broken down into the following: water savings = $51,800,000 and sewer discharge reduction = $38,500,000 during 2022. Each year there are hundreds of large, medium and small-scale projects completed, many with energy reduction benefits as well, that are tracked in Intel's Global Sustainability Project Tracker, to allow for documentation of project details, tracking of funding and project completion, as well as rolling up cost and water savings as a result of each project.

Type of opportunity
Products and services
Primary water-related opportunity
Other, please specify (Shift in consumer preferences; Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services)
Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
Description of opportunity and why this is considered strategic for Intel: Through our technology we enable more people to harness the power of data to help address society's most complex issues—from climate change and energy efficiency, water security, to economic empowerment and human rights. Our products primarily compete based on performance, energy efficiency, 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.

Action taken to realize opportunity: Each new generation of products offers higher performance and improved energy efficiency compared to previous generations (which reduces indirect water use associated with electricity production) to meet our customers' needs and reduce their environmental impact.

Example: The transition of desktop PCs to Modern Standby (replacing traditional system sleep and idle states) continues to improve year over year. Our multi-year cross-industry collaboration to improve desktop energy efficiency yielded a key accomplishment. The first computer systems based on Intel's Single Rail Power Supply Specification ATX12VO were launched in 2022. ATX12VO (12V only) is designed to enable better power supply efficiency at low loads to enable a platform with up to a 30% reduction in typical annualized energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. Intel launched the 13th Gen Intel Core desktop processors with a 60% increase in energy efficiency compared to 12th Gen Intel Core desktop processors.

Outcome: In 2022, Intel launched 4th Generation Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors (code-named "Sapphire Rapids"), which offer approximately 29% improvement in product energy efficiency over 3rd Generation Intel Xeon Scalable processors.

Timescale of implementation: Intel is working with industry organizations and worldwide government agencies to promote and enable better energy-efficiency standards across the PC and server industry. For 2023, we plan to report on server progress toward the 2030 goals based on planned release of next-generation processors.
Estimated timeframe for realization
1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Low-medium
Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate
Potential financial impact figure (currency)
509000000
Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>
Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>
Explanation of financial impact
One of the main indirect contributors to our water footprint is the energy usage of our products (i.e., indirect water use associated with generating electricity). Our strategy to reduce indirect water usage is to continue to drive energy efficiency improvements that require less water. Several of our customers, such as Dell and HP Inc, have environmental goals to reduce the energy used by their products and are dependent, in part, on Intel to continuously offer component products that use less energy.

Explanation of calculation: Most of our revenue in 2022 was from the sale of platforms and other components sold by the Client Computing Group (CCG) and Datacenter and Artificial Intelligence Group (DCAI) operating segments, representing $50.9 billion, or 81% of Intel's total revenue. For example, if we meet the energy efficiency needs of our customers better than other suppliers and it yielded a hypothetical increase of 1% in CCG and DCG sales, it would result in approximately $509 million additional revenue based on our 2022 CCG and DCAI revenue.

Conversely, if we are unable to improve product energy efficiency to meet customer needs, we could lose out on the opportunity and potential financial benefit assumed in the hypothetical example above. The additional revenue above is a hypothetical example and is not based on modelling of specific scenarios.

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of the scope (including value chain stages) covered by the policy Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives Commitment to prevent, minimize, and control pollution Commitment to reduce or phase-out hazardous substances Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitment to stakeholder education and capacity building on water security Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action	Our company-wide water policy is publicly available on our website (http://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/policy/policy-water.html). It includes our guiding principles for our operations, supply chain, communities, customers, and products. It also acknowledges the human right to water and sanitation, as well as a commitment to continuously improve efficient and responsible water management. It also highlights our company-wide, publicly available Environmental, Health and Safety policy (compliance with all applicable regulations, which is critical for pollution prevention), and Code of Conduct (which underscores our commitment to reducing and minimizing the use of hazardous materials). How policy is applicable company-wide: We believe that an important part of setting a Water Policy is public transparency – both within the policy and sharing our performance in annual reports. Also, to be most effective, the Policy must apply company-wide, rather than to certain locations or business groups. Integration of Water Policy aspects within our performance standards and specifications, as well as throughout our environmental standards and practices, is a critical part of ensuring the Water Policy is a part of our day to day operations as well as our business processes. While our water policy statement itself focuses on our commitment to water stewardship and the principles guiding this commitment, we also provide public information on our water targets and goals on the website where our water strategy resides (intel.com/environment), and each year we publicly report on our progress toward those goals in our CSR report. All items selected in the Content column are included as part of Intel's Water Policy because they are critical in our commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, ensure access to water and sanitation for all, and SDG 12, ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
		Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Reference to company water-related targets Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Board-level committee	Formal responsibility for oversight of Corporate Responsibility issues, including climate change and water stewardship, has been included in the Board's Corporate Governance and Nominating (CGN) Committee Charter since 2003. The CGN Committee has primary responsibility for oversight of issues related to risks arising from the company's environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices as well as corporate responsibility and sustainability initiatives and performance. In 2022, the CGN was made up of four Board Directors. Management provides formal updates to the CGN Committee at least twice each year and at least annually to the full Board on the company's ESG performance and disclosure, including review of the annual Corporate Responsibility Report and updates on water stewardship and climate change. In addition, to ensure investor and other stakeholder priorities are incorporated into corporate strategy, Intel's Integrated Outreach Team, led by our Investor Relations Group, Corporate Responsibility Office, Human Resources, and Corporate Secretary's Office—and including representatives from other business groups—interfaces with stakeholders throughout

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
	the year and feedback received through these activities is communicated to Intel's Board of Directors and relevant committees (including CGN). An example of a decision made by a Board committee was to incorporate additional environmental goals as part of the ESG metrics for Intel's 2022 Annual Performance Bonus (APB). The Compensation Committee reviewed and provided approval in early 2022 of two water-related targets: to conserve 8.5 billion gallons of water, and to restore 2.5 billion gallons of water in 2022.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies	The Board's Corporate Governance and Nominating (CGN) Committee has primary responsibility for oversight of ESG matters at Intel, including environmental sustainability, climate risk, human capital, human rights, political accountability, and investor outreach and feedback, and periodically reports on these matters to the Board. Management provides formal updates to the CGN Committee at least twice each year and at least annually to the full Board on the company's ESG performance and disclosure. In 2022, this included a review of the annual Corporate Responsibility Report, review of sustainability goal progress, and updates on the issues mentioned above. An important function of the Board is oversight, assessment, and decisions regarding risk management, including ESG-related risks. The Board receives periodic briefing by management on the types of risks the company faces, risk controls, the balance of potential risk to potential reward, and recommendations to control risk. In 2022, our Integrated Outreach Team met with firms and stockholders representing approximately 30% of shares held by institutional investors, including engagement during our annual ESG roadshow. The sessions covered strategy and ESG governance; an overview of our corporate responsibility strategy and programs; updates on environmental sustainability, product sustainability, and supply chain responsibility; with break out

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
		Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities	discussions on environmental and social matters. Presenters included the Chief Sustainability Officer; the Chief Product Sustainability Officer; and representatives of Corporate Responsibility Office, and Supply Chain Responsibility groups. We believe that our approach to engaging openly and year-round with our investors regarding ESG issues drives increased corporate accountability, improves decision making, and ultimately creates long-term value. In 2022, for the third consecutive year, we achieved our green revolving credit facility targets for energy and water conservation. In August 2022, we also announced the pricing of our inaugural green bond issuance, totaling $1.25 billion. The net proceeds of the green bond offering are intended to be used to fund eligible projects in six key areas that support Intel's sustainability goals, including water stewardship, green buildings, energy efficiency, circular economy and waste management, GHG emissions reductions, and renewable electricity.

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	We consider two of our Board of Directors (found at https://www.intc.com/board-and-governance/board-of-directors) to be knowledgeable of water related issues because their technical experience includes sustainability leadership. Since water is a key sustainability metric, we consider this to be reasonable knowledge of water-related issues.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Water-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Integrating water-related issues into business strategy

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Half-yearly

Please explain

Intel's integrated approach to water-related issues drives accountability, improves decision making & creates long-term value by embedding corporate responsibility across Intel. The CEO is top of the organizational structure at Intel and has primary responsibility for operational leadership and strategic direction, including water-related topics. The water-related topics that the CEO reports to the board include approving long-term (10-year) water strategy and goals, setting water-related performance targets for our Annual Performance Bonus, and reviewing progress toward our water-related goals.

The CEO, along with Board of Directors, is responsible for incorporating water-related considerations into oversight, counsel & direction of mgmt. in long-term interests of Intel & shareholders. The CEO monitors water-related issues through updates to the Board from mgmt., which occur at least twice/year and through ongoing updates from mgmt. on corporate responsibility strategy & goals.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	One example of how water-related issues are incentivized to C-Suite employees is our Annual Performance Bonus (APB). The APB includes several sustainability targets (referred to as "Corporate Kickers"), which included two water targets - water conservation and restoration – during 2022, in addition to 2020-2021, and continuing in 2023. If Intel meets these targets, then the APB is paid at a higher rate. All full-time Intel employees are eligible; however, C-suite and other executive-level employees are typically incentivized at a higher rate due to how the APB is structured based on compensation levels. This model has been very successful to Intel since all levels of the company have a vested interest in achieving the targets. We have surpassed all the sustainability targets through the APB process.

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Chief Procurement Officer Chief Purchasing Officer (CPO) Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Chief Technology Officer (CTO) Other C-suite Officer (Chief Product Sustainability Officer) Other, please specify (Corporate Vice-Presidents, General Managers)	Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – supply chain Improvements in water efficiency – product use Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations Reduction or phase-out of hazardous substances Increased investment in water-related R&D Company performance against a sustainability index with water-related factors (e.g., DJSI, CDP Water Security score, etc.) Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on water-related issues Implementation of water-related community project	Water-related issues at Intel are incentivized to C-Suite employees through an Annual performance Bonus (APB). Since 2008, we have linked a portion of our executive and employee compensation to corporate responsibility factors (referred to as "Corporate Kickers") in our APB. If Intel meets these targets, the APB is paid at a higher rate. In 2020, 2021, and 2022 we included sustainability targets aligned with our company-wide commitment to achieve our 2030 RISE goals, including net positive water by 2030, into our APB targets. Performance indicators include improvements in water efficiency in our direct operations (through multiple water conservation projects), reduction of water withdrawals (reduction of freshwater demand due to increased water reclaim), implementation of water-related community projects (funding water restoration projects implemented by NGOs), among others. Incentivizing these sustainability factors was essential to meet Intel's APB targets to conserve 8.5 billion gallons of water and restore 2.5 billion gallons of water in 2022, and continue to be a driver in meeting our 2030 net positive water goal.	In 2020, 2021 and 2022, we included in our APB sustainability targets aligned with our company-wide commitment to achieve our 2030 RISE goals, including net positive water by 2030. These include the following: Reduction of water withdrawals (reduction of water taken from freshwater resources due to increase water reuse), reduction in consumption volumes (reduction of water evaporated or lost as part of waste streams), improvements in efficiency in our direct operations (through the use of water reductions and reuse), improvements in efficiency through our supply chain engagement, (engagement with our suppliers through CDP Water disclosures), improvements in efficiency in our products (production of more energy-efficient processors and servers that require less cooling), improvements in waste water quality - direct operations (monitoring of water treatment facilities), reduction or phase out of hazardous substances (product ecology assessments, elimination or replacement of hazardous materials, sustainable chemistry), increased investment in water-related R&D (led by our Global Water Management experts), company performance against sustainability index (CDP Water Security), employee engagement (Sustainability Summit and various presentations on water-related issues through the year), implementation of water-related community projects

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
		Supply chain engagement		(funding of water restoration projects in our watersheds).
Non-monetary reward	Chief Operating Officer (COO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Other C-suite Officer (Corporate Vice President; General Manager) Other, please specify (Corporate Vice Presidents, General Manager)	Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations Reduction or phase-out of hazardous substances Implementation of water-related community project	Intel's sustainability goals (including water targets) are part of executive and management performance objectives. Goal achievement is tracked at the highest level and incentivizes these leaders through performance evaluations and professional recognitions.	Senior-level managers and executives such as the Corporate Vice President and General Manager positions are responsible to ensure that Intel meets our sustainability goals. This is assessed through Management Review Committees (MRCs) on a monthly basis and the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) on a quarterly basis.

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers
Yes, trade associations
Yes, funding research organizations

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

Intel uses several mechanisms to ensure consistency among our water policy influencing activities & internal operations. The Executive Leadership Team (ELT) sets the overall direction & is comprised of senior staff (CSO & VPs of Public Affairs, Corp.

Responsibility, Supply Chain Responsibility, Global EHS, and Global Government Affairs). The ELT holds regular meetings to ensure operational & influencing activities are in line with ELT's direction. For example, in Arizona, our Corp. Sustainability Group worked with the Arizona Government Affairs Director to understand & align support for Arizona's Drought Contingency Plan (DCP). This led us to issue three grants during 2022 supporting the Colorado River watershed. Further review meetings are held to ensure decisions/actions are consistent with mgmt. direction. If engagements with orgs like policy makers, trade associations & funding research orgs are inconsistent with our goals and values, Intel engages with internal orgs to understand why and address the issue. If an issue requires more attention, significant capital investment, or doesn't align with our water-related commitments, there is a clear escalation path to top leadership of the company. They will make the final decision to disengage or engage and educate. Intel's Change Control Board (CCB) uses a formal approval process for significant changes in our operations, and the CCB will decide to continue or cease engagement.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

Intel 10K Jan2023.pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	We have a long-term strategic plan that integrates water-related issues, as full site build out is estimated over time to support the facility's operational life (>30 years). Water issues integrated include water management (withdrawals, discharge) & stewardship (conservation, restoration). Because of this, we expect water-related benefits to accrue each year beyond 2030, after reaching our goal of net positive water globally. As an example of how these water issues are integrated, Intel's Global Water Management Group (GWMG) includes a core leadership team of senior-level water experts from key

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
			groups including supply chain, sustainability, operations & construction, as well as 'water champions' that lead their site/region. The GWMG is supported by execs. & is integrated into both long-term strategic decisions & shorter-term project investments related to efficient water mgmt., conservation & restoration. In addition to developing the 2030 water goal roadmap, the GWMG has developed internal tools and models to value the "true cost of water" to Intel called Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) and a Water Leadership Roadmap that identifies the ideal state for water management & conservation, followed by a detailed plan to achieve it. The GWMG is part of the industry associations SEMI and International Roadmap for Devices and Systems (IRDS), contributing to set electronics industry-wide standards and to develop a roadmap for water conservation for the upcoming decades.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Intel's purpose is to create life-changing technology that improves the life of every person on the planet. Because water is essential to semiconductor manufacturing, it is critical that water-related issues, especially water use and technology business opportunities to improve how others use and conserve water, are integrated into our business strategy. This strategy is aligned with SDGs 6 (access to water and sanitation) & 12 (responsible consumption and production) and includes setting corporate goals and allocating resources to track and ensure performance to goals. Our proactive efforts mitigate risk, achieve efficiencies, lower costs, and address the expectations of our stakeholders. For example, since responsible use of water is a key issue for Intel, in 2020 we established a goal to achieve net positive water by 2030 through internal water conservation and external restoration projects. We expect that most of these projects will bring annual benefits beyond 2030 as they continue to be implemented (11-15+ years). As we look to our future, there will be significant opportunities to apply our technology to help solve the world's greatest challenges, including those related to water security. Our strategic efforts in this area include fostering collaboration between our Corporate Sustainability Group and other groups such as Supply Chain to continue influencing our value-chain on water-related issues.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	Water is essential to semiconductor manufacturing. Therefore, it is a key criterion in financial planning when considering factors such as site locations, site expansion, water access, and utility costs. For example, to adequately plan on future costs such as water utility rates and infrastructure needs, Intel made the strategic decisions to construct 3 large innovative onsite water recycling plants at 3 of its manufacturing sites (Qiryat Gat, Israel;

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
			Ronler Acres, Oregon; and Ocotillo, Arizona). These state-of-the-art water treatment facilities allow Intel to treat and reuse large volumes of water onsite. These types of financial investments are evaluated and incorporated into Intel's Budget Forecast and Risk Assessments. Full site build out is estimated over time to support the facility's operational life. Thus there is no limit to the long-term time horizon (>30 years). In 2021 we also integrated sustainability metrics into our financing activities for the first time, by entering into a $5 billion, five-year variable-rate revolving credit facility. In 2022 we achieved our green revolving credit facility targets for energy and water conservation. In August 2022, we also announced the pricing of our inaugural green bond issuance, totaling $1.25 billion. The net proceeds of the green bond offering are intended to be used to fund eligible projects in six key areas that support Intel's sustainability goals, including water stewardship.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

38

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-3

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

Please explain

Water-related CAPEX represents conservation project investments (e.g. UPW reduction at tools and nanofiltration recovery). Water-related capital expenditures increased by 38% in 2022 from 2021, because Intel continues to identify, fund, and

implement opportunities for water conservation. The anticipated CAPEX in 2023 is expected to be roughly the same as 2022.

Water-related OPEX represents the global cost of purchasing incoming water from our municipalities, plus the cost of discharging it to the sewer. The decrease in OPEX was approximately 3% from 2020 to 2021 due to two main factors: the removal of the Dalian, China site from our sustainability goals and metrics beginning in 2022 (as this site was sold after year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business), and the increase of global average utility rates from 2021 to 2022.We expect the OPEX amount to be roughly the same in 2023 as 2022.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	No, but we anticipate doing so within the next two years	We have assessed and addressed climate-related risks & opportunities for many years, & integrated them into our business strategy. Intel has not yet published a formal scenario analysis in line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) guidelines because we have historically employed a variety of tools across multiple aspects of our business instead. These include a corporate responsibility materiality matrix assessment & existing risk assessment processes. In 2022 & early 2023, various business groups partnered to further integrate these tools and conduct a formal scenario analysis, that we will publish in a formal Climate Action Transition Plan by end of 2023. Several considerations are included, such as ensuring selected scenarios provide a reasonable diversity of potential future states, inclusion of risk/opportunity assessments accounting for both physical & transition impacts, & evaluation of potential impacts in nearer and longer-term timeframes.

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

Yes

Please explain

To more fully understand water-related risks & impacts, Intel has developed a Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) Model that quantifies our "internal price of water". This provides a "true cost" of every drop of water that Intel uses – from input, treatment (UPW), use & consumption, treatment (wastewater) and discharge or onsite reuse– not just a typical return-on-investment estimation that includes utility costs only. In 2022, Intel updated the TCO models for our largest manufacturing locations (Ronler Acres, Oregon; Leixlip, Ireland; and Qiryat Gat, Israel). TCOs will be created for each manufacturing location

in the future. Intel's TCO model is used as an input for water-related strategic and investment decisions. This internal price of water is used to incentivize sites to increase water efficiency and implement water conservation projects to reduce risks & costs. Project costs are paid by the Corporate Sustainability Group, with cost savings realized within operating expenses (OPEX).

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Other, please specify (Terminology: labeling a product as "lower water impact" without a widely-recognized definition can create confusion)	As a technology company, the energy efficiency of our products is part of our climate strategy to reduce our Scope 3 GHG emissions. Given the high water demands of fossil fuel-fired power generation, this strategy is aligned across climate and water impacts. When energy usage is decreased, so is indirect water use. We believe these products have a lower water footprint, but there is an absence of a globally-recognized definition of "low water impact" for semiconductor manufacturing.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Yes	<Not Applicable>

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water withdrawals	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Other	Yes	<Not Applicable>

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (Volume of freshwater withdrawals reduced by water conservation projects)

Year target was set

2021

Base year

2021

Base year figure

0

Target year

2022

Target year figure

8.5

Reporting year figure

9.6

% of target achieved relative to base year

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain

Intel set an ambitious 2022 target to reduce our freshwater intake by conserving (water reduction, reuse, and recycling) more than 8.5 billion gallons (BG) of water. This target was set considering the exclusion of water savings at our Dalian, China manufacturing site. Our Dalian site was sold at the end of 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. This target was selected to drive a reduction of environmental impacts by decreasing overall freshwater withdrawals across the company. It was tied to our 2022 Annual Performance Bonus (APB) which provides strong ownership and commitment across the company (including executive leadership), and we surpassed it significantly by conserving 9.6 BG (representing a 31% increase from 2020 to 2021). To achieve this ambitious target Intel employees applied innovation, company commitment, and significant resources (staff, capital and operating investments) to drive improved water savings.

We are pushing ourselves even farther in 2023, by committing to achieve 12 BG of water conserved and restored through our 2023 APB target.

Target reference number
Target 2
Category of target
Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation
Target coverage
Company-wide (direct operations only)
Quantitative metric
Other, please specify (Volume of water restored to the environment vs. total global use)
Year target was set
2021
Base year
2021
Base year figure
0
Target year
2022
Target year figure
2.5
Reporting year figure
3
% of target achieved relative to base year

Target status in reporting year
Achieved
Please explain
In 2020 we announced a company-wide target to achieve net positive water by restoring >100% of our global company-wide freshwater consumption by 2030. We are achieving this target by funding a portfolio of restoration projects in our watersheds that are implemented by environmental NGOs. During 2022, we funded 4 new projects benefiting Arizona and Mexico, bringing the total to 42 projects funded globally through the end of 2022. Most projects supported by Intel will restore water each year for ~10 years or more, addressing the water challenges and volume of freshwater consumed by Intel, specific to that watershed. During 2022, we had an APB target to restore 2.5 BG of water. The projects completed to date restored 3.0 BGY (a 30% increase from 2.3 BGY in 2021), exceeding our APB target.

Target reference number
Target 3
Category of target
Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation
Target coverage
Company-wide (direct operations only)
Quantitative metric
Other, please specify (Percentage of water restored to the environment vs. total global use)
Year target was set
2020
Base year
2020
Base year figure
0
Target year
2030
Target year figure
101
Reporting year figure
107
% of target achieved relative to base year
Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

In 2020 we announced a company-wide target to achieve net positive water by restoring >100% of our global company-wide freshwater consumption by 2030. This is focused on closing the gap in our water balance (i.e., difference between withdrawals and discharge to our municipalities) and changes each year as our actual freshwater withdrawals/discharges change. We are achieving this target by funding a portfolio of restoration projects in our watersheds that are implemented by environmental NGOs. Through the end of 2022, we funded a total of 42 water restoration projects since 2017. In 2022, projects funded by Intel restored 3.0 billion gallons of water. This effort, adding to the water we already return (discharge) to our municipalities (global 10-year average of 82% of our freshwater withdrawals) resulted in our returning and restoring 107% of our global freshwater usage. This net positive water % represents the total volume of water returned and restored globally. Some locations have returned and restored significantly more than their targets, resulting in a global total greater than 100%. Net positive water is achieved when each region reaches its specific target. In 2022, we achieved net positive water in the United States and India.

Target reference number

Target 4

Category of target

Other, please specify (Water conservation)

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (Volume of water conserved in our operations)

Year target was set

2020

Base year

2020

Base year figure

0

Target year

2030

Target year figure

60

Reporting year figure

26

% of target achieved relative to base year

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain

In 2020 we announced a company-wide target to achieve net positive water by 2030 by conserving 60 billion gallons of water and funding water restoration projects that restore more fresh water than we consume to our local watersheds. This water conservation target was selected to continue driving our efficient use of natural resources, and because it helps reduce environmental impacts by decreasing overall freshwater withdrawals across the company. To achieve this ambitious target Intel employees apply innovation, company commitment, and significant resources (staff, capital and operating investments) to drive improved water savings. During 2022, we conserved approximately 9.6 billion gallons of water and more than 26 billion gallons cumulatively from the 2020 baseline, putting us well on track to conserve 60 BG by 2030.

Target reference number

Target 5

Category of target

Water pollution

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

Year target was set

2021

Base year

2021

Base year figure

7.5

Target year

2022

Target year figure

8.5

Reporting year figure

9.6

% of target achieved relative to base year

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain

Our Global Environmental, Health, and Safety Policy, signed by our CEO, establishes that we are committed to regulatory compliance and beyond: "we comply with all applicable regulatory and Intel Environmental Health & Safety (EHS) requirements wherever we operate." Our Water Programs Standard defines Intel's framework of operation related to water, wastewater, stormwater & groundwater quality & protection, & applies to all Intel-owned facilities worldwide. In accordance with these principles and commitments, Intel's goal is to comply with all regulatory requirements, permit limits, and/or other contractual agreement with Control Authority for wastewater discharges, and to go above and beyond compliance. One of the mechanisms to achieve this goal is to increase water conservation (water reduced, recycled, and reclaimed) in our operations. In 2022, our target was to increase water conservation from the 2021 target of 7.5 billion gallons per year, to 8.5 BG per year. We surpassed it significantly by conserving 9.6 BG in 2022.

Target reference number

Target 6

Category of target

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

Target coverage

Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify (% of employees having access to adequate WASH services)

Year target was set

2021

Base year

2021

Base year figure

0

Target year

2022

Target year figure

100

Reporting year figure

100

% of target achieved relative to base year

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain

Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers is a company-wide requirement for all facilities and is built into Intel Master Design Specifications (IMDS), company-wide building/construction requirements that incorporate policies, best practices, applicable standards and building codes. Our annual target is to provide access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for 100% of our employees. In addition to maintenance record and employee satisfaction surveys, ongoing compliance is monitored and measured by janitorial staff at all sites within our operational control, to ensure access to sanitary restrooms and drinking water for all employees, on a daily basis or multiple times per day to ensure WASH services are clean and fully-functioning. Drinking water is provided by approved municipal/local sources that meet local regulatory requirements and/or bottled water. Intel also provides menstruation products in all female and gender inclusive restrooms, and nursing mother rooms at all main campuses. In 2022, 100% of our employees had access to adequate WASH services at Intel sites around the world.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

Yes

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1 Current state	Water use Water conservation	ISAE 3000	Annual assurance is conducted by a third party. In early 2023, Apex Companies, LLC, conducted a limited assurance to verify conformance with Apex's standard procedures and guidelines for external Assurance of Sustainability Reports and International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Revised, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (effective for assurance reports dated on or after Dec. 15, 2015), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
			On a regular basis, we validate the management systems and processes used to collect the data. We have maintained a multi-site ISO 14001 certification for our manufacturing locations since 2001, which requires independent third-party audits at many of our sites each year. We also maintain a company-wide certification to ISO 45001, an internationally recognized standard for environmental, health, and safety management systems, which requires independent third-party audits at our manufacturing sites. Since 2012, we have completed annual third-party assurance for selected indicators contained in our Corporate Responsibility Report (CSR). For the 2022-23 CSR, we engaged Apex Companies LLC to complete the assurance review. Their report is included in the Appendix (pg. 96) of the CSR Report.

W10. Plastics

W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain Product use phase	Intel has long worked to design packaging with a focus on reducing unfavorable material, increasing material efficiency, optimizing for recovery, and recycling, prioritizing recycled content, and sourcing responsible materials. We continuously assess and monitor the materials used in the packaging and shipment of our products. To continue driving progress in our sustainable packaging efforts, we have set two plastic-related targets: 1) By 2025, over 95% of the materials used in our new product packaging designs, by weight, will be recyclable or reusable; as of the end of 2022, we were exceeding this goal, at 96%. 2) By 2030, 100% of plastic used in Intel packaging shall contain biobased, post-consumer recycled (PCR) plastic, or chemically recycled content. Intel also has processes in place to manage all the waste generated at our locations worldwide, including the one generated by its suppliers (i.e. construction and chemical vendors). These suppliers are required to monitor and report recycling rates to Intel, which are rolled into Intel's waste indicators. In our direct operations, in 2022, we upcycled (reused, recovered, or recycled) 67% of our manufacturing waste (including plastic), or approximately 112,000 tons.

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
			In the product space, we take steps to integrate environmental considerations into the design of our products to minimize environmental impacts at their end of life. Our flagship product line for sustainable small formfactor PCs, Intel NUC (next unit of computing), has a retail packaging up to 100% recyclable, and 40% of NUC 12 mini-PCs use up to 75% recycled plastics (by weight).

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain	Intel is part of the Sustainable Packaging Coalition, a group of almost 700 companies with membership from the entire value chain focused on sustainable packaging, working together to develop better processes, materials, and solutions. This coalition leads research on important issues within packaging sustainability, including the potential environmental and human health impacts of the use of plastics. As a member, Intel has access to this information and applies life-cycle and circular principles to develop strategies around its packaging systems. This includes plastic management in its direct operations (i.e., packaging of our products), and the plastic generated by the onsite use of products from suppliers. Intel has long worked to design packaging with a focus on reducing unfavorable material, increasing material efficiency, optimizing for recovery and recycling, prioritizing recycled content, and sourcing responsible materials. Our internal governance group (Packaging Engineering Sustainability Team) drives corporate packaging research, goals, processes, and tracks progress to goals.

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Supply chain	Regulatory	Existing and potential regulatory requirements regarding plastics are tracked at several levels. Intel's approach is to be proactive when it comes to potential regulations, tracking relevant indicators and setting goals and targets. The European Commission has proposed a new Packaging Regulation to reduce the amount of

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
				packaging in the EU market, increase packaging recycling viability, and reduce the need for virgin materials in packaging with mandatory targets for recycled content by 2030. Canada is also undergoing a public consultation on a regulatory framework to establish mandatory requirements for recycled content, labelling, and reporting of plastic packaging. To address these potential regulations, and in line with our sustainability principles, we have set a 2030 goal to have 100% of the plastic we use in our packaging containing biobased, post-consumer recycled (PCR), or chemically recycled content.

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Plastic packaging Waste management	Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging Increase the proportion of renewable content from responsibly managed sources in plastic packaging Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale	Intel has long worked to design packaging with a focus on reducing unfavorable material, increasing material efficiency, optimizing for recovery and recycling, prioritizing recycled content, and sourcing responsible materials. Intel's Transportation Materials and Media Engineering (TMME) is a group within Customer Fulfillment, Planning and Logistics Group (CPLG). Product Packaging Center of Excellence is a group within the Client Computing Group (CCG). Together, TMME and PPCoE teams have formed the Intel Packaging Engineering Sustainability Team (PEST), which drives corporate packaging goals and processes. To continue driving progress in our sustainable packaging efforts, we have set two plastic-related targets: 1) By 2025, over 95% of the materials used in our new product packaging designs, by weight, will be recyclable or reusable; as of the end of 2022, we were exceeding this goal, at 96%. 2) By 2030, 100% of plastic used in Intel packaging shall contain biobased, post-consumer recycled (PCR), or chemically recycled content. As an example of our achievements in this space, we worked with our suppliers to develop a reusable precision thermoform tray for incoming material and for finished goods shipping to customers and eliminated piece

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
			Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is reusable Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that is collected, sorted, and recycled in the community	part trays that were historically sent to landfill. The mass of the thermoform tray is 50% less than an industry injection molded tray and made of a more recyclable material (polyethylene terephthalate or PET). We worked to include post-consumer recycled material in the thermoform trays so that nearly half of the tray is non-virgin material. Since 2009, we conservatively estimate that we have eliminated over 22,600 metric tons of plastic material through these initiatives.

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	Intel does not engage in the production of plastic polymers.
Production of durable plastic components	No	Intel does not engage in the production of durable plastic components.
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	Intel does not engage in the production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials).
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	Intel does not engage in the production / commercialization of plastic packaging.
Production of goods packaged in plastics	Yes	Intel products are transported to customers and distributed to retailers in packages that contain plastics.
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	No	Intel does not engage in the provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging.

W10.8

(W10.8) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight of plastic packaging sold / used during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)	Raw material content percentages available to report	% virgin fossil-based content	% virgin renewable content	% post-industrial recycled content	% post-consumer recycled content	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Plastic packaging used	17200	None	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Intel continues to explore new alternatives for plastic packaging materials with for post-consumer recycled content, as well as bio-based compositions.

W10.8a

(W10.8a) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	% of plastic packaging that is reusable	% of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable	% of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Plastic packaging used	% technically recyclable	<Not Applicable>	96	<Not Applicable>	We continue to explore ways to increase the recoverability rate of our packaging materials, regenerate resources, and create circular economy solutions that reduce costs and environmental impact. As of 2022, 96% of the materials used in our new product packaging designs, by weight, are recyclable or reusable, exceeding our 2025 goal of 95%. Intel ships its products worldwide. The

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	% of plastic packaging that is reusable	% of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable	% of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale	Please explain
					waste collection and recycling regulations, practices, and feasibility can vary greatly across states and countries.

W11. Sign off

W-FI

(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

Toward 2030: Intel's RISE goals

Intel's purpose is to create world-changing technology that improves the lives of every person on earth. Our continuing commitment to corporate responsibility is embedded in our purpose. That commitment—built on a strong foundation of transparency, governance, ethics, and respect for human rights—creates value for Intel and our stakeholders by helping us mitigate risks, reduce costs, build brand value, and identify new market opportunities to apply our technology to help address society's most complex issues.

Through our long-term focus on advancing transparency, setting ambitious goals, and integrating corporate responsibility across all aspects of our business, we have driven meaningful results and challenged ourselves to achieve higher levels of performance over time. The Intel Foundation amplifies the impact of our employees' volunteer hours and contributions to our local communities and catalyzes action and collaboration with others on social impact initiatives.

With our 2030 corporate responsibility "RISE" strategy and goals, we aim to create a more responsible, inclusive, and sustainable world, enabled through our technology and the expertise and passion of our employees. This strategy not only raises the bar for ourselves and our supply chain, but also increases the scale and global impact of our work through new collaborations with our customers and a broad range of stakeholders. Our aim is to fully harness the power of technology to solve increasingly complex and interconnected global challenges over the next decade and beyond. We know that acting alone, Intel cannot achieve the broad, societal impact we aspire to.

Since we announced our new strategy, we have been inspired by the many ways our employees have driven progress on our goals in the face of a challenging external environment, and by the positive feedback and increased interest from stakeholders to work together to accelerate global impact. Our multi-year process to develop our new strategy and goals involved many teams and executives across the company, incorporated direct feedback from our external stakeholders, and leveraged a number of external frameworks, including the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Specific to our commitment to reduce our impact on our water resources, Intel's strategy is to achieve net positive water by 2030 through conserving water in our operations and through community partnerships, and restoring more than 100% of our freshwater consumption to our local watersheds. In 2022, we returned and restored approximately 107% of our freshwater withdrawals globally to our communities through municipal water treatment operations and restoration in local watersheds enabled by project funding.

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Submit your response

Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Yes, CDP may share our Main User contact details with the Pacific Institute

Intel Corporation - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

The entire world is becoming more digital as technology is increasingly central to every aspect of human existence. As we look ahead to the next decade, we expect to see continued movement to digital for everything—the way we work, learn, connect, develop, and operate. Semiconductors are the underlying technology powering the digitization of everything, accelerated by five superpowers: ubiquitous compute, pervasive connectivity, cloud-to-edge infrastructure, AI, and sensing. The superpowers combine to amplify, reinforce each other, and exponentially increase the world's need for computing by packing even more processing capability onto ever-smaller microchips. We intend to lead the industry by harnessing these superpowers for our customers' growth and our own. In fiscal year 2022, we achieved revenue of $63 billion, and at the end of 2022 we had 131,900 employees worldwide in more than 50 countries. Approximately 50% of our employees are located in the US, Canada, and Latin America.

Our Products:
Our product offerings provide end-to-end solutions, scaling from edge computing to 5G networks, the cloud, and the emerging fields of AI and autonomous driving. Products, such as our gaming CPUs, may be sold directly to end customers or further integrated by our customers into end products such as notebooks and storage servers. Combining some of these products—for example, integrating FPGAs with Intel® Xeon® processors in a data center solution— enables incremental synergistic value and performance. In 2022, we launched new products, such as the 12th Gen Intel Core HX processors—the final products in our Alder Lake family, which utilize desktop-caliber silicon in a mobile package to deliver high levels of performance for professional workflows. 2022 launches also included Raptor Lake, our 13th Gen Intel Core processor family, which scales from thin and light laptops to enthusiast desktop and notebook platforms, and the first of our 4th Gen Intel Xeon Scalable processors (Sapphire Rapids), which enables built-in AI acceleration, cryptographic acceleration, and advanced security capabilities.

Our Customers:
We sell our products primarily to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), original design manufacturers (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 other cloud service providers who buy our products through distributor, reseller, retail, and OEM channels throughout the world. Our worldwide reseller sales channel consists of thousands of indirect customers—systems builders that purchase Intel® processors and other products from our distributors.

Global Climate Policy:
Global climate change is a serious environmental, economic and social challenge, and Intel believes that it warrants an equally serious response by governments and the private sector. Intel exercises leadership in reducing our footprint and in working with others to influence the development of sound public policy. As a semiconductor manufacturing company that is committed to reducing our carbon footprint and increasing our handprint (i.e., developing products with a positive climate impact), we have taken voluntary actions to reduce our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for decades, including in the following categories:

- Scope 1: Point-of-use (POU) abatement, nitrogen trifluoride (NF3) remote plasma chamber cleans, chemical substitution, process and equipment optimization, energy efficiency, and electrification of fossil fuel heating.
- Scope 2: Renewable electricity purchases, onsite renewable/alternative electricity systems, green building/factory design, energy efficient operations.
- Scope 3: Energy efficient products, logistics and distribution, electric vehicle charging stations, waste reductions and landfill avoidance, employee commuting and business travel programs, and collaboration with suppliers.

Our products play a key role in climate-related solutions such as smart electricity grids, energy management systems, smart logistics, harnessing and grid integration of wind and other renewable energy sources (i.e., our handprint). Additionally, the accelerating deployment of the "Internet of Things" (IOT), powered by Intel silicon, promises to bring vast increases in intelligence to the world around us, leading to, among other things, further gains in energy efficiency.

Our responses contain forward-looking statements as of date of submittal (unless stated otherwise) regarding Intel's corporate responsibility expectations or goals, subject to risks/uncertainties detailed in our SEC filings and evolving standards, controls/procedures and assumptions with CDP reporting materiality being different from SEC reporting materiality, and website references provided for ease not incorporation by reference of content.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022
Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Yes
Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
3 years
Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
3 years
Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
Not providing past emissions data for Scope 3

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.
China
Costa Rica
India
Ireland
Israel
Malaysia
Mexico
Poland
United States of America
Viet Nam

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.
USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.
Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	458140001

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	We established formal Board-level oversight for corporate responsibility in 2003, with the Board's Corporate Governance and Nominating (CGN) Committee having primary responsibility for oversight of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues at Intel, and additional topics also reviewed by other committees (e.g., the Compensation Committee is responsible for oversight of human capital issues, and the Audit and Finance Committee is responsible for oversight of our ethics and compliance program). Management provides formal updates to the CGN Committee at least twice each year and at least annually to the full Board on the company's ESG performance and disclosure. In 2022, this included a review of the annual Corporate Responsibility Report and updates on issues including environmental sustainability and climate risk. Management also reviewed with the CGN and the full Board the progress on our 2030 climate-related goals, and specifically the decision to approve Intel's goal to reach net zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 2040, announced in April 2022. For the majority of 2022, five Board members served on the CGN Committee.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The Board's Corporate Governance and Nominating (CGN) Committee has primary responsibility for oversight of ESG issues at Intel, with additional topics also reviewed by other committees (e.g., the Compensation Committee is responsible for oversight of human capital issues, and the Audit and Finance Committee is responsible for oversight of our ethics and compliance program). Management provides formal updates to the CGN Committee at least twice each year and at least annually to the full Board on the company's ESG performance and disclosure. In 2022, this included a review of the annual Corporate Responsibility Report and updates on issues including environmental sustainability and climate risk. Management also reviewed with the CGN and the full Board the progress on our 2030 climate-related goals, and specifically the decision to approve Intel's goal to reach net zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 2040, announced in April 2022. For more details on the CGN and Board oversight of ESG matters, please see the Intel 2023 Proxy Statement and the 2022-2023 Intel Corporate Responsibility Report. For the majority of 2022, five Board members served on the CGN Committee.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Corporate responsibility and sustainability play an important role at Intel, and the Board is actively involved in overseeing our sustainability initiatives. While many of our directors have significant familiarity with climate-related issues, three of our directors have experiences that give them notable competence on climate-related issues. Information for all of directors can be found at https://www.intc.com/board-and-governance/board-of-directors.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Providing climate-related employee incentives
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Half-yearly

Please explain

Environmental commitment starts from the top. The CEO is at the top of the organizational structure and has primary responsibility for the operational leadership and strategic direction of Intel, including climate-related issues. Establishing oversight of our climate change strategy with the CEO enables the incorporation of climate-related issues into corporate-wide business strategy. In addition, the CEO has visibility of investor/stakeholder expectations, which allows for integration into climate-related strategy, investments, and goals. The CEO and Board of Directors are responsible for incorporating climate-related considerations into oversight, counsel, and direction of management in the long-term interests of our company and stockholders. The CEO monitors climate-related issues through updates to the Board from management, which occur at least annually, and through ongoing updates from management on corporate responsibility strategy and goals, including those related to climate change. An example of a climate-related decision and the associated organizational structure is our goal to achieve net zero Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2040, announced in early 2022. Significant stakeholder engagement across all owning organizations within Intel occurred, as well as engagement and approval by leadership from the organizational level up through Intel's Executive Leadership Team (ELT), including our CEO and Board of Directors.

Position or committee

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Operations - COO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Half-yearly

Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) reports up through the Executive Vice President, Chief Global Operations Officer and General Manager of Manufacturing, Supply Chain and Operations. The CSO directs Intel's global sustainability initiatives including climate, energy, water, and waste, and leads a cross-functional sustainability steering committee that meets regularly to assess external trends, stakeholder feedback, and performance data. Management teams within our various business groups are responsible for conducting due diligence and implementing policies and procedures for specific environmental sustainability issues.

Position or committee

Other committee, please specify (ESG Steering Committee (representatives from Executive Leadership Team))

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Providing climate-related employee incentives
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Annually

Please explain

Our ESG Executive Steering Committee, established in 2022, is chaired by our Chief People Officer, and is composed of select members of Intel's Executive Leadership Team. The Committee collaborates on oversight of ESG matters, provides executional leadership, and decision making. The Steering Committee reports to the Board of Director's Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee which has primary oversight for ESG, with additional topics also reviewed by other committees.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Since 2008, we have linked a portion of executive and employee compensation to successfully incentivize corporate responsibility actions and accelerate achievement of targets, in our company-wide Annual Performance Bonus (APB). Our 2022 APB incorporated sustainability targets aligned to our 2030 and 2040 sustainability goals, including achieving 90% renewable electricity, conserving 8.5 billion gallons of water in our operations, and restoring 2.5 billion gallons of water to local watersheds. We surpassed each of the targets, conserving 9.6 billion gallons and restoring 3.0 billion gallons of water, and reaching 93% renewable electricity. In 2023, environmental metrics include achieving at least 95% renewable electricity globally, reducing absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 130,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e), conserving and restoring 12 billion gallons of water, and sending <5% of waste to landfill.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target

Reduction in absolute emissions

Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Since 2008, we have linked a portion of our executive and employee compensation to corporate responsibility factors in our Annual Performance Bonus (APB). In 2022, we included sustainability targets aligned with our 2030 and 2040 sustainability goals, including climate change and water stewardship.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our 2022 APB incorporated sustainability targets aligned to our 2030 and 2040 sustainability goals, including achieving 90% renewable electricity globally. In 2023, our APB targets include achieving at least 95% renewable electricity globally and reducing absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 130,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e).

Entitled to incentive

All employees

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target

Reduction in absolute emissions

Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Since 2008, we have linked a portion of our executive and employee compensation to corporate responsibility factors in our Annual Performance Bonus (APB). In 2022, we included sustainability targets aligned with our 2030 and 2040 sustainability goals, including climate change and water stewardship.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our 2022 APB incorporated sustainability targets aligned to our 2030 and 2040 sustainability goals, including achieving 90% renewable electricity globally. In 2023, our APB targets include achieving at least 95% renewable electricity globally and reducing absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 130,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e).

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	We consider near-term (or short-term) horizons as the actionable plan, or our current focus and path to achieve longer term goals. For example, we may set a longer term GHG reduction goal with an 8 – 10 year target timeline, but the actions necessary to achieve that goal are performed during the current year and in accordance with short-term roadmaps established for the next 1 or 2 years.
Medium-term	3	10	At Intel, we set our environmental strategy based on a medium-term horizon, which determines our short-term actionable plans. We typically develop external sustainability goals based on 10 years from baseline to target year. For example, in our 2022-2023 Corporate Responsibility Report, we detail our 2030 goals that will guide our actions over the next decade and provided updates on our progress thus far.
Long-term	10	50	We have a long-term horizon for our company's vision, and we continue to develop that vision by considering the type of company we aim to be. Moore's Law, a law of economics predicted by Intel's co-founder Gordon Moore more than 50 years ago, continues to be a strategic priority and guides where we want to be in the next 50 years. This long-term vision enables us to develop a medium-term strategy, which enables us to develop our short-term implementation plans. For example, in 2022, we announced our commitment to achieve net zero GHG for Scope 1 and 2, by 2040.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Intel defines "substantive financial or strategic impact" as climate-related risks and/or opportunities that have a strong possibility of occurring and would be of importance to the company's planning. Examples of factors that can have a substantive impact include macro-economic, political, and event risks and opportunities, as well as business-specific risks and opportunities related to strategy and competition, all of which can be influenced by climate change.

Intel's approach includes using its business unit groups, ESG materiality matrix mapping, and supplier engagement survey and audits to identify substantive financial risks. Business groups rank and prioritize risks to operations on a 1 (low risk) to 5 (high risk) scale, and risk mitigation action plans are developed and implemented. Impacts of different topics are used as part of the prioritization process, as are results of supplier surveys where we focus on critical stakeholders. We also engage a third party to provide outside perspective and feedback to conduct an ESG Materiality Assessment every two years to identify priority topics and emerging matters. Our most recent update was completed in early 2023, building on the previous

assessment that was used to inform the development of our 2030 Responsible, Inclusive, Sustainable, and Enabling (RISE) strategy and goals. This assessment included review of industry best practices and reports, external reporting standards (e.g., Global Reporting Initiative, Sustainability Accounting Standards Board, and International Integrated Reporting Committee), analysis of matters identified through stakeholder dialogue during the year, and completion of interviews with internal and external stakeholders. First, matters such as climate change risk and energy efficiency opportunities are identified by a wide range of stakeholders and sources. Next, prioritization is carried out by applying a consistent set of filters to determine the significance of each issue and develop a list of the highest priority issues. Key criteria used to prioritize include business continuity, impact on brand/reputation, applicability to multiple regions, alignment with our business strategy, impact on community, ability to attract and retain talent, and regulatory impacts. Issues are assessed based on potential impact on stakeholder decisions, impact on Intel's business, and impact on the external environment using qualitative scoring (high, medium, low impact), and this assessment includes consideration for location-specific or global impacts. We use this information to inform changes to our climate-related strategy, goals, and ongoing engagement and disclosure practices. (Disclaimer: references to materiality refer to materiality within the context of our corporate responsibility program and priorities and do not refer to concepts of materiality used in securities or other applicable law.)

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Identifying, assessing & responding to risks/opportunities: The Board has oversight of risk management and receives periodic briefings from management on company risks and enterprise risk management. Management is responsible for identifying business risks, mapping risks to company strategy, evaluating quality of risk assessment programs, and developing risk

controls. Our Global Government Affairs (GGA), Global Public Affairs & Sustainability (GPAS), Corporate Responsibility Office (CRO), Global Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS), and External Reporting teams continuously monitor climate-related regulatory programs and voluntary frameworks. Individual business groups are responsible for decision making and for reporting to the Board on specific issues (e.g., energy conservation goal setting). Business groups rank and prioritize risks to operations on a 1 (low risk) to 5 (high risk) scale, and risk mitigation action plans are developed and implemented. The short-term (0-3 years), medium-term (3-10 years), and long-term (10-50 years) time horizons are included as part of risk identification and management for all climate related risks. Results of this monitoring are reported monthly to the Executive Leadership Team (ELT). Additionally, Intel conducts a comprehensive ESG materiality assessment every two years to prioritize the issues that are of greatest concern to our stakeholders and that impact the success of our business.

In our direct operations, we consider risks and opportunities when we select sites, design buildings, and set performance targets and environmental goals for manufacturing and operations. Risks/opportunities are evaluated through our ESG materiality matrix, as well as other processes. For example, Intel maintains a multi-site ISO 14001 certification that informs EHS-related risk mitigation and helps improve Environmental Management Systems effectiveness. ISO 50001 certifications for Energy Management help us improve our energy efficiency and conservation programs. We assess projected emissions against permits, regulations, and sustainability goals. The GPAS organization tracks achievement of our climate-related goals, which also provide opportunities for operational cost savings as well as supporting our license to operate and reputation.

Upstream risks/opportunities are evaluated through our ESG materiality matrix, as well as through supplier engagement, audits, and assessments. Our supplier development, monitoring, and enforcement efforts are integrated across our commodity teams. We also assess and manage supply chain risks through Supplier Report Cards, which include an evaluation of environmental performance, supplier assessments, and supplier audits. The audits cover environmental factors and follow the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Validated Assessment Program (VAP), a leading standard for onsite compliance verification. In 2022, we conducted 207 RBA VAP audits. Additionally, we require suppliers to report on climate-related issues through external reporting frameworks, such as CDP. Advancing accountability and improving performance across our supply chain creates value for Intel and our customers by helping us reduce risks, improve product quality, and achieve climate change goals.

Downstream risks/opportunities are evaluated through our ESG materiality matrix, and regulatory and other programs related to downstream climate-related issues are monitored by GGA. Individual business and product groups continuously assess business risk and opportunities related to climate change and bring to market technologies that help reduce global GHG emissions. In addition, there is increasing demand for technology and products that enable GHG reductions. To realize these opportunities, we make significant investments in research and development to ensure our technologies compete successfully

as we pursue our strategy to make semiconductors that provide increasing compute performance and energy efficiency. GPAS and CRO work with product groups, such as the Internet of Things (IOT) Group, to identify business opportunities for Intel technologies. Working with our stakeholders, we are using our architecture, accelerators, and software to develop and scale a growing IOT portfolio and ecosystem, with climate change mitigation solutions as a key priority.

Case Studies:
(1) An example of a climate-related transition risk identified in our evaluation process is the risk of future carbon tax/trading costs. GHG emissions are identified as a priority issue through our ESG materiality assessment. GGA, CRO, GPAS, and global- and site-level EHS teams monitor and report to senior leadership on emerging climate regulations and potential impacts on business. Through various efforts – including 2030 goals focused on absolute GHG emissions reductions through abatement, process optimization, energy efficiency, conservation investments, and renewable/alternative electricity systems and purchases – Intel has built a sustainable approach to reducing GHG emissions and risks associated with climate regulations. Corporate sustainability goals driving these efforts are developed by GPAS in conjunction with key stakeholders in other business groups, and the ELT has oversight of the setting and incorporation of Intel's sustainability goals into corporate strategy and actions.

(2) This integrated approach has been applied to physical risks, such as potential changes in water availability driven by changes in precipitation patterns from climate change. The ESG materiality assessment characterizes water management and water-related physical impacts of climate change as high priority issues. Our site-level water use, discharge, consumption, conservation, and baseline water stress, by water source and discharge destination, is tracked and reported annually. Based on the 2022 baseline water stress indicators from this risk assessment, several locations classified as "high" or "extremely high" baseline water stress by the WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas helped to identify and prioritize water stewardship and climate change-related investments. To mitigate these risks, we have committed to achieve "net positive water" by 2030, which we strive to attain through a portfolio approach of reducing freshwater demands with efficient water management and conservation/reuse, while also funding watershed restoration projects. For example, our Sarjapur and Airport Road sites in Bangalore, India are located in an area classified as experiencing "extremely high" water stress. As part of our risk mitigation strategy, we prioritized implementing onsite conservation (reduction and reuse) and watershed restoration projects in India, and, through these investments and actions, we conserved 20 million gallons of water and enabled restoration of over 100 million gallons of water to the Cauvery River watershed, representing nearly 350% of our water use, across both sites during 2022.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Description of risks: Current regulation is classified as relevant and is included in risk assessments because we are subject to risks associated with GHG and energy regulations. Specifically, our manufacturing process requires the use of global-warming chemicals and gases as well as onsite fuel combustion and electricity usage. Additionally, our products are subject to energy efficiency standards. Potential consequences or penalties for non-compliance with these laws or regulations could include penalties, fines, and legal liabilities; suspension of production; alteration of our manufacturing and assembly/test processes; damage to our reputation; and restrictions on our operations or sales. Explanation of how it is included in climate-related risk assessments: GHG emissions models and quarterly risk assessments, which are carried out at our manufacturing sites, enable identification of potential risks with sufficient lead time for mitigation. Intel's vision is to avoid the use of substances in our products that could harm the environment or human health. Intel product material restrictions are based on consideration for legal requirements, international treaties and conventions, & specific market requirements. Example of risk type: Our Oregon manufacturing operations are subject to GHG permit limits and annual reporting requirements. Failing to meet these emission limits or reporting requirements could result in regulatory enforcement actions, which include the risk of a potential increase in indirect operating costs through levied fines. Therefore, GHG emissions for our Oregon manufacturing operations (Ronler Acres and Aloha sites) must be carefully managed to ensure we comply with existing regulations that are in place.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Description of risks: Emerging regulation is classified as relevant and is included in climate-related risk assessments as it could impact our ability to modify or expand manufacturing capabilities and could result in increased manufacturing costs associated with air pollution controls, increased compliance and reporting costs, and increased energy costs. For example, many new materials under evaluation for use in our operations may be subject to environmental laws and regulations. These restrictions could increase our operational expenses or require us to alter manufacturing and assembly/test processes. Potential consequences or penalties for non-compliance with these laws or regulations could include regulatory penalties, fines, and legal liabilities; suspension of production; alteration of our manufacturing and assembly and test processes; damage to our reputation; and restrictions on our operations or sales. Explanation of how it is included in climate-related risk assessments: A cross-functional team, which includes representatives of the Executive Leadership Team, Global Government Affairs, Global Public Affairs & Sustainability, Environmental Health & Safety, Supply Chain Responsibility, Corporate Responsibility Office, and Legal, is responsible for tracking and assessing potential impacts of emerging climate-related regulation. Assessment of risks associated with emerging regulation encompass a variety of subjects including GHG emission limits, reporting, impacts associated with regulation of utilities, and energy efficiency product standards. Results of these assessments are reported out monthly to the Executive Leadership Team. Example of risk type: As an example of a new emerging regulation, in March 2020, Oregon's Governor Kate Brown issued Executive Order 20-04, directing state agencies to take various actions to reduce GHG emissions. Included is a directive to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality to create a Cap-and-Reduce program that would limit GHG emissions and require reductions through emission reduction technology for manufacturing emissions and more aggressive regulatory programs for natural gas and

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
		transportation fuel usage. The rulemaking process was completed by the end of 2021, and program implementation began in early 2022. This is relevant to Intel because we have manufacturing facilities located in Oregon.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Description of risks: Technology risks and opportunities are classified as relevant and are included in risk assessments because, as a global technology company, Intel's products and services provide an opportunity to prepare for and mitigate climate-related risks by enabling customers all over the world to operate more efficiently and use fewer resources (direct and indirect) such as electricity and water. Our technology enables more people to harness the power of data to help address society's most complex issues, such as climate change. As a result, technology is a climate-related opportunity for Intel. In addition to these opportunities, we assess and manage risks associated with creating technology. The industry in which we operate is highly competitive and subject to rapid technological and market developments, changes in industry standards, and changes in customer needs and frequent product introductions and improvements. If we do not anticipate and respond to these developments, our competitive position may weaken, and our products or technologies might be less competitive or become obsolete. Our products primarily compete based on performance, energy efficiency, 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. Explanation of how it is included in climate-related risk assessments: Assessing our risks and opportunities related to creation and use of our technology, and the products that our components enable, is a key business objective for our manufacturing and product groups. This is one of the reasons continued improvement in product energy efficiency is a key priority in our 2030 corporate responsibility strategy and goals. A 2030 goal is to increase energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors to reduce our Scope 3 GHG emissions. By building energy efficiency into our products, Intel is able to help its customers reduce energy consumption and energy-related GHG emissions. Example of risk type: To the extent our products do not meet our customers' requirements across factors like performance and energy efficiency in an increasingly competitive landscape, Intel could face the risk of decreased revenue. As such, Intel is committed to making our products more energy efficient.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Description of risks: Legal risks are classified as relevant and are included in risk assessments because Intel is subject to legal risks associated with climate-related laws and regulations, energy-efficiency codes for new building construction, and product energy-efficiency standards. Potential consequences or penalties for non-compliance with these laws or regulations could include regulatory penalties, fines, and legal liabilities, suspension of production, alteration of our manufacturing and assembly test processes, damage to our reputation, and restrictions on our operations or sales. Explanation of how it is included in risk assessments: We assess climate-related legal risks in terms of compliance and risk of litigation. Our Legal teams are involved in tracking the impact of existing and emerging regulations and reporting on our compliance programs to the Board annually. To manage risk associated with environmental regulatory compliance, Intel maintains a multi-site, third-party ISO 14001 certification and Environmental Management System (EMS) for our manufacturing sites. Intel also has a rigorous internal audit program with a dedicated environmental team of senior-level experts within Global EHS and Legal. This internal audit team completes audits related to environmental compliance, EMS conformance, and business risk. Audits include in-depth documentation and records reviews, interviews with site leadership, and physical inspections. Intel proactively addresses

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
		legal risks associated with building code/energy efficiency standards through its green building practices. Intel manages legal risk associated with product energy efficiency by participating in industry consortia and collaborating with organizations focused on product-related energy efficiency standards. Example of risk type: Our Oregon manufacturing operations (Ronler Acres and Aloha sites) are subject to a GHG permit limit and annual reporting requirement. Chemical/gas and electricity usage depends not only on manufacturing output, but also the complexity of each semiconductor manufacturing technology process. Therefore, GHG emissions from our Oregon manufacturing operations must be carefully managed to ensure we comply with the GHG limit and reporting requirement of the air permit.
Market	Relevant, always included	Description of risks: Market risks are categorized as relevant and are included in our climate-related risk assessments because we face market risk due to competition across our broad product portfolio from other companies. By building energy efficiency directly into our products, Intel is able to help its customers reduce energy use and related GHG emissions. Scope 3 downstream GHG emissions related to use of our products represent the largest GHG emissions category in our value chain. By reducing the relative amount of energy our products consume, we enable our customers around the world to help mitigate the impacts of climate change. The competitiveness of our products in the markets in which we compete is significantly dependent upon our ability to proactively respond to customer needs and expectations for increasing energy efficiency while also increasing compute power. Explanation of how it is included in climate-related risk assessments: Our 2030 corporate responsibility (RISE) strategy and goals aim to respond to customer needs and expectations, in part, by increasing product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors to reduce our Scope 3 GHG emissions. Individual operating segments, such as the Datacenter and AI Group, and the Client Computing Group, assess business risk and opportunities related to climate and energy and bring to market technologies that help reduce global GHG emissions as an element of their long-term product roadmaps. Example of risk type: Examples include delivering advancements in the areas of the technology inflections that are now driving the data revolution—cloud, mobility fueled by 5G, artificial intelligence and machine learning, and the intelligent edge—shaping the future of technology. Such advancing technologies are crucial to empower individuals, companies, and governments to address global challenges such as climate change. They serve as the backbone for technological solutions related to smart and sustainable cities, optimization of energy use by utilities and utility customers, and optimization and reduction of natural resource use in manufacturing, agriculture, and other sectors.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Description of risks: Reputation is considered relevant and is considered in climate-related risk assessments because, as a visible, global brand, our reputation is a vital part of relationships with our communities, investors, employees, and customers. Intel strives to “be and be perceived as” a leader in environmental sustainability. We face potential reputational risks related to GHG/energy impacts as well as growing concern about local water challenges due to climate change impacts in our communities (e.g., local water challenges) and globally (e.g., energy consumption of products). Our “social license to operate” is an issue that Intel proactively invests heavily in because of our commitment to be a positive part of the communities in which we operate, provide shareholder value, and meet customer expectations. Explanation of how it is included in climate-related risk assessments: Our local Public Affairs teams continuously assesses and foster the relationship with our local communities. These teams collaborate within our communities by volunteering, providing

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
		grants/donations for local schools and STEM programs, regularly assessing the community's perception, and engaging with local stakeholders. These teams provide weekly updates to executive leaders on community affairs, such as stakeholder concerns and press coverage. The teams host regular (monthly or quarterly) Community Advisory Panels to offer community members an opportunity to share their concerns and interests. Since we operate in water sensitive regions around the world, climate change and water are priority topics. Our Public Affairs staff work with the Corporate Sustainability Group and other groups that focus on climate or water related efforts at Intel to proactively address and communicate how Intel is responding to climate change impacts and working to mitigate climate risks. Example of risk type: Protection of reputation is built into Intel's business strategy through a focus on transparency in relation to climate and environmental performance and commitments. For example, to provide more transparency and foster trust with our communities, we created a publicly-available website (www.ExploreIntel.com) that allows anyone to view information about our manufacturing and large non-manufacturing sites such as site maps, environmental permits and reports, and environmental performance data such as GHG emissions, energy usage, and energy conservation.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Description of risks: Acute physical risks are relevant and are included in our climate-related risk assessments because our operations - and those of our customers and suppliers - could be disrupted by natural disasters; industrial accidents; public health issues; interruptions of service from utilities, transportation, telecommunications, or IT systems providers; or other catastrophic events, which have the potential to be impacted by climate change. Climate change may result in certain natural disasters, such as wildfires and storms, occurring more frequently or with greater intensity and could disrupt the essential availability of water for our manufacturing operations. Catastrophic events could make it difficult to manufacture or deliver products to our customers, receive production materials from suppliers, or perform critical functions, which could adversely affect our revenue and require significant recovery time and expenditures to resume operations. Explanation of how it is included in climate-related risk assessments: Physical climate change risks are incorporated into the CR Materiality Assessment that is used to identify, prioritize, and assess climate-related risks. Severe weather could result in loss of power at manufacturing sites, disrupting production and operation of GHG emissions abatement equipment. To attempt to mitigate this risk, all critical operations are supported by back-up power sources, which are regularly tested for proper operation and readiness. In addition, Intel has dedicated Emergency Management and Response teams. Example of risk type: The recent severe wildfires in California and Oregon are examples of catastrophic events that potentially impacted the safety of our employees living in that region. These sudden wildfires can also pose a risk of significant financial losses by impacting manufacturing capability and/or create supply chain disruptions if we are not able to successfully develop and implement business continuity plans into operations.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Description of risks: Global climate change could result in chronic physical impacts such as changes in precipitation patterns, drought, and sea level rise. We consider chronic physical risks to be relevant and include them in our climate-related risk assessments because such impacts could disrupt our operations, supply chain and customers. For example, water is essential to semiconductor manufacturing and, as such, physical impacts of climate change can impact water availability and quality. Chronic physical impacts of climate change could make it difficult to manufacture or deliver products to our customers, receive production materials from suppliers, or perform critical functions, which could adversely affect our revenue and require significant recovery

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
		time and expenditures to resume operations. Explanation of how it is included in climate-related risk assessments: Physical climate change risks are incorporated into the CR Materiality Assessment that is used to identify, prioritize, and assess climate-related risks. We also consider water stress during our risk assessments and water availability in our siting and utility procurement activities and work to mitigate water-related risks. Example of risk type: Climate change may result in disruption of the essential availability of water for manufacturing. For example, several of our manufacturing and large non-manufacturing sites are located in areas experiencing “high” or “extremely high” water stress (per WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas). These regions may become increasingly vulnerable to rising average temperatures and/or prolonged droughts due to climate change. As such, we must carefully plan for these risks and invest in water stewardship initiatives such as water conservation and watershed restoration projects that reduce our dependence on freshwater and supports sustainable water resources.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Other, please specify (Potential increase in capital expenditures to install new abatement equipment)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Under current US regulations, Intel is required to report GHG emissions for many of our manufacturing sites, including those in Oregon, Arizona, and New Mexico, and there are GHG emissions limits in place for our manufacturing sites in Oregon. Future regulations may result in emission limits for those and other large manufacturing sites around the world. As a recent example of emerging regulation that could impact Intel's manufacturing operations in Oregon, in March 2020, Oregon's Governor Kate Brown issued Executive Order 20-04 directing state agencies to take various actions to reduce GHG emissions. Included in this is a directive to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality to create a Cap-and-Reduce program that would limit GHG emissions and require reductions through emission reduction technology for manufacturing emissions and more aggressive regulatory programs for natural gas and transportation fuels usage. The rulemaking process was completed by the end of 2021, and program implementation began in early 2022. This is relevant to Intel because we have manufacturing facilities located in Oregon. Similar legislation may also be considered elsewhere in the future. Emerging GHG regulation could also result in increased costs for emission controls, changes to manufacturing processes and chemistries, and increased labor hours to meet permitting, tracking and reporting obligations. New GHG regulations could require a significant amount of capital and operating costs to install new abatement equipment and implement new monitoring, reporting, and permitting actions. Facility changes that impact GHG emissions may also require permitting actions that introduce new requirements, or which could result in delays to the changes while working through the permitting process.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

248000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Our financial impact is focused on potential increases in capital expenditures to install new abatement equipment associated with potential emerging regulations that could restrict greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Our capital expenditures in 2022 were $24.8 billion. For example, assuming a hypothetical situation in which there is a 1% increase in consolidated capital

expenditures due to a new regulation in multiple locations that leads us to install additional abatement equipment, we may expect an increase in expenses of approximately $248 million (248,000,000 = 24,800,000,000 * 0.01). This increase is a hypothetical example and is not based on modelling of specific scenarios. If the impact of emerging regulations is more onerous than the hypothetical examples above, the corresponding financial impact could also increase.

Cost of response to risk

13000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The cost of management is determined based on the total investment in energy conservation projects in our global operations. Intel takes a portfolio approach to emissions reductions and energy management. Through a wide variety of efforts, including conservation, energy efficient design, renewable electricity, and manufacturing process redesign and Point of Use (POU) abatement to reduce fluorinated GHG emissions, we have built a sustainable approach to reducing GHG emissions and managing risks related to cost increases associated with regulatory requirements such as the installation of new or retrofitting of existing abatement equipment. Reducing our energy use is key to our overall climate change strategy, and investment in energy conservation projects in our global operations is a key component. Intel continues to invest in innovative energy saving initiatives in order to achieve its goal to conserve 4 billion kWh by 2030. We continue to purchase renewable electricity and install or operate renewable and alternative electricity systems onsite. In 2022, we continued our commitment to renewable electricity, including 100% in US, Europe, Israel, and Malaysia operations and achieved 92% globally during 2022. Over the last five years, Intel has also purchased more than 33 billion kWh of renewable electricity. Following RE100 reporting guidance, we are not including renewable electricity on the electricity grid for our Costa Rica site in our response to this question. The global total renewable electricity including Costa Rica is 93%.

Intel's on-site alternative and renewable electricity installations and our installed capacity have grown exponentially. We now have more than 110 alternative and renewable electricity installations with capacity of more than 50,000 kW across 22 Intel campuses.

The cost of response is determined based on the total investment in energy conservation projects in our global operations. The cost of response is not an annual investment. We invested almost $13 million in energy conservation projects during 2022. Since 2020, we have conserved a cumulative total of 970 million kWh of electricity. Cumulative cost savings from the 2020 baseline through 2022 total approximately $70 million.

Comment

The cost of management is not an annual investment. The dollars invested were spent over the course of several years.

We have invested almost $13 million in energy conservation projects during 2022, resulting in cumulative savings of more than 970 million kWh and more than $70 million from the 2020 baseline through the end of 2022.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods)

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Global climate change may result in changes to the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, such as wildfires, storms, and flooding, and could disrupt the quality and availability of water necessary for the operation of our manufacturing facilities. We regularly assess our water risk at a site and watershed level using baseline water stress in WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Informed by these water risk assessments, our sites with "high" or "extremely high" water stress, such as our manufacturing sites in Arizona and New Mexico, have a higher potential risk due to climate change. Catastrophic events associated with increased frequency and/or severity of extreme weather events could make it difficult or impossible to manufacture or deliver products to our customers, receive production materials from our suppliers, or perform critical functions, which could adversely affect our revenue and require significant recovery time and expenditures to resume operations. For example, an extreme weather event could potentially lead to revenue loss, expenses to shift production from one manufacturing site to another and increased operational costs since the semiconductor manufacturing process relies on access to water as a critical ingredient and such events may impact water availability and quality. For example, in a hypothetical example where we were able to relocate production one quarter after an extreme weather event, a hypothetical decrease in revenue of 10% for one quarter would be approximately $1.6 billion based on 2022 revenue of $63.1 billion ($1,600,000,000 = $63,100,000,000 * 0.1 * 0.25). However, if there were not sufficient capacity in other internal facilities to absorb all displaced manufacturing in that example, we may not be able to mitigate the impact as described above and could experience increased losses. In addition, the revenue loss above is a hypothetical example and is not based on modelling of specific scenarios.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not
Magnitude of impact
Medium-low
Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate
Potential financial impact figure (currency)
1600000000
Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>
Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>
Explanation of financial impact figure
If an extreme weather event disrupted or halted manufacturing, we may be able to rely on our network of factories to transfer production to another facility. If there was insufficient capacity to immediately absorb displaced manufacturing, it is possible we would delay shipments and new orders until all displaced manufacturing is transferred or additional capacity is built. For example, in a hypothetical example where we were able to relocate production one quarter after an extreme weather event, a hypothetical decrease in revenue of 10% for one quarter would be approximately $1.6 billion based on 2022 revenue of $63.1 billion ($1,600,000,000 = $63,100,000,000 * 0.1 * 0.25). However, if there were not sufficient capacity in other internal facilities to absorb all displaced manufacturing in that example, we may not be able to mitigate the impact as described above and could experience increased losses. In addition, the revenue loss above is a hypothetical example and is not based on modelling of specific scenarios.
Cost of response to risk
130000000
Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Intel has identified that certain manufacturing locations exist in areas of high water stress and may be more subject to potential impacts to water availability and quality driven by changes in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.

To address this risk, over time, Intel has improved the efficiency of the process used to create the ultra-pure water required to clean silicon wafers during fabrication and has taken steps to reduce the amount of freshwater used in our operations, primarily through recycling, efficient water management, and purchase of non-freshwater such as desalinated and recycled water. We recognize that water stewardship is a local issue, and our strategy is to conserve water in our operations and restore water to our watersheds that we impact, ultimately achieving net positive water globally by 2030. Net positive water is

defined as water returned through water management practices, plus water restored to local watersheds, equivalent to >100% of our fresh water consumption.

In 2022, for example, our water conservation efforts saved approximately 500 million gallons at the New Mexico site, over 3 billion gallons at the Arizona sites, and approximately 9.6 billion gallons (BG) of water globally.

The cost of management is determined based on investment in water conservation projects. We have invested over $130 million on the implementation and operation of new water conservation projects at our global facilities since 2020.

We maintain business recovery plans that are intended to enable recovery from natural disasters or other events that can be disruptive to our business. For example, our backup generators can enable manufacturing and operations should we lose power supply. However, some of our systems are not fully redundant and we cannot be sure that our recovery plans will fully protect us from all possible disruptions. We maintain a program of insurance coverage for a variety of property, casualty, and other risks.

Comment

The cost of management is determined based on investment in water conservation projects. The cost of management is not an annual investment.

We have invested over $130 million on the implementation and operation of new water conservation projects at our global facilities since 2020. During 2022, we conserved 9.6 BG of water within our operations and through community collaborations and enabled restoration of about 3.0 BG through watershed project investments.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Several of our customers, such as Dell and HP Inc., have environmental goals to reduce the energy used by their products and are dependent, in part, on Intel to continuously offer component products that use less energy. Each generation of process technology enables us to build products with higher performance, lower cost, and improved energy efficiency compared to previous generations to meet our customers' needs. Building energy efficiency into our products not only reduces our Scope 3 GHG emissions, but also presents an opportunity to create value for our customers by helping them lower their Scope 2 GHG emissions, energy use, and overall environmental impact. Looking ahead, our 2030 goal is to increase product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors.

Through our technology, we enable more people to harness the power of data to help address society's most complex issues—from climate change and energy efficiency, to economic empowerment and human rights. Our products primarily compete based on performance, energy efficiency, integration, ease-of-use, innovative design, features, workload optimization, price, quality, reliability, security features, software ecosystem and developer support, time-to-market, brand recognition, customer support and customization, and availability. The importance of these factors varies by the type of end system for the products. To the extent our products do not meet our customers' requirements across these factors in an increasingly competitive landscape, our business can be harmed.

As an example, a majority of our revenue in 2022 was from the sale of platform products and other components by Intel's Client Computing Group (CCG) and Data Center and Artificial Intelligence Group (DCAI), representing $50.9 billion in revenue. If we were unable to meet the energy efficiency needs of our customers compared to other suppliers, yielding a hypothetical decrease of 1% in CCG and DCAI sales, it may result in approximately $509 million lost revenue based on our 2022 CCG and DCAI revenue.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

509000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>
Explanation of financial impact figure
Several of our customers, such as Dell and HP Inc., have environmental goals to reduce the energy used by their products and are dependent, in part, on Intel to continuously offer component products that use less energy. The majority of our revenue in 2022 was from the sale of platform products and other components by the Client Computing Group (CCG) and Data Center and Artificial Intelligence Group (DCAI) operating segments, representing $50.9 billion in revenue. For example, if we were unable to meet the energy efficiency needs of our customers compared to other suppliers, yielding a hypothetical decrease of 1% in CCG and DCAI sales, it may result in approximately $509 million lost revenue based on our 2022 CCG and DCAI revenue ($509,000,000 = $50,900,000,000 * 0.01). If customer behavior and needs change even more significantly than in the hypothetical example above and we are unable to meet those needs, the potential financial impact could be greater. In addition, the revenue loss above is a hypothetical example and is not based on modelling of specific scenarios.
Cost of response to risk
46300000000
Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Every year we make significant investments in research and development (R&D), and we have intensified our focus on several key areas to advance our product capabilities. Our objective is to improve user experiences and value through advances in performance, power, cost, connectivity, security, form factor, and other features with each new generation of products. To respond to the demands of our customers for components that use less energy, Intel invested in R&D to advance our product performance in terms of power and efficiency.

The cost of response to this risk has not been directly identified, however Intel has significant spend on R&D, of which a portion relates to increasing the energy efficiency of our products. The significant total investment in R&D has averaged $15.4 billion over the last three years ($46,300,000,000 = $15,400,000,000 * 3 years). This investment includes increasing the energy efficiency of our products. By building energy efficiency directly into products, Intel is able to help its customers reduce energy use and reduce GHG emissions related to electricity generation.
Comment
In each of the last three years, we have invested an average of $15.4 billion in research and development. This investment includes increasing the energy efficiency of our products.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.
Identifier
Opp1
Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream
Opportunity type
Products and services
Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Shift in consumer preferences
Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services
Company-specific description
Through our technology, we enable more people to harness the power of data to help address society's most complex issues—from climate change and energy efficiency to economic empowerment and human rights. Our products primarily compete based on performance, energy efficiency, integration, ease-of-use, innovative design, features, workload optimization, price, quality, reliability, security features, software ecosystem & developer support, time-to-market, brand recognition, customer support & customization, and availability. The importance of these factors varies by the type of end system for the products. The competitiveness of our products in the markets in which we compete is significantly dependent upon our ability to proactively respond to customer needs and expectations for increasing energy efficiency with while also increasing compute power.

Each generation of process technology enables us to build products with higher performance, lower cost, and improved energy efficiency compared to previous generations to meet our customers' needs. We continue to work to improve energy efficiency in our products to respond to our customers' needed. Looking ahead, our 2030 goal is to increase energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors.
Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not
Magnitude of impact
Medium-low
Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate
Potential financial impact figure (currency)
509000000
Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>
Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>
Explanation of financial impact figure
Several of our customers, such as Dell and HP Inc., have environmental goals to reduce the energy used by their products and are dependent, in part, on Intel to continuously offer component products that use less energy.
A majority of our revenue in 2022 was from the sale of platform products and other components by the Client Computing Group (CCG) and Data Center and Artificial Intelligence Group (DCAI) operating segments, representing $50.9 billion in revenue. For example, if we meet the energy efficiency needs of our customers better than other suppliers, and it yielded a hypothetical increase of 1% in CCG and DCAI sales, it may result in approximately $509 million additional revenue based on our 2022 CCG and DCAI revenue ($509,000,000 = $50,900,000,000 * 0.01). Conversely, if we are unable to improve product energy efficiency to meet customer needs, we could lose out on the opportunity and potential financial benefit assumed in the hypothetical example above. The revenue above is a hypothetical example and is not based on modelling of specific scenarios.
Cost to realize opportunity
46300000000
Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
The competitiveness of our products in the markets in which we compete is significantly dependent upon our ability to proactively respond to customer needs and expectations for increasing energy efficiency while also increasing compute power.

Every year we make significant investments in R&D and we have intensified our focus on six engineering pillars to advance our product capabilities. Our objective is to improve user experiences and value through advances in performance, power, cost, connectivity, security, form factor, and other features with each new generation of products.

For example, in 2022, we released our 4th Generation Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors, which achieved approximately 2.2X

improvement in energy efficiency vs. the 2019 baseline, as measured by SERT using high-volume SKUs. This surpasses the 2022 goal of 1.9X based on planned trajectory toward 10X improvement by 2030. This is the second consecutive year that Intel has successfully demonstrated to within 5% of our planned trajectory to the 10X by 2030 goal for server.

The cost of response to this risk has not been directly identified, however Intel has significant spend on R&D, of which a portion relates to increasing the energy efficiency of our products. The significant total investment in R&D has averaged $15.4 billion over the last three years ($46,300,000,000 = $15,400,000,000 * 3 years). This investment includes increasing the energy efficiency of our products. By building energy efficiency directly into products, Intel is able to help its customers reduce energy use and reduce GHG emissions related to electricity generation.

Comment

In each of the last three years, we have invested an average of $15.4 billion in R&D. This investment includes increasing the energy efficiency of our products.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Intel takes a portfolio approach to emissions reductions and energy management. Through a wide variety of efforts, including conservation projects, energy efficiency, renewable electricity, manufacturing process redesign and point of use (POU) abatement to reduce perfluorocarbon (PFC) emissions, and efficient building design, we have built a sustainable approach to reducing GHG emissions and risks related to cost increases associated with monitoring, recordkeeping, and GHG emissions reporting. From 2020 to the end of 2022, Intel has saved more than $70 million across our global operations by investing in energy conservation projects. Through the use of large-scale heat recovery chillers or heat pumps, we have had particular success in reducing the amount of fossil fuel required to heat our cleanrooms. We also incorporate green design into the construction and renovation of our facilities.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

70000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Financial impact figure is based on historical total cost savings resulting from our energy conservation program. By funding energy conservation initiatives, Intel has the opportunity to save significant operating costs. This does not represent savings per year. The savings were realized over the course of several years.

From 2020 to the end of 2022, Intel has saved approximately $70 million across our global operations by investing in energy conservation projects. We anticipate that our current and future conservation projects will result in additional cost savings.

Cost to realize opportunity

51000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our long-standing commitment to environmental leadership helps us achieve efficiency, reduce costs, and respond to the needs of our customers and community stakeholders. We invest in conservation projects and set company-wide environmental targets, seeking to drive reductions in GHG emissions, energy use, water use, and waste generation. We also work with others to apply Intel's technology to environmental challenges such as climate change and water conservation.

In addition to conserving energy, we invest in renewable electricity and on-site alternative electricity projects that provide power directly to Intel buildings. Over the last five years, Intel's renewable electricity supply and attribute purchases have totalled more than 33 billion kWh. In 2022, we continued our commitment to renewable electricity and maintained our 100% renewable electricity commitment in the US, Europe, Israel, and Malaysia, resulting in 92% globally (93% including nearly 100% on the Costa Rica electricity grid, which has been excluded from this CDP Report based on RE100 guidelines). In 2023,

we will continue to explore additional locations to increase renewable electricity purchasing, with the ultimate goal of reaching 100% by 2030.

The cost to realize is determined based on total investment in energy conservation projects. In the last two years, we have invested almost $51 million in energy conservation projects in our global operations, resulting in cumulative savings of approximately 970 million kWh. The cost to realize is not an annual investment. The dollars invested were spent over the course of several years.

Comment

The cost to realize is not an annual investment. The dollars invested were spent over the course of several years.

The cost to realize is determined based on total investment in energy conservation projects. In the last two years, we have invested almost $51 million in energy conservation projects in our global operations, resulting in cumulative savings of approximately 970 million kWh. The cost to realize is not an annual investment. The dollars invested were spent over the course of several years.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

No

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

We conduct investor outreach and consider customer feedback on our sustainability programs and progress. In addition, we plan to publish a formal Climate
Transition Action Plan in 2023.

Frequency of feedback collection

Annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative, but we plan to add quantitative in the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Our analytical choices included the reference to the International Energy Agency Net Zero by 2050 Scenario and the IEA Stated Policies Scenario. Our parameters and assumptions included changes to CO2 pricing for electricity, industry, and energy production; contribution of renewables to energy supply; electrical grid expansion & share of digitalization; and, emissions reductions from discretionary behavioral changes by companies. In 2023, we continued to build on this qualitative assessment and evolve our scenario analysis modeling.
Transition scenarios: IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Our analytical choices included the reference to the International Energy Agency Net Zero by 2050 Scenario and the IEA Stated Policies Scenario. Our parameters and assumptions included changes to CO2 pricing for electricity, industry, and energy production; contribution of renewables to energy supply; electrical grid expansion & share of

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
			digitalization; and, emissions reductions from discretionary behavioral changes by companies. In 2023, we continued to build on this qualitative assessment and evolve our scenario analysis modeling.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 4.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Our analytical choices included the reference to the change in baseline water risk based on WRI Aqueduct Optimistic Scenario – IPCC SSP2 RCP4.5 and WRI Aqueduct Business-As-Usual Scenario – IPCC SSP2 RCP8.5. Our parameters and assumptions included potential impacts to indirect costs and capital costs assuming changes to water utility costs and investments in water conservation programs scale witch changes in water stress from baseline. In 2023, we continued to build on this qualitative assessment and evolve our scenario analysis modeling.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Our analytical choices included the reference to the change in baseline water risk based on WRI Aqueduct Optimistic Scenario – IPCC SSP2 RCP4.5 and WRI Aqueduct Business-As-Usual Scenario – IPCC SSP2 RCP8.5. Our parameters and assumptions included potential impacts to indirect costs and capital costs assuming changes to water utility costs and investments in water conservation programs scale witch changes in water stress from baseline. In 2023, we continued to build on this qualitative assessment and evolve our scenario analysis modeling.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

For our qualitative analysis, we examined impacts of potential transitional risks to our business from the global action toward a low-carbon economy, including carbon pricing mechanisms and changing customer behavior. We also looked at physical risks due to potential increases in water stress from climate-change.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

We identified the scenarios that would result in low, medium, and high impacts to our business. We will continue to build on and iterate our scenario analyses in 2023.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Our strategy is influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities related to product energy efficiency and the role of technology solutions in enabling others to reduce their carbon footprint. Opportunities based on increasing customer interest to have more energy efficient products have impacted Intel's product offerings as we continually develop more efficient products and add new features (e.g., Modern Standby) to realize revenue opportunities from increased product demand. Designing energy efficiency into our cloud and data center platforms is a critical part of Intel's growth, and continued improvement in product energy efficiency is a key priority. Our strategy is also focused on increasing our "handprint"—identifying opportunities in which Intel technologies can help others reduce their footprints, including Internet of Things solutions that enable intelligence in machines, buildings, supply chains, and factories, and make electrical grids smarter, safer, and more efficient. We have identified key areas where we believe we can best leverage our manufacturing expertise, unique position within the technology ecosystem, and the wide range of technology we enable to bring others together to accelerate action on key global challenges, including climate change. As part of this, we set an aspirational global challenge to work with our customers and other stakeholders to work toward carbon neutral computing. Progress in 2022 included working with our PC manufacturer customers to create sustainable and energy-efficient PCs; collaborating with our cloud service provider customers on data center energy use and carbon reduction metrics; and engaging with industry to apply technology to reduce emissions across high-impact industries. Case study: Due to a growing demand for energy efficient products, Intel made a substantial strategic decision in 2020 to set a 2030 goal to increase product energy efficiency 10x for Intel and client server microprocessors, and teams from our client computing, data center, and other groups are driving implementation.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Climate-related issues influence strategy across the supply/value chain. We have robust programs to engage suppliers that support our global manufacturing operations to drive sustainable practices throughout the supply chain. Actively managing our supply chain creates business value for Intel and our customers by helping to reduce risk, improve product quality, achieve environmental goals, and raise the overall performance of our suppliers. Over the past 5 years, we completed more than 700 supplier audits using the Responsible Business Alliance Code of Conduct standard. We collaborate with other companies and lead industry initiatives on key issues such as improving transparency around climate impacts in the global electronics supply chain. Climate-related issues, including product energy efficiency, also inform our strategy to realize opportunities with customers. Product energy efficiency is increasingly important to customers and consumers. Our 2030 corporate responsibility (RISE) strategy and goals provide examples of key strategic decisions influenced by product energy efficiency related risks and opportunities. Under this framework, we have committed to increasing product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors, and teams from our client computing, data center, IOT, and other groups are driving implementation. The time horizon is 10 years. Case study: In 2022, we asked approximately 130 tier 1 suppliers that have higher environmental impacts to submit data on their own GHG emissions through the CDP Supply Chain Climate Change Questionnaire. Of those suppliers, 98% submitted the

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
		questionnaire, and 92% of them made their responses public, giving both Intel and other stakeholders information about the environmental performance of our supply chain. Using information provided in our suppliers' CDP Climate Change Questionnaire helps us ensure that we are focusing on the largest climate change impacts.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Our R&D strategy is influenced by risks and opportunities related to product energy efficiency, our environmental goals, and the role of technology and data solutions in enabling carbon footprint reductions. We invest in R&D to ensure our process and product technologies are competitive in our strategic pursuit of making the world's best semiconductors. We have shifted our R&D focus in our transformation to a data-centric company. Our R&D is focused on addressing our customers' desire for solutions to turn data into actionable insights, amazing experiences, and operational efficiencies. Energy efficiency is another attribute our customers look for. We are investing to lead data-driven technology inflections that position us to play a bigger role in the success of our customers. These include: the rise of artificial intelligence (AI), the transformation of networks, the intelligent edge emerging with the Internet of Things, and autonomous driving. We are at the forefront of new technologies that are increasingly being used to address global challenges, including climate change. Our technologies are used in utility-grade wind turbines, electrical substations, and smart building systems, and play a role in smart transportation systems and other climate-related efforts. Our 2030 corporate responsibility strategy, goals, and approach to accelerating action on global challenges are examples of strategic decisions influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities. Under this framework, we have committed to a goal of increasing product energy efficiency 10x for Intel and client server microprocessors, as well as collaborating with customers and others to collectively expand the technology "handprint"—transforming product energy use and design and applying technology to reduce GHG emissions across high-impact industries. The time horizon of this aspect of our strategy is 10 years. Case Study: In 2022, 13th Generation Intel® Core™ processors improved product energy efficiency by approximately 43% over our 2021 products.
Operations	Yes	Strategies related to our operations are informed by transition and physical risks and opportunities. A key aspect of this is a focus on continuously striving to reduce our climate footprint through efficient and responsible use of natural resources. Our 2030 corporate responsibility (RISE) strategy and goals provide examples of strategic decisions influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities. Under this framework, we set new operational goals to enable us to continue to reduce our direct climate impact even as we grow. Our operational goals include achieving 100% renewable electricity use across our global operations, conserving 4 billion kWh of energy, and driving a 10% reduction in our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, by 2030. The time horizon is 10 years. Our sustainability strategy and operational goals also address risks associated with potential changes in water stress in a changing climate, as ultrapure water is a key ingredient in the semiconductor manufacturing process and many of Intel's operations are located in water-sensitive areas. We believe in proactively reducing fresh water demands, conserving water in our operations, and restoring water to our watersheds to support our water resources where we operate, and have committed to achieving net positive water by 2030.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
		Case Study: A substantial strategic decision was to dedicate a budget of $30 million annually to energy conservation initiatives across our operations. Through implementation of a dedicated energy conservation budget, we conserved 160 million kWh in 2022 and are on-track to conserve a total of 4 billion kWh by 2030.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Access to capital	The need for improved efficiency and cleaner sources of energy has the potential to drive the need for greater use of technology, and semiconductor products are at the heart of most information and technology products. As more consumers become aware of the benefits associated with energy efficient products and energy management devices, there is a potential for change in consumer preference related to energy efficiency and conservation. Intel aims to benefit from this opportunity. With such a shift in consumer preference, technology that is not only energy efficient but also helps make smarter decisions is expected to drive growth in business. Our products help our customers build high-performing solutions that ideally lower their operating costs and reduce their carbon footprint. Each generation of process technology enables us to build products that offer higher performance, lower cost, or improved energy efficiency compared to previous generations. Looking ahead, our 2030 goal is to increase product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors. Our innovation strategy and planning include investments in areas such as advanced manufacturing processes and packaging, architectures, memory, interconnects, security technologies, and software, as part of our efforts to be the leading end-to-end platform provider. Intel takes a portfolio approach to GHG emissions reductions including energy management in our operations, which influence financial planning related to direct costs and also provides opportunities for indirect cost savings. Roadmaps to support our corporate responsibility strategy and goals related to energy conservation and GHG emissions reductions, which have time horizons of approximately 10 and 20 years, provide examples of the influence of climate-related risks and opportunities on financial planning related to both direct and indirect costs. As part of this strategy, the purchase of new, more energy efficient factory process and support equipment makes up one aspect of our energy conservation program. Cumulatively we conserved approximately 970 million kWh of electricity from the 2020 baseline through the end of 2022 toward our 4 billion kWh goal, resulting in cumulative savings of more than $70 million. For more than a decade, Intel has been one of the top voluntary corporate purchasers of green power in the US EPA's Green Power Partnership (GPP) program. In addition to generating on-site and offsite renewable electricity and purchasing renewable electricity from our utility suppliers, we purchase energy attributes from

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
		multiple sources of generation. These include wind, solar, hydroelectric, and geothermal, many of which are certified and verified by nonprofit validation accreditors such as the Center for Resource Solutions' Green-e program. Our approach to renewable and alternative electricity investments has been to reduce our own carbon footprint while encouraging others to take similar actions. As an early investor in renewable electricity, our aim was to stimulate the market to make these options less expensive and more accessible to ourselves and others over the long term. Another aspect of this strategy that influences direct costs and planning is the use of Point-of-Use abatement equipment to reduce process GHG emissions. Intel's long-standing commitment to environmental leadership influences capital expenditures and allocation and helps us achieve efficiency, reduce costs, and respond to the needs of our customers and community stakeholders. We invest in programs and projects seeking to drive reductions in GHG emissions, energy use, water use, and waste generation. For example, we now have more than 110 alternative electricity installations generating over 50,000 kW of renewable electricity across 22 Intel campuses. The installations use 22 different technology applications, such as solar hot and cooling water systems, solar electric photovoltaic-covered parking lots, and mini bio-energy, geothermal energy, and micro wind turbine array systems. We also invest in water conservation to help mitigate potential physical climate-related risks. Further, our engineers have long incorporated green design into the construction and renovation of our facilities. We have achieved LEED® (certified silver, gold, and platinum) certification for more than 178.5 million square feet of space in 53 buildings. Case Study: In 2022, for the third consecutive year, we achieved our green revolving credit facility targets for energy and water conservation. In August 2022, we also announced the pricing of our inaugural green bond issuance, totaling $1.25 billion. The net proceeds of the green bond offering are intended to be used to fund eligible projects in six key areas that support Intel's sustainability goals, including green buildings, energy efficiency, circular economy and waste management, GHG emissions reductions, water stewardship, and renewable electricity. The green bond was part of a $6 billion overall debt public offering, and the proceeds from the remainder of the offering are intended to be used for general corporate purposes.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?
Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number
Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
942800

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
664100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
1606900
Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100
Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100
Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100
Target year
2030
Targeted reduction from base year (%)
10
Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1190900
Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
347600
Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1538500

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is focused on further reducing Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 10% on an absolute basis by 2030 from 2019 levels. Despite the increase in complexity of our current manufacturing processes, we have avoided 80% of our cumulative Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions over the last decade. We track our GHG emissions against science-based carbon targets and our 2030 GHG goal is informed by climate science. However, due to our (and our industry's) early actions to reduce absolute emissions, it remains challenging to set a target using a more recent baseline year, under the existing methodology of the Science-Based Targets Initiative.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2022, our combined Scope 1 (direct) and Scope 2 (indirect) GHG emissions decreased by approximately 4% on an absolute basis in 2022 from the 2019 baseline. We are committed to driving further reductions through our 2030 sustainability (RISE) strategy and goals, as well as through collaboration with others in the semiconductor and other manufacturing industries. We will continue to invest in GHG reductions, including chemical substitution, abatement, energy conservation, process optimization, and renewable and alternative electricity.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

942800

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

664100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
1606900
Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100
Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100
Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100
Target year
2040
Targeted reduction from base year (%)
100
Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1190900
Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
347600
Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1538500

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is net zero Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2040 from 2019 baseline. Despite the increase in complexity of our current manufacturing processes, we have avoided more than 80% of our cumulative Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions over the last decade. We track our GHG emissions against science-based emission reduction pathway. However, due to our (and our industry's) early actions to reduce absolute GHG emissions, it remains challenging to set a target using a more recent baseline year, under the existing methodology of the Science-Based Targets Initiative.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2022, our combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions decreased by approximately 4% on an absolute basis in 2022 from the 2019 baseline. We are committed to driving further reductions through our long-term sustainability (RISE) and net zero strategy and goals, as well as through collaboration with others in the semiconductor and other manufacturing industries. We will continue to invest in GHG reductions, including chemical substitution, abatement, energy conservation, process optimization, and renewable and alternative electricity.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Year target was set

2023

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year

2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4924000
Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
141000
Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
121000
Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
85000
Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
60000
Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
12000
Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
271000
Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
19000
Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
5633000
Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
5633000
Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
100
Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
100
Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
100
Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
100
Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
100
Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
100
Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
100
Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
50
Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
50
Target year
2050
Targeted reduction from base year (%)
100
Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4792000
Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
364000
Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
82000
Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
151000
Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
36000
Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
33000
Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
380000

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
8000
Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
5846000
Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
5846000
Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)
% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
Target status in reporting year
New
Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is focused on achieving upstream net zero Scope 3 (Category 1-8) GHG emissions by 2050. This goal was announced in July 2023.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This goal was announced in July 2023. Achievement of this goal will require partnership with our suppliers and the broader industry. We will begin to report on our progress in 2024.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

Net-zero target(s)

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2020

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

6739000

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

71

Target year

2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

92

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, Abs 1 and Abs 2. Our renewable electricity program is one important aspect of our strategy toward our 2030 goal to drive a 10% reduction in our Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions and our 2040 goal of net zero Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target aims to achieve 100% renewable electricity across our global operations, including manufacturing, by 2030, from both the consumption of self-generated and purchased/acquired energy. The use of renewable electricity represents the difference between location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions, and Intel saw a reduction of more than 2,955,000 metric tonnes of CO2e during 2022, from the purchase of renewable electricity. In September 2020, Intel became a member of RE100, a global coalition of businesses committed to 100% renewable electricity use. Following RE100 reporting guidance, we are not claiming renewable electricity on the electricity grid for our Costa Rica site in this CDP report. The global total renewable electricity including Costa Rica is 93%.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2022, we maintained our renewable electricity supply at 100% in the US, Europe, Israel, and Malaysia, and achieved 92% renewable electricity globally. Intel reduced its overall Scope 2 emissions from 664,000 metric tonnes of CO2e in 2019 to 348,000 metric tonnes of CO2e in 2022, a 48% decrease. Over the last five years, we've purchased more than 33.6 billion kWh of renewable electricity, enough to power more than 3.2 million US households for one year. Additionally, we now have more than 110 alternative and renewable electricity installations with capacity of more than 50,000 kW across 22 Intel campuses. We will continue to explore additional locations to increase renewable electricity. Following RE100 reporting guidance, we are

not reporting renewable electricity on the electricity grid for our Costa Rica site in this CDP report. The global total renewable electricity including Costa Rica is 93%.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency	kWh

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2019

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

4000000000

Figure or percentage in reporting year

970000000

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs 1 and Abs 2: Our energy conservation program is one important aspect of our strategy toward our 2030 goal to drive a 10% reduction in our Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions and our 2040 goal of net zero Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target has been focused on an absolute, cumulative energy savings of 4 billion kWh from 2020 to 2030 through the implementation of energy conservation projects and programs. Cumulatively we conserved approximately 970 million kWh of electricity from the 2020 baseline through the end of 2022 toward our 4 billion kWh goal, resulting in cumulative savings of approximately $70 million. In 2022, we invested in projects that enabled us to conserve approximately 160 million kWh of energy.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Reducing operational energy use is core to Intel's overall climate strategy and our 2030 goals. Cumulatively we conserved approximately 970 million kWh of electricity from the 2020 baseline through the end of 2022 toward our 4 billion kWh goal, resulting in cumulative savings of more than $70 million. In 2022, we invested in projects that enabled us to conserve approximately 160 million kWh of electricity. In 2023, we plan to continue to invest in new and innovative projects that will conserve an additional 150 million kWh of electricity.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency	Other, please specify (Fold increase in energy efficiency of client microprocessors)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019
Figure or percentage in base year
1
Target year
2030
Figure or percentage in target year
10
Figure or percentage in reporting year
2.8
% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
Target status in reporting year
Underway
Is this target part of an emissions target?
Our target is to increase product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors by 2030 from 2019 levels to reduce our Scope 3 emissions.
Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative
Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our target is to increase product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors by 2030 from 2019 levels to reduce our Scope 3 emissions. Progress on the client component of our product energy efficiency goal is measured using SPEC CPU2017 Integer Rate benchmark and Display On Idle Power, using a 2019 baseline.
Desktop and notebook product efficiencies will be reported together as a single number through a weighted average of desktop and notebook processor sales volumes.
Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In 2022, 13th Generation Intel® Core™ processors improved product energy efficiency by approximately 43% over our 2021 products.
During 2022, we made progress in replacing legacy system sleep and idle states with faster wake Modern Standby state. Intel had a 100% attach rate of Modern Standby on notebook PC designs using 13th Generation Intel Core processors. Intel launched the 13th Gen Intel Core mobile processors with a 20% increase in energy efficiency and 15% Microsoft Windows ADK Browsing power reduction compared to 12th Gen Intel Core mobile processors. Energy efficiency referenced was calculated by comparing the ratio of SPEC® CPU2017 Integer Rate benchmark and Display On Idle power between the top-performing 15W processors.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Oth 3
Year target was set
2020
Target coverage
Company-wide
Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute
Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency	Other, please specify (Fold increase in energy efficiency of server microprocessors)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>
Base year
2019
Figure or percentage in base year
1
Target year
2030
Figure or percentage in target year
10
Figure or percentage in reporting year
2.2
% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
Target status in reporting year
Underway
Is this target part of an emissions target?
Our target is to increase product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors by 2030 from 2019 levels in order to reduce our Scope 3 emissions.
Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is to increase product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors by 2030 from 2019 levels in order to reduce our Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Progress on the data center component of our product energy efficiency goal is measured using SPEC® Server Efficiency Rating Tool (SERT®) suite on Intel and/or OEM commercial systems, using an end-of-2019 baseline.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2022, we released our 4th Generation Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors, which achieved approximately 2.2X improvement in energy efficiency vs. the 2019 baseline, as measured by SERT using high-volume SKUs. This surpasses the 2022 goal of 1.9X based on planned trajectory toward 10X improvement by 2030. This is the second consecutive year that Intel has successfully demonstrated to within 5% of our planned trajectory to the 10X by 2030 goal for server.

In 2022, Intel launched 4th Generation Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors (code-named "Sapphire Rapids"), which offer approximately 29% improvement in SPEC® SERT® energy efficiency over 3rd Generation Intel Xeon Scalable processors using top-bin SKUs. The efficiency gain was largely driven by higher core count, microarchitecture improvements, support for DDR5 memory, and PCIe Gen 5.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1

Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In April 2022, Intel announced plans to further reduce its direct and indirect GHG emissions and develop more sustainable technology solutions. The company pledged to achieve net zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions in its global operations by 2040, to increase the energy efficiency and lower the carbon footprint of Intel products and platforms with specific goals, and to work with customers and industry stakeholders to create solutions that lower the GHG footprint of the entire technology ecosystem. Intel is actively engaged with its suppliers to identify areas of improvement, including increasing supplier focus on energy conservation and renewable energy sourcing, increasing chemical and resource efficiencies, and leading cross-industry consortia to support the transition to a net zero GHG semiconductor manufacturing value chain. To accelerate progress, Intel is committed to collaborating with suppliers to drive supply chain GHG emissions to at least 30% lower by 2030 than they would be in the absence of investment and action. During 2022, our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions decreased 4% from the 2019 baseline.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

We seek to reduce our absolute emissions to reach our net zero commitment by 2040 and will only purchase credible carbon offsets or removal credits after feasible reduction options have been exhausted.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

No active plans at this time.

Target reference number

NZ2

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs3

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is focused on achieving upstream net zero Scope 3 (Category 1-8) GHG emissions by 2050. This goal was announced in July 2023.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
This goal was announced in July 2023. Achievement of this goal will require partnership with our suppliers and the broader industry. We will begin to report on our progress in 2024.
Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)
No plans at this time.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	186	26045
To be implemented*	114	106877
Implementation commenced*	235	142843
Implemented*	249	146836
Not to be implemented	16	1080

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.
Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Compressed air

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
9683
Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3000000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

530000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

20 compressed air projects across 10 sites including compressor plant upgrades including compressed air treatment including pre-cooling, control changes, pressure reduction and performance management.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

27190

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

6400000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3000000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

20 projects across 11 sites where systems were analyzed to improve efficiency including bulk gas air separation units, Data center, UPS, electrical infrastructure and factory process equipment.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Cooling technology

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
9210
Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1740000
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
6200000
Payback period
4-10 years
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years
Comment
19 initiatives across 13 Intel sites included a site-level review of detailed site assessments to convert from primary-secondary operation to variable-primary where possible. Also benchmarking by site of plant performance to identify assets for upgrade to improve efficiency.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Reuse of water

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
6318
Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
7400000
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
9700000
Payback period
4-10 years
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years
Comment
Projects to reuse water and reduce energy consumption in production processes.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1309
Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1300000
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
633000
Payback period
1-3 years
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years
Comment
Waste heat recovery projects to reduce energy consumption.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1373
Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
360000
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1900000
Payback period
4-10 years
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years
Comment
Machine replacement projects to reduce energy consumption.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Smart control system

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
198
Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
96000
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0
Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

Savings achieved through adjustment of smart control systems.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Maintenance program

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

29

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Mandatory

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

6000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

82000

Payback period

11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Maintenance programs.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

8860

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2250000
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
3100000
Payback period
4-10 years
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years
Comment
HVAC projects

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Transformer replacement)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
353
Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Voluntary/Mandatory
Mandatory
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
72000
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0
Payback period
11-15 years
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years
Comment
Savings due to increased efficiency of replaced transformer.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
3038
Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1863000
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
312000
Payback period
4-10 years
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years
Comment
Energy efficient lighting system installation

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Draught proofing

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
14
Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Voluntary/Mandatory
Mandatory
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
111000
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0
Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years
Comment
Captured savings from more efficient windows.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
40347
Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
8600000
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0
Payback period
<1 year
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
<1 year
Comment
Production process optimization.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
111
Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
31000
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0
Payback period
<1 year
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years
Comment
Machine and equipment replacement

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (Align energy use to production)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
34310
Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
4900000
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0
Payback period
<1 year
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
<1 year
Comment
Energy use aligned to production

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1712
Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
306000
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
205000
Payback period
<1 year
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
<1 year
Comment
HVAC efficiencies

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (Catering gas saving)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
24
Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
91
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0
Payback period
<1 year
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
<1 year

Comment
Savings achieved through reduction in cafe services.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
162
Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
14000
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0
Payback period
<1 year
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
<1 year
Comment
Additional lighting projects not covered in other rows of this table.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Maintenance program

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1262
Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
189000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0
Payback period
<1 year
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
<1 year
Comment
Maintenance programs to improve efficiency of equipment.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change	Site consolidation/closure

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
48
Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary
Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0
Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0
Payback period
<1 year
Estimated lifetime of the initiative
<1 year
Comment
Reduced energy footprint from changing employee habits and consolidation of Intel sites.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Funding is set aside every year solely for implementing conservation projects. Since 2001, Intel has also had a dedicated capital fund allocation for energy and water conservation projects. This dedicated allocation of funds demonstrates the company's priorities. This process was enhanced in 2012 where the central fund was increased to $30 million per year. Since 2020, this energy conservation budget has resulted in savings of approximately 970 million kWh. Additional funding is also available to enable feasibility studies that determine project viability.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Since 2008, we have linked a portion of all employees compensation (Intel's Annual Performance Bonus, or APB) to the achievement of corporate responsibility metrics. For nearly 20 years, Intel has hosted sustainability awards to recognize employees and teams around the world for innovative projects that reduce Intel's, our customer's, and community's environmental impact. Our RISE Sustainability Awards (previously called Environmental Excellence Awards) continue to acknowledge these efforts. Intel hosts these awards every two years and recognizes work done throughout that two-year period. Historically, numerous awards have been given for projects focused specifically on GHG emissions reductions and clean energy advancements. These awards include categories for projects (teams or individuals) in Gold, Silver, and Bronze categories, as well as Sustainability Champion awards for those individuals role modelling sustainability leadership through long-term, significant contributions to reductions in Intel's environmental footprint.
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	There is a dedicated, $30 million annual budget for energy efficiency investments that allows conservation projects to get approved faster and with a longer ROI than may be allowed for other projects, since the conservation projects are not competing for the same dollars. Additional funding is also available to enable feasibility studies that determine project viability and funding of strategic projects that may not meet the established ROI.
Financial optimization calculations	Each year the energy budgets are set, financial systems are used to set reduction targets for each site energy budget. These financial targets drive consumption reductions. We also utilize lower discount rates for energy and sustainability investments.
Employee engagement	Intel supports grassroots sustainability efforts and employee "green teams" around the world, as well as learning and development opportunities. Intel also promotes investment in emissions reduction activities through company-wide recognitions and awards for projects or initiatives that have reduced our environmental footprint or enabled suppliers or customers to reduce their environment footprint (e.g., RISE Sustainability Awards program, Department Recognition Awards, Business Unit Excellence Awards).
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Intel has GHG emission limits at some of its manufacturing facilities and implements programs to maintain emissions below those limits even in the event of future manufacturing growth. Emissions assessments enable and promote identification of projects and initiatives to reduce GHG emissions.
Other (Voluntary Accreditation Our voluntary accreditation to ISO 14001 Environmental Standard and ISO 50001 Energy	Method: Voluntary Accreditation.

Method	Comment
Management Systems Standard have requirements for continuous improvement)	We have voluntarily sought and achieved accreditation to ISO 14001 Environmental Standard and ISO 50001 Energy Management Systems Standard, which have requirements for continuous improvement. All of our manufacturing sites have third party ISO multi-site registration of ISO 14001:2015. Our Corporate Energy Management System is designed to follow the ISO 50001 Energy Management Standard; to date, we have received third-party ISO 50001 accreditation for 6 of our manufacturing sites.
Internal price on carbon	We are piloting an internal price of carbon to inform reduction investments.
Employee engagement	There are employees who dedicated to energy management across our Fab manufacturing sites.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify (Evaluating the carbon-reducing impacts of ICT)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Semiconductors (computer component))

Description of product(s) or service(s)

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.
In 2022, Intel set a goal to achieve a 30% reduction in the PC reference system design carbon footprint by year 2030. These reference systems are used in collaboration with ODMs and OEMs to further reduce the carbon footprint in systems that end users purchase. In 2022, three advanced enabling platforms (AEPs), were created by targeting key areas across the product lifecycle: sustainability in component and materials selection during manufacturing, high energy efficiency during operation, and modular design to enhance repairability.
Additionally, we have delivered double-digit performance-per-watt efficiency in our data center CPU products over the past 15 years. To keep up with the exponential growth in data fueled by AI, 5G, and cloud computing, we designed a number of built-in

accelerators in our 4th Gen Intel® Xeon® processors that have improved the performance-per watt of data center and network workloads such as AI, analytics, database, and crypto processing by an average of 2.9 times. Example deployments include optimizations for both public cloud and telecommunications networks.
We are on track and ahead on our goals to increase product energy efficiency 10X for client and server microprocessors, respectively, by 2030.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

98

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, a divestment

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

The Dalian, China site was sold subsequent to year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. Due to this divestment, emissions from the Dalian site have been removed from our Scope1 & 2 GHG emissions inventory from 2019 and forward. Please see the revised GHG emissions submitted in section C6.5.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

The Dalian, China site was sold subsequent to year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. Due to this divestment, emissions from the Dalian site have been removed from our Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions inventory from 2019 and forward. Please see the revised GHG emissions submitted in section C6.5.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	For our 2019 baseline year and going forward, we refined the emission factors used in our GHG inventory based on the most recent data available and industry best practices.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1	Base year emissions are recalculated when there are material changes to the sites within Intel's operational control, specifically, due to divestment and/or acquisition of a manufacturing facility. Restatement is done	Yes

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
		Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based	following best practices from internationally recognized standards such as the GHG Protocol. The Dalian, China site was sold subsequent to year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. Due to this divestment, emissions from the Dalian site have been removed from our GHG emissions inventory from 2019 and forward. Additionally, for our 2019 baseline year and going forward, we refined the emission factors used in our GHG inventory based on the most recent data available and the latest industry best practices and have restated emission values accordingly.	

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

942800

Comment

Scope 1 emissions include manufacturing process-related GHGs, onsite fuel combustion, transportation and refrigerant leaks. The Dalian, China site was sold subsequent to year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. Due to this divestment, emissions from the Dalian site have been removed from our GHG emissions inventory from 2019 and forward. Additionally, for our 2019 baseline year and going forward, we refined the emission factors used in our GHG inventory based on the most recent data available and industry best practices and have restated emissions values accordingly.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2711000

Comment

Scope 2 emissions are location-based (i.e., no RECs included). The Dalian, China site was sold subsequent to year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. Due to this divestment, emissions from the Dalian site have been removed from our GHG emissions inventory from 2019 and forward. Additionally, for our 2019 baseline year and going forward, we refined the emission factors used in our GHG inventory based on the most recent data available and the latest industry best practices and have restated emissions values accordingly.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

664100

Comment

Scope 2 emissions are market-based (i.e., RECs included). The Dalian, China site was sold subsequent to year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. Due to this divestment, emissions from the Dalian site have been removed from our GHG emissions inventory from 2019 and forward. Additionally, for our 2019 baseline year and going forward, we refined the emission factors used in our GHG inventory based on the most recent data available and industry best practices and have restated emissions values accordingly.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4446000

Comment

Represents supply chain GHG emissions estimated using key supplier's CDP reports

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36000

Comment

Represents extraction, production, and transport of capital goods purchased.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

115000

Comment

Represents impacts related to extraction, production and transportation of fuels and energy purchased, not already included in Scope 1 or 2. Market-based method.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

157000

Comment

Represents upstream transportation (logistics) and distribution.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2000

Comment

Represents the disposal and treatment of waste generated in our operations.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2019
Base year end
December 31 2019
Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
136000
Comment
Represents employee business travel, including air travel, car rentals and hotel stays.
Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting
Base year start
January 1 2019
Base year end
December 31 2019
Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
516000
Comment
Represents employee commuting to and from work.
Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets
Base year start
January 1 2019
Base year end
December 31 2019
Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
21000
Comment
Represents vehicles leased to employees.
Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Base year start
January 1 2019
Base year end
December 31 2019
Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
98000
Comment

Represents downstream transportation (logistics) and distribution.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

285000

Comment

Represents the processing of intermediate products sold to downstream manufacturers.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14529000

Comment

Represents the energy consumption from the use of Intel products.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Intel's products (semiconductor chips) are an extremely small portion of the final product (notebook computer, server, etc.). End-of-life treatment of sold products applies to the other components of the sold products such as plastics, metals, battery, etc. Intel's portion of this waste product is insignificant. Many of our products are within the scope of e-waste laws when incorporated into a final product, generally by the original equipment manufacturer (OEM). We work with OEMs, retailers, customers and others to identify shared solutions for used electronics. We also take steps to integrate environmental considerations into the design phase of our products to minimize environmental impacts of electronics at end of life.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets
Base year start
January 1 2019
Base year end
December 31 2019
Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0
Comment
Not applicable, we do not have downstream leased assets.
Scope 3 category 14: Franchises
Base year start
January 1 2019
Base year end
December 31 2019
Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0
Comment
Not applicable, we do not have franchises
Scope 3 category 15: Investments
Base year start
January 1 2019
Base year end
December 31 2019
Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0
Comment
Not applicable - we typically do not exercise operational control over these investments
Scope 3: Other (upstream)
Base year start
January 1 2019
Base year end
December 31 2019
Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not applicable - all relevant upstream Scope 3 sources have been included in other categories.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not applicable - all relevant downstream Scope 3 sources have been included in other categories.

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
Other, please specify (International Energy Agency (IEA))

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1190900

Start date

January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022
Comment
Our Scope 1 emissions include manufacturing GHGs (process F-GHGs/HTF/VOC/N2O), onsite fuel combustion (natural gas, LPG, and diesel), transportation (onsite security vehicles, Intel private air shuttle, and certain leased assets), and refrigerant leaks. F-GHGs stands for fluorinated greenhouse gases and includes perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and other fluorinated GHGs used in Intel's semiconductor fabrication.
Past year 1
Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1193400
Start date
January 1 2021
End date
December 31 2021
Comment
Our Scope 1 emissions include manufacturing GHGs (Process F-GHGs/HTF/VOC/N2O), onsite fuel combustion (natural gas, LPG, and diesel), transportation (onsite security vehicles, Intel private air shuttle, and certain leased assets), and refrigerant leaks. F-GHGs stands for fluorinated greenhouse gases and includes perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and other fluorinated GHGs used in Intel's semiconductor fabrication. The Dalian, China site was sold subsequent to year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. Due to this divestment, emissions from the Dalian site have been removed from our GHG emissions inventory from 2019 and forward. Additionally, for our 2019 baseline year and going forward, we refined the emission factors used in our GHG inventory based on the most recent data available and industry best practices and have restated emissions values accordingly.
Past year 2
Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1079800
Start date
January 1 2020
End date
December 31 2020
Comment
Our Scope 1 emissions include manufacturing GHGs (Process F-GHGs/HTF/VOC/N2O), onsite fuel combustion (natural gas, LPG, and diesel), transportation (onsite security vehicles, Intel private air shuttle, and certain leased assets), and refrigerant

leaks. F-GHGs stands for fluorinated greenhouse gases and includes perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and other fluorinated GHGs used in Intel's semiconductor fabrication. The Dalian, China site was sold subsequent to year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. Due to this divestment, emissions from the Dalian site have been removed from our GHG emissions inventory from 2019 and forward. Additionally, for our 2019 baseline year and going forward, we refined the emission factors used in our GHG inventory based on the most recent data available and industry best practices and have restated emissions values accordingly.

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

942800

Start date

January 1 2019

End date

December 31 2019

Comment

Our Scope 1 emissions include manufacturing GHGs (Process F-GHGs/HTF/VOC/N2O), onsite fuel combustion (natural gas, LPG, and diesel), transportation (onsite security vehicles, Intel private air shuttle, and certain leased assets), and refrigerant leaks. F-GHGs stands for fluorinated greenhouse gases and includes perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and other fluorinated GHGs used in Intel's semiconductor fabrication. The Dalian, China site was sold subsequent to year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. Due to this divestment, emissions from the Dalian site have been removed from our GHG emissions inventory from 2019 and forward. Additionally, for our 2019 baseline year and going forward, we refined the emission factors used in our GHG inventory based on the most recent data available and the latest industry best practices and have restated emissions values accordingly.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

2022 is our eighth-year reporting both location and market-based Scope GHG emissions. There is a significant difference between our market-based and location-based GHG emissions due to the significant renewable electricity purchases we made

during 2022, covering 92% of our global electricity supply. Following RE100 reporting guidance, we are not reporting renewable electricity on the electricity grid for our Costa Rica site in this CDP report. The global total renewable electricity including Costa Rica is 93%.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

3303300

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

347600

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Comment

2022 is our eighth-year reporting both location and market-based Scope GHG emissions. There is a significant difference between our market-based and location-based GHG emissions due to the significant renewable electricity purchases we made during 2022, covering 92% of our global electricity supply (not including Costa Rica). The Dalian, China site was sold subsequent to year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. Due to this divestment, emissions from the Dalian site have been removed from our GHG emissions inventory from 2019 and forward. Additionally, for our 2019 baseline year and going forward, we refined the emission factors used in our GHG inventory based on the most recent data available and latest industry best practices and have restated emissions values accordingly.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

3074400

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

347800

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

There is a significant difference between our market-based and location-based GHG emissions due to the significant renewable electricity purchases we made during 2021. The Dalian, China site was sold subsequent to year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. Due to this divestment, emissions from the Dalian site have been removed from our GHG emissions inventory from 2019 and forward. Additionally, for our 2019 baseline year and going forward, we refined the emission factors used in our GHG inventory based on the most recent data available and latest industry best practices and have restated emissions values accordingly.

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

3070200

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

280000

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Comment

There is a significant difference between our market-based and location-based GHG emissions due to the significant renewable electricity purchases we made during 2020. The Dalian, China site was sold subsequent to year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. Due to this divestment, emissions from the Dalian site have been removed from our GHG emissions inventory from 2019 and forward. Additionally, for our 2019 baseline year and going forward, we refined the emission factors used in our GHG inventory based on the most recent data available and latest industry best practices and have restated emissions values accordingly.

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

2711000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

664100

Start date

January 1 2019

End date

December 31 2019

Comment

There is a significant difference between our market-based and location-based GHG emissions due to the significant renewable electricity purchases we made during 2019. The Dalian, China site was sold subsequent to year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. Due to this divestment, emissions from the Dalian site have been removed from our GHG emissions inventory from 2019 and forward. Additionally, for our 2019 baseline year and going forward, we refined the emission factors used in our GHG inventory based on the most recent data available and latest industry best practices and have restated emissions values accordingly.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4792000

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

80

Please explain

Suppliers' Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions are allocated to Intel based on the ratio of Intel's spends with a supplier over the suppliers' total revenue and are extrapolated to cover total procurement spend.
This is estimated for our CY2022 emissions based on data from key suppliers' 2022 CDP Climate Change Questionnaires.
Coverage of emissions based on supplier-specific data is approximately 80%.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

364000

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Emissions due to capital goods acquired during the year is estimated based on capital expenditures and Ecoinvent emission factors.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Emissions are estimated based on capital expenditures during 2022.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

82000

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Other, please specify (Emissions due to fuel-and-energy related activities are calculated using actual fuel (natural gas, LPG, diesel) and electricity consumption for 2022 along with Defra and International Energy Agency (IEA) emission factors.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Emissions are calculated based on actual energy (fuel and electricity) usage for 2022, along with published emission factors.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

151000

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Emissions calculated based on published emission factors and trip / mode of transport information.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated
Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
36000
Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method
Other, please specify
Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0
Please explain
Emissions are estimated based on actual waste stream data and published emission factors.
Business travel
Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated
Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
33000
Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method
Other, please specify (Emissions are calculated based on actual trip data from travel agencies and emission factors from EPA's Climate Leadership (April 2022 version) for mobile combustion sources)
Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100
Please explain
Emissions for all 3 types of business travel (air, hotel, and car) are calculated using actual data that is tracked and reported by external travel agencies. Intel calculates GHG emissions using this data and by applying published emission factors.
Employee commuting
Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated
Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
380000
Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Calculated using recent commuting surveys for 2 sites and extrapolating for all global locations based on the mix of commuting options.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0
Please explain
Employee commuting surveys are conducted at a few select locations periodically. These surveys were used, along with the actual mix of commuting options, to estimate global employee commuting activity. In 2022, we accounted for the decrease in percentage of employees working onsite due to COVID-19 by applying company-specific data of on-site workers and those working remotely. Published emission factors for commuting option/mode of transportation are applied.
Upstream leased assets
Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated
Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
8000
Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method
Distance-based method
Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0
Please explain
Intel leases vehicles to select employees in certain regions including Asia, Europe, and Israel. Emissions are estimated using actual number of vehicles and vehicle types within each fleet, along with estimation of miles driven.
Downstream transportation and distribution
Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated
Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
220000
Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Emissions were calculated using internal tracking of shipping data combined with transport emission factors from the Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC).)
Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100
Please explain
Emissions were calculated based on emission factors and trip / mode of transport information.
Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated
Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
134000
Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Calculated using top 3 customers, Intel's estimated % revenue from these customers (based on 2022 total Intel revenue and % from 10K report) and customer's Scope 1+2 (market-based) emissions (reported in their 2022 CDP Climate Change Questionnaire).)
Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100
Please explain
Emissions are based on values reported by our top 3 customers in their 2022 CDP Climate Change Questionnaire along with the % Intel's revenue
Use of sold products
Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated
Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
3867000
Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Calculated based on EPA Energy Star's Typical Energy Consumption and the European Commission's Annual Total Energy Consumption models for computer products. Emissions estimate represents annualized emissions from products sold in 2022 (1 year).)
Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0
Please explain
Emissions are based on actual product mix and published emission factors. The estimated GHG emissions over the lifetime of these products is 16,591,000 metric tons of CO2e.
End of life treatment of sold products
Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided
Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Intel's products (semiconductor chips) are an extremely small portion of the final product (notebook computer, server, etc.). End-of-life treatment of sold products applies to the other components of the products such as plastics, metals, battery, etc. Intel's portion of this waste product is insignificant. Many of our products are within the scope of e-waste laws when incorporated into a final product, generally by the original equipment manufacturer (OEM). We work with OEMs, retailers, customers and others to identify shared solutions for used electronics. We also take steps to integrate environmental considerations into the design phase of our products to minimize environmental impacts of electronics at end of life.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not applicable – we do not lease our assets to other entities.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not applicable, we do not have franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided
Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>
Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>
Please explain
Not applicable - we do not exercise operational control over these investments, so this category is not relevant to our organization.
Other (upstream)
Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided
Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>
Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>
Please explain
Not applicable - all relevant upstream Scope 3 sources have been included in other categories.
Other (downstream)
Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided
Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>
Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>
Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>
Please explain
Not applicable - all relevant downstream Scope 3 sources have been included in other categories.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
0.000024

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
1539000

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
63100000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
20

Direction of change
Increased

Reason(s) for change
Change in revenue

Please explain
Absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions decreased from 2021 to 2022. However, the 'direction of change' intensity figure increased because annual revenue decreased 20% from 2021 to 2022.
The previous year (i.e., 2021) intensity figure has been recalculated due to restated 2021 Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions as noted in Section 6.3. Specifically, the Dalian, China site was sold subsequent to year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. Due to this divestment, emissions from the Dalian site have been removed from our GHG emissions inventory from 2019 and forward. Additionally, for our 2019 baseline year and going forward, we refined the

emission factors used in our GHG inventory based on the most recent data available and latest industry best practices and have restated emissions values accordingly. The revised 2021 intensity figure is 0.00002 MT CO2e per dollar of revenue.

Intensity figure
12
Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
1539000
Metric denominator
full time equivalent (FTE) employee
Metric denominator: Unit total
131900
Scope 2 figure used
Market-based
% change from previous year
7.7
Direction of change
Decreased
Reason(s) for change
Other, please specify (Change in headcount)
Please explain
Absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions decreased 0.1%, while headcount increased 9% from 2021 to 2022, leading to a lower intensity figure.
The previous year (i.e. 2021) intensity figure has been recalculated due to restated 2021 Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions as noted in Section 6.3. Specifically, the Dalian, China site was sold subsequent to year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business. Due to this divestment, emissions from the Dalian site have been removed from our GHG emissions inventory from 2019 and forward. Additionally, for our 2019 baseline year and going forward, we refined the emission factors used in our GHG inventory based on the most recent data available and latest industry best practices and have restated emissions values accordingly. The revised 2021 intensity figure is 13 MT CO2e per full time employee.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CH4	200	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	179600	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	6200	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
PFCs	480700	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CO2	373000	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (Heat Transfer Fluids)	144600	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (VOCs)	6500	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
China	10100
Ireland	159500
Israel	168000
India	12300
Malaysia	30900
Viet Nam	27700
Costa Rica	1600
United States of America	780500

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Poland	300
Mexico	40

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By facility

By activity

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Ocotillo Campus in Arizona, USA	291800	33.236929	-111.877084
Chandler Campus in Arizona, USA	29800	33.305495	-111.934708
Ronler Acres Campus in Oregon, USA	350100	45.551421	-122.909819
Aloha Campus in Oregon, USA	22800	45.493023	-122.881319
Rio Rancho Campus in New Mexico, USA	51000	35.231292	-106.658539
Santa Clara - Mission Campus in California, USA	22200	37.388503	-121.962446
Leixlip Campus in Leixlip, Ireland	159500	53.37499	-6.523394
Lachish Campus in Qiryat Gat, Israel	162100	31.611148	34.768459
Matam Campus in Haifa, Israel	3500	32.788466	34.957639
Costa Rica Campus in Heredia, Costa Rica	1600	9.992084	-84.182307
Kulim Campus in Kulim, Malaysia	15200	5.424145	100.589866
Penang Campus in Penang, Malaysia	15700	5.263234	100.484623
Chengdu Campus in Chengdu, China	9500	30.772035	103.917762
Sarjapur Campus in Bangalore, India	11900	12.931281	77.686244
Vietnam Campus in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam	27700	10.823099	106.629664
Jones Farm Campus in Oregon, USA	2000	45.544229	-122.970589

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Folsom Campus in California, USA	5000	38.647471	-121.168287
Zizhu Campus in Shanghai, China	600	31.166318	121.372587
Gdansk Campus in Gdansk, Poland	300	54.370383	18.530474
Guadalajara Campus in Guadalajara, Mexico	40	20.6679	103.4361
Hawthorn Farm Campus in Oregon, USA	1600	45.531627	-122.929139
Austin Campus in Texas, USA	30	30.262059	-97.802698
Santa Clara - Bowers Campus in California, USA	4000	37.376442	-121.976525
Airport Road Campus in Bangalore, India	400	12.960278	77.649167
Azorim Campus in Petach Tikya, Israel	2400	32.101389	34.8575

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Semiconductor manufacturing process	811100
Fuel combustion	350200
Refrigerant leaks	6200
Transportation (onsite security vehicles, Intel air shuttle, and certain leased vehicles)	23300

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	1777700	0
Ireland	345500	0
Poland	18100	0

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
China	164200	164200
Malaysia	328000	0
Viet Nam	153000	153000
India	22000	22000
Israel	486400	0
Costa Rica	30	30
Mexico	8300	8300

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By facility

C7.6b

(C7.6b) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Aloha Campus in Oregon, USA	48600	0
Chandler Campus in Arizona, USA	62600	0
Ocotillo Campus in Arizona, USA	607700	0
Rio Rancho Campus in New Mexico, USA	151400	0
Ronler Acres Campus in Oregon, USA	714500	0
Austin Campus in Texas, USA	8700	0
Santa Clara - Bowers Campus in California, USA	15700	0
Folsom Campus in California, USA	34300	0
Hawthorn Farm Campus in Oregon, USA	6700	0
Santa Clara - Mission Campus in California, USA	85500	0
Jones Farm Campus in Oregon, USA	42000	0

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Leixlip Campus in Leixlip, Ireland	345500	0
Gdansk Campus in Gdansk, Poland	18100	0
Chengdu Campus in Chengdu, China	144100	144100
Kulim Campus in Kulim, Malaysia	187400	0
Penang Campus in Penang, Malaysia	140600	0
Vietnam Campus in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam	153000	153000
Sarjapur Campus in Bangalore, India	16400	16400
Lachish Campus in Qiryat Gat, Israel	458400	0
Matam Campus in Haifa, Israel	24200	0
Azorim Campus in Petach Tikya, Israel	3800	0
Costa Rica Campus in Heredia, Costa Rica	30	30
Guadalajara Campus in Guadalajara, Mexico	8300	8300
Zizhu Campus in Shanghai, China	20100	20100
Airport Road Campus in Bangalore, India	5600	5600

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	229100	Decreased	15	Change in emissions represents the reduction in emissions due to Intel's renewable electricity consumption. In 2022, Intel maintained 100% renewable electricity in the US, EU, Israel, and Malaysia locations. In 2021, the difference between location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions is 2,726,600 MT CO2e (3,074,400 MTCO2e – 347,800 MTCO2e = 2,726,600 MTCO2e). In 2022, the difference between location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions is 2,955,700 MT CO2e (3,303,300 MT CO2e – 347,600 MT CO2e). The change in emissions due to renewable electricity consumption is thus calculated by subtracting the emissions reduced in 2021 from the emissions reduced in 2022 (2,955,700 MT CO2e in 2022 – 2,726,600 MT CO2e in 2021 = -229,100 MT CO2e). The emissions value is then calculated by dividing this difference by the total Scope 1 + 2 emissions in 2021 (1,541,200 MT CO2e). The calculation for the emissions value is: [(-229,100) / 1,541,200] * 100.
Other emissions reduction activities	146836	Decreased	10	In 2022, 146,836 MT CO2e were reduced through various emissions reduction activities such as equipment optimization projects. The emissions value percentage is calculated as these reductions divided by 2021 total Scope 1 and 2 emissions: 146,836 MT CO2e / 1,540,000 MT CO2e * 100
Divestment	0	No change	0	Not applicable - major divestment already accounted for in emissions restatement in C6.1 and C6.3
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	Not applicable - no major acquisitions that affected GHG emissions.
Mergers	0	No change	0	Not applicable - no major mergers that affected GHG emissions.
Change in output	2700	Decreased	0.18	The change in emissions is calculated as the manufacturing-related emissions (Scope 1 + 2) for 2021 minus manufacturing related emissions for 2022 (Scope 1 + 2) = 1,541,200 - 1,538,500= -2,700 metric tonnes/year. The 0.18% decrease represents the change in combined Scope 1 & 2 emissions in metric tonnes CO2e for 2022 (1,538,500) compared to 2021 (1,541,200).
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	Not applicable - change in emissions factors already accounted for in emissions restatement in C6.1 and C6.3
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	Not applicable - no major changes to boundaries during 2022
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	Not applicable - no major changes to physical operating conditions, except for the change in output already captured

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Unidentified	0	No change	0	Not applicable - since all of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are quantified, there are no "unknown" emission reductions or increases
Other	0	No change	0	Not applicable

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	1915300	1915300
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	8219800	689400	8909200
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	30500	<Not Applicable>	30500
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	8250300	2604700	10824500

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>
MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>
Comment
We did not consume sustainable biomass during 2022.
Other biomass
Heating value
HHV
Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>
MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>
Comment
We did not consume other biomass during 2022.
Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)
Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>
MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>
Comment
We did not consume other renewable fuels during 2022.
Coal
Heating value
HHV
Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>
MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>
Comment
We did not consume coal during 2022.
Oil
Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

12800

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

12800

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Represents MWh of diesel fuel consumed by Intel.

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1902500

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

164400

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1738100

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Represents the total MWh of natural gas and liquified petroleum gas consumed by Intel.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV
Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>
MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>
Comment
We did not consume other non-renewable fuels during 2022.
Total fuel
Heating value
HHV
Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1915300
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
177200
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
1738100
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0
MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>
MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>
Comment
Represents total fossil fuels consumed during 2022, including self-generation of electricity and heat.

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	105000	105000	30500	30500
Heat	1738100	1738100	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5564500

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

23500

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1017100

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0
Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No
Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area
Israel
Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1115300
Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0
Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No
Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area
Malaysia
Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
497000
Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
4800
Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No
Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0
Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area
China
Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
263300
Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
300
Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No
Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area
Viet Nam
Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
242000
Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
200
Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No
Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area
Costa Rica
Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
129500
Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0
Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No
Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area
India
Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
31000
Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
700
Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No
Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area
Poland
Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
28200
Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0
Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No
Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area
Mexico
Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
21300
Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
900
Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No
Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

C8.2h

(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.
Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America
Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)
Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, solar, hydro, and/or geothermal)
Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5588000

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Green-e

Comment

Renewable electricity procurement has - and continues to be - an important part of our global sustainability strategy. As a result, we buy million of EACs each year, which come from hundreds of renewable energy generators. These arrangements mean there are numerous commissioning years for renewable electricity technologies. Reporting each individually is not practical. Attributes were purchased throughout the year for 2021 and 2022 to be applied to 2022.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Israel

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, solar, hydro, and/or geothermal)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1115000

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Israel

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No
Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>
Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021
Supply arrangement start year
2021
Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label
Comment
Renewable electricity procurement has - and continues to be - an important part of our global sustainability strategy. As a result, we buy million of EACs each year, which come from hundreds of renewable energy generators. These arrangements mean there are numerous commissioning years for renewable electricity technologies. Reporting each individually is not practical. Attributes were purchased throughout the year for 2021 and 2022 to be applied to 2022.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Ireland
Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)
Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, solar, hydro, and/or geothermal)
Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1017000
Tracking instrument used
I-REC
Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Ireland
Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No
Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>
Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Other, please specify (I-REC, GO Standard)

Comment

Renewable electricity procurement has - and continues to be - an important part of our global sustainability strategy. As a result, we buy million of EACs each year, which come from hundreds of renewable energy generators. These arrangements mean there are numerous commissioning years for renewable electricity technologies. Reporting each individually is not practical. Attributes were purchased throughout the year for 2021 and 2022 to be applied to 2022.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Malaysia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, solar, hydro, and/or geothermal)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

502000

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Malaysia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Renewable electricity procurement has - and continues to be - an important part of our global sustainability strategy. As a result, we buy million of EACs each year, which come from hundreds of renewable energy generators. These arrangements mean there are numerous commissioning years for renewable electricity technologies. Reporting each individually is not practical. Attributes were purchased throughout the year for 2021 and 2022 to be applied to 2022.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Poland
Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)
Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, solar, hydro, and/or geothermal)
Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
28000
Tracking instrument used
I-REC
Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Poland
Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No
Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>
Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2020
Supply arrangement start year
2021
Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label
Comment
Renewable electricity procurement has - and continues to be - an important part of our global sustainability strategy. As a result, we buy million of EACs each year, which come from hundreds of renewable energy generators. These arrangements mean there are numerous commissioning years for renewable electricity technologies. Reporting each individually is not practical. Attributes were purchased throughout the year for 2021 and 2022 to be applied to 2022.

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Country/area of generation
United States of America
Renewable electricity technology type
Solar
Facility capacity (MW)
20
Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
23500
Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
23500
Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No
Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>
Comment
Intel generates renewable electricity through on-site solar installations.

Country/area of generation
Viet Nam
Renewable electricity technology type
Solar
Facility capacity (MW)
0.2
Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
200
Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
200
Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>
Comment
Intel generates renewable electricity through on-site solar installations.

Country/area of generation
Malaysia
Renewable electricity technology type
Solar
Facility capacity (MW)
7.3
Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
4800
Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
4800
Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No
Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>
Comment
Intel generates renewable electricity through on-site solar installations.

Country/area of generation
India
Renewable electricity technology type
Solar
Facility capacity (MW)
0.7
Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
700
Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
700
Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

No

Type of energy attribute certificate

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Intel generates renewable electricity through on-site solar installations.

Country/area of generation

Mexico

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

0.6

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

900

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

900

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

No

Type of energy attribute certificate

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Intel generates renewable electricity through on-site solar installations.

Country/area of generation

China

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

0.3

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

300

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

300

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No
Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>
Comment
Intel generates renewable electricity through on-site solar installations.

C8.2k

(C8.2k) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

For more than a decade, Intel has been one of the top corporate purchasers of renewable electricity in the US. This procurement choice sends a strong signal to the market that there is appetite for more renewable electricity on the grid.

C8.2l

(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific
Row 1	Yes, both in specific countries/areas and in general	There were supply shortages which resulted in a very dynamic price environment. In addition, supply chain challenges and Department of Commerce tariff investigations caused uncertainty for projects in the pipeline to be built.

C8.2m

(C8.2m) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
China	Other, please specify (Varying degrees of credibility and acceptance)	There are varying degrees of credibility and acceptance. We are seeking universally accepted and credible mechanisms for REC ownership.
Viet Nam	Other, please specify (Varying degrees of credibility and acceptance)	There are varying degrees of credibility and acceptance. We are seeking universally accepted and credible mechanisms for REC ownership.

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
India	Other, please specify (Varying degrees of credibility and acceptance)	There are varying degrees of credibility and acceptance. We are seeking universally accepted and credible mechanisms for REC ownership.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

11.6

Metric numerator

billion kWh/year

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

6

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

Our energy usage decreased 6% from 2021 to 2022 due to changes in manufacturing output and the divestiture of our Dalian, China site. The Dalian, China site was sold subsequent to year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

CSR-2022-23-Full-Report.pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 96 of attached Corporate Responsibility Report. Report can also be found at:
https://csrreportbuilder.intel.com/pdfbuilder/pdfs/CSR-2022-23-Full-Report.pdf

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete
Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance
Attach the statement
CSR-2022-23-Full-Report.pdf
Page/ section reference
Page 96 of attached Corporate Responsibility Report. Report can also be found at:
https://csrreportbuilder.intel.com/pdfbuilder/pdfs/CSR-2022-23-Full-Report.pdf
Relevant standard
ISO14064-3
Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based
Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process
Status in the current reporting year
Complete
Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance
Attach the statement
CSR-2022-23-Full-Report.pdf
Page/ section reference
Page 96 of attached Corporate Responsibility Report. Report can also be found at:
https://csrreportbuilder.intel.com/pdfbuilder/pdfs/CSR-2022-23-Full-Report.pdf
Relevant standard
ISO14064-3
Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

CSR-2022-23-Full-Report.pdf

Page/section reference

Page 96 of attached Corporate Responsibility Report. Report can also be found at:
https://csrreportbuilder.intel.com/pdfbuilder/pdfs/CSR-2022-23-Full-Report.pdf

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Emissions reduction activities	ISAE3000	As part of our annual assurance process, our 3rd party provider assured energy conservation projects and results.
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	As part of our annual assurance process, our 3rd party provider assured energy usage as a separate metric.
SC. Supply chain module	Other, please specify (Supply Chain Audits)	ISAE3000	As part of our annual assurance process, our 3rd party provider assured Supply Chain Audits to verify they conform to the Responsible Business Alliance Code of Conduct requirements.
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (% renewable electricity)	ISAE3000	As part of our annual assurance process, our 3rd party provider assured our global renewable electricity percentage.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

EU ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

5

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022
Allowances allocated
6680
Allowances purchased
46700
Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
54168
Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0
Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate
Comment
EU-ETS for our Leixlip, Ireland site

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?
To date, the strategy for complying with the EU-ETS has focused on emissions reduction strategies and efficiency upgrades. These efforts are managed through the site's energy management system (EnMS) which is certified to ISO 50001:2018. The site's EnMS has been subject to third party verification since 2007. Key components of ISO 50001 are (a) leadership commitment and policy, (b) formation of an energy management team (c) objectives and targets and planning to meet them, and (d) detailed energy review and performance management of significant energy users. Emission reduction initiatives are also driven by the site's energy management team, who are tasked with identifying and implementing energy efficiency projects. These can be both site specific and corporate-wide initiatives. Design and Construction Specifications, which set requirements for design and construction of new buildings and retrofits or renovations to existing buildings, are reviewed and updated regularly to incorporate new energy efficiency initiatives. All sites are required to be built or retrofitted following Intel Design and Construction Specifications, and any deviations must undergo a thorough stakeholder review and approval "white paper" process.

Intel's energy strategy is to eliminate fossil fuels from heating systems through the use of heat recovery. For example, since 2022, Intel has had a corporate standard in place for design of cleanrooms without the substantial need for fossil fuel heating. Since this time, the Ireland site has retrofitted chilled water heat recovery to the majority of existing cleanrooms. This system

takes waste heat from factory equipment that would otherwise go to the atmosphere through cooling towers, increases temperature to 40deg C, and supplies that heat to the cleanroom HVAC system.

In addition to recovered heat, the site requires natural gas boilers for heating and emissions abatement. Over the last number of years many energy projects have been completed to reduce the natural gas usage on-site. High efficiency, low nitrogen oxide burner upgrades with oxygen trim controls have been retrofitted to site boilers. Upgrades of non-cleanroom HVAC systems have also reduced the site heat load. Variable speed drives were added to fixed speed fans and pumps to optimize heating systems. Variable speed drives and burner efficiencies improvements have also been added to emissions abatement units to reduce natural gas usage. Process water heating, which was traditionally provided by hot water boilers, now uses heat recovery through re-configuration of compressor waste heat.

The result of this heat recovery strategy paired with chemical substitution, GHG abatement, energy conservation, process optimization, and renewable and alternative electricity has been the avoidance of 80% of our cumulative Scope 1 and 2 emissions over the last decade. These capital-intensive projects are funded through Intel's dedicated energy conservation project budget. In addition, a monitoring, recording and reporting system is in place in accordance with the EU's Monitoring and Reporting Regulation and there is 3rd party verification of both this system and the reported results in accordance with the EU's Accreditation and Verification Regulations. All assets that are under EU ETS are connected to a building management system and data historian to manage their performance. An additional energy data management system enables further analysis of energy performance and provides opportunities for further improvement.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

How the price is determined
Cost of required measures to achieve emissions reduction targets
Benchmarking against peers
Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price
Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Navigate GHG regulations
Stakeholder expectations
Scope(s) covered
Scope 1
Scope 2
Pricing approach used – spatial variance
Uniform
Pricing approach used – temporal variance
Evolutionary
Indicate how you expect the price to change over time
In 2022, we kicked off a pilot to implement an internal price of carbon. As we proceed to a broader rollout of the program, we expect our pricing to change and continually evolve as we take into consideration ongoing factors such as regulatory developments, emissions reduction solutions, and other changes in the ecosystem.
Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
73
Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
73
Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to
Capital expenditure
Operations
Other, please specify (Sustainability projects)
Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes
Yes, for all decision-making processes
Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

In 2022, we kicked off a pilot to implement an internal price of carbon. Adding the price of carbon to our project evaluation and decisions helps accelerate the investments and completion of projects that reduce our GHG emissions. This results in more favorable return on investment decisions about projects, opening up funding opportunities for projects such as energy conservation. Approval of these projects helps to advance our 2030 and 2040 climate goals.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.
Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)
Details of engagement
Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change
Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme
Other, please specify ((CDP Reporting))
% of suppliers by number
1
% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
75
% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
73
Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
We first begin with our procurement organization's updated list of our most strategic suppliers which takes both current spending levels and strategic importance into consideration. Intel then refines this list to include suppliers with higher environmental impact, with a goal of achieving engagement with suppliers making up at least 70% of Scope 3 Category 1

emissions.
In 2022, we engaged with more than 130 suppliers. Although this set of suppliers typically makes up <1% of our suppliers by number, in 2022 it represented approximately 75% of procurement spends, 73% of total supplier-related Scope 3 emissions, and more than 80% of supply chain related emissions (i.e., Category 1 -Purchased Goods and Services only). By collaborating with our suppliers to decrease their environmental and climate impacts, we reduce our own environmental impact, lower supply chain risk, and potentially decrease costs. Using information provided in our suppliers' CDP Climate Change Questionnaire also helps us ensure that we are focusing on the largest climate change impacts. The focus on public disclosure of environmental information is driven by the notion that transparency increases accountability which can lead to improved performance in the future.
In addition to engagement, supplier incentives also play an important role. Compliance with Intel's climate-related reporting requests is required for suppliers to achieve full Intel supplier report card credit and to be eligible for Intel's prestigious supplier Excellence, Partnership, Inclusion, and Continuous Improvement (EPIC) program public awards (previously Supplier Continuous Quality Improvement award).

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Intel measures success based on the response rate of suppliers and their progress towards setting GHG reduction targets. Success is met when >95% of engaged suppliers submit a response to the CDP Climate Change questionnaire and indicate that they have set a GHG emissions reduction target.
In 2022, we engaged with more than 130 strategic suppliers with higher environmental impacts. Of those suppliers, 98% of the suppliers submitted the questionnaire and 92% of them made their responses public in 2022, giving us and other stakeholders information about the environmental performance of our supply chain. Additionally, 89% of suppliers reported active emissions reduction targets and more than 90% reported having climate change-related targets or goals. While we did not meet all of our success thresholds, by collaborating with our suppliers to decrease their climate change impacts, we reduce our own environmental impact, lower supply chain risk, and potentially decrease costs. Using information in our suppliers' CDP Climate Change Questionnaire also helps us ensure that we are focusing on the largest climate change impacts.

Comment

By collaborating with our suppliers to decrease their environmental and climate impacts, we reduce our own environmental impact, lower supply chain risk, and potentially decrease costs. The focus on public disclosure of environmental information is driven by the notion that transparency increases accountability which can lead to improved future performance. In addition to engagement, supplier incentives also play an important role and compliance with climate-related reporting requests is required in order for suppliers to achieve full Intel supplier report card credit and to be eligible for Intel's EPIC public awards.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

38

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

We engage with our OEM/ODM customers to build energy efficiency into the design of computing products through collaborations, including contributing to EPEAT, ENERGY STAR, and lifecycle assessment (LCA) frameworks. The vast majority of our environmental impact is related to the use of our products; therefore, we have engaged with our customers for decades to reduce their energy costs while reducing our carbon footprint.

We believe engaging with our customers is key toward reducing our Scope 3 GHG emissions and supporting their climate commitments. In our estimate, 38% of our customer-related Scope 3 emissions come from the use of our sold products.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Success is measured in terms of yearly energy efficiency improvements for specific product groups and Scope 3 GHG emissions reductions (both of which are reported annually in our Corporate Responsibility Report and in CDP Climate Change reports), through benchmarking progress toward our 2030 goal to increase product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors to reduce our Scope 3 GHG emissions related to product energy usage, and through advancements in energy efficiency standards and policy driven by coalitions and collaborations in which Intel is a participant. As a result of our engagement with ODM customers, 13th Generation Intel® Core™ processors improved product energy efficiency by approximately 43% over our 2021 products, and we are on track to meet our aggressive interim 2022 goal of 2.8X compared to the 2019 baseline. We estimate that these emissions reductions will continue each year as we continuously improve on the energy efficiency of our processors.

In 2022, we also released our 4th Generation Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors, which achieved approximately 2.2X improvement in

energy efficiency vs. the 2019 baseline, as measured by SERT using high-volume SKUs. This surpasses the 2022 goal of 1.9X based on planned trajectory toward 10X improvement by 2030. This is the second consecutive year that Intel has successfully demonstrated to within 5% of our planned trajectory to the 10X by 2030 goal for server.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Sustainable chemistry seeks to improve the efficiency with which natural resources are used to meet human needs for chemical products and services. It encompasses the design, manufacture, and use of efficient, effective, safe, and more environmentally benign chemical products and processes and stimulates the design and discovery of more benign chemicals, production processes, and product stewardship practices that will provide increased performance and value while protecting and enhancing human health and the environment.

The Chemical Footprint Methodology is a key component of our RISE Sustainable Chemistry technology industry initiative. In 2021, we developed the methodology to quantify our baseline and measure progress against our chemical footprint. In 2022, we tested this methodology across multiple classes of chemistry and Intel manufacturing technologies. This work included an initial version of a chemical footprint visualization tool to highlight the equipment and processes in Intel's semiconductor manufacturing that use the most chemistry and to compare technologies. We are now refining our methodology to account for increased global chemical regulatory priorities, business continuity, and other key focus areas. The Chemical Footprint Methodology will help quantify impacts of material or technology replacements. Initial case studies have driven robust discussions both internally and externally with suppliers.

Our Chemical Footprint Methodology recognizes the impact of Intel's operations, supply chain, and waste disposal programs. By accounting for impacts from all three areas, we can have a more well-rounded picture of the projects that will have the most impact and reduced total cost of ownership. While working to establish the Chemical Footprint Methodology for Intel operations, we are also working to integrate the key concepts from the methodology into the chemical supply chain to enable better assessment of full lifecycle impact. In 2022, we initiated the development of a Supplier Sustainability Scorecard (S3) that we expect will be used to establish environmental sustainability expectations within our supply chain, account for the positive work our supply chain is already doing and identify possible collaboration opportunities between suppliers and Intel. We also established baseline supplier expectations in water, waste, energy, air, and chemical management and reviewed select suppliers' performance against those metrics. In 2023, we are piloting a comprehensive S3 program to help monitor progress over time. This program expands on our existing program to perform alternative assessments on our high-volume chemistries prior to proposing them to Intel. The S3 program further investigates the hazard types, toxicological data, and actions suppliers are taking to propose alternative materials and investigate alternative technologies.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

Each year, Intel requests submission of data on GHG footprints through the CDP Climate Change Questionnaire for a subset of strategic, higher-impact suppliers. Since 2013, Intel's Corporate Responsibility Leadership Program has linked supplier environmental performance to a supplier's eligibility to participate in the Excellence, Partnership, Inclusion, and Continuous Improvement (EPIC) program. We have a regular review and scoring process for our supplier report card to grade suppliers for product availability, cost, quality, sustainability (ethics, supplier diversity, and environmental and human rights performance), security, safety, technology, and customer satisfaction. Compliance with climate-related reporting requests is required for suppliers to achieve full Intel supplier report card credit and to be eligible for Intel's EPIC public awards. In addition, we expect our suppliers and their suppliers to comply with the Intel Code of Conduct, Intel's Supplier policies, and the RBA Code of Conduct (RBA Code). The RBA Code describes industry environmental standards, including specific aspects related to climate change and energy.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

75

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

68

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

environment-climate-change-policy.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Intel employs a variety of mechanisms that, collectively, are designed to ensure consistency among our climate policy influencing activities and our internal operations. The Intel Political Accountability Guidelines outline our approach to making political contributions, including senior management and Board-level review processes and our goal of transparency. Decisions on political contributions, whether from the Intel Political Action Committee (IPAC) or corporate funds, consider Intel's business objectives, corporate policies, and the public policy priorities outlined on our Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility websites. We publish reports on our corporate contributions, IPAC contributions, and trade association membership dues on our Report Builder website.

We regularly evaluate our political spending for effectiveness and alignment as part of our contributions process. Decisions are to be made based on states and districts with a significant Intel presence and leadership on committees of jurisdiction on important Intel priorities. In response to stakeholder feedback, we have further enhanced our review process by adding reviews of public statements to better assess alignment with our values. Under our policies, if we identify some degree of misalignment, we are to communicate directly with contribution recipients. In cases of significant misalignment across our multiple key public policy issues, we will take action to realign future funding decisions.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Adaptation and resilience to climate change (for example, the Build Back Better and Infrastructure Packages legislations in the United States).

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Electricity grid access for renewables
Low-carbon innovation and R&D
Technology requirements
Other, please specify (enhancements to the nation's transportation systems and electrical grids)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Global

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

<Not Applicable>

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Recent studies verify that ICT devices, many of which are powered by Intel's products, can enable significant progress in reducing GHG emissions by driving product energy efficiency gains. Government policies should recognize and encourage a bigger role for the ICT industry in devising climate change mitigation and adaptation solutions. We are working with companies in the ICT industry, and companies in other industries that use ICT in critical parts of their manufacturing, to help develop climate policies at all levels of government, and to demonstrate ICT solutions at work. This effort is now known as the Digital Climate Alliance.

Consistent with this view, Intel supported the passage of the US Federal government's Infrastructure Package as well as the climate-related provisions of the Build Back Better Act. Intel and 26 other companies joined the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES), signing a letter urging Congress to take the next step and pass the climate-related provisions of the Build Back Better Act. These provisions include enhanced tax credits for various clean energy technologies, a directive to increase federal procurement of green products and services, funding for U.S. Postal Service procurement of electric vehicles, and

investments in climate adaptation science, among other provisions.

In the words of our congressional letter, "The climate and clean energy provisions in Build Back Better…would harness market forces and help spur private sector investment at the scale needed to meet our long-term climate goals. Crucially, these investments will also support the growth of sustainable domestic industries and the good jobs that come with them in communities across the country."

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify (The Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA) is the voice of the US semiconductor industry. Although the industry contributes only a very small fraction of global GHG emissions, SIA and its members have been engaged in ongoing voluntary efforts to reduce the industry's GHG emissions. Intel directly participates in SIA efforts, including voluntary efforts to reduce GHG emissions and develop and apply best practices. In addition, SIA is dedicated to energy conservation, and Intel's goal to conserve 4 billion kWh of energy by 2030 demonstrates our commitment in this space.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>
Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Responsible Business Alliance)
Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent
Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position
Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) is a non-profit coalition of leading companies dedicated to supply chain responsibility. The RBA encourages climate change, water, and waste reporting by suppliers.
Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>
Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.
Type of organization or individual
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization
State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES)

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

60000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

The aim of this funding is to build a supportive policy environment for private sector leadership on climate change.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Digital Climate Alliance

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

60000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Intel is a founding member of the Digital Climate Alliance (DCA). The DCA was formed to advocate for public policies that support the role of information and communications technology (ICT) for climate change solutions. Research has shown that digital technologies can play a large role in supporting climate mitigation and adaptation. DCA's position is to promote public policies that enable ICT to play a bigger role in addressing climate change.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

CSR-2022-23-Full-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Refer to the Sustainable section (pages 64 – 86) and Supplier Environmental Impacts (pages 34-35) of our Corporate Responsibility Report

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Intel has a long history of transparency regarding our corporate responsibility performance, publishing our first voluntary environmental report in 1994. Intel was an early mover in voluntary public reporting of environmental data through its annual Corporate Responsibility Report, the publicly available ExploreIntel.com website, and through other external disclosure frameworks such as CDP and DJSI. Several Intel sites also foster venues for direct communication on climate and environmental issues through our Community Advisory Panels, as well as the presentation of environmental data, through public forums and regularly-scheduled meetings with neighbors and community stakeholders.

Publication

In mainstream reports, in line with the CDSB framework (as amended to incorporate the TCFD recommendations)

Status

Complete

Attach the document

10-K-2022-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Climate-related risks & opportunities are described in the Risk Factors section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K (page 62). Overall risk management processes & strategy are described throughout our Annual Report on Form 10-K, with a specific focus on strategies related to natural capital in the “Our Capital” section (page 17).

Content elements

Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Other metrics

Comment
Intel has a long history of transparency regarding our corporate responsibility performance. Since 2020, based on investor feedback, we include more information in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and in our proxy statement on our 2030 corporate responsibility (RISE) strategy and goals, including our climate change strategy and human capital management topics such as diversity, inclusion, and social equity.

Publication
In mainstream reports, in line with the CDSB framework (as amended to incorporate the TCFD recommendations)
Status
Complete
Attach the document
2023 Proxy Statement.pdf
Page/Section reference
Details regarding governance, risk, and opportunities are addressed in the Corporate Governance section of our 2023 Proxy Statement (page 44). A discussion of our long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targets can be found on page 22.
Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Other metrics
Comment
Intel has a long history of transparency regarding our corporate responsibility performance. Since 2020, based on investor feedback, we include more information in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and in our proxy statement on our 2030 corporate responsibility (RISE) strategy and goals, including our climate change strategy and human capital management topics such as diversity, inclusion, and social equity.

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	RE100 UN Global Compact We Are Still In Other, please specify (Semiconductor Climate Consortium)	Intel became a member of RE100 in September 2020. Intel has a goal to reach 100% renewable electricity by 2030. Intel became a member of the UN Global Compact in 2009. Intel was a signatory of the "We Are Still In" letter. In 2022, we became a founding leadership member of the Semiconductor Climate Consortium (SCC), which is focused on advancing collaboration across the semiconductor value chain to reduce GHG emissions. A member of our Supply Chain Responsibility Environmental team is on the SCC Governing Council and another member of the team is a co-lead in a working group focused on scope 3 emissions. We are also actively engaged in other workgroups across the SCC effort.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Other, please specify (We have committed to net positive water by 2030. To achieve this goal we are funding a portfolio of watershed projects that support the natural resiliency of the watershed, including biodiversity benefits such as habitat and wildlife restoration.)	SDG

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity
Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years
Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>
Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>
Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>
Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>
Dependencies on biodiversity
Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years
Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>
Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>
Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>
Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
No

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Row 1	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Other, please specify (Not applicable.)

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Biodiversity strategy	Please see the Water Restoration report. intel-corp-2022-water-restoration-progress-report.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Operating Officer	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Intel Corporation - Water Security 2022

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Intel is an industry leader, creating world-changing technology that enables global progress and enriches lives. Inspired by Moore's Law, we continuously work to advance the design and manufacturing of semiconductors to help address our customers' greatest challenges. We stand at the brink of several technology inflections—cloud, mobility fueled by 5G, artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning, and the intelligent edge—that together will shape the future of technology. We unleash the potential of data to transform people, business, and society on a global scale for the better. In 2021 we achieved record revenue of $79 billion, and we had over 121,100 employees worldwide in more than 50 countries (approximately 51% in US, Canada, and Latin America).

Our Products:

We are at the forefront of developing new technologies and products as building blocks for an increasingly smart and connected world. These technologies and products are used as integrated solutions for a variety of markets. Our end-to-end product portfolio offers innovative solutions scaling from edge computing to the network, the cloud, and the emerging fields of AI and autonomous driving. Our products may be sold directly to end consumers, or further integrated by our customers into end products such as notebooks and storage servers. Combining some of these products enables incremental synergistic value and performance. In 2021 we launched new products, such as the 12th Gen Intel® Core™ processors (previously referred to as Alder Lake), the first on the Intel 7 process, with real-world performance for enthusiast gamers and professional creators. In addition, we launched the 3rd Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable processor (Ice Lake), which boasts up to 40 cores and delivers a significant increase in performance, on average, compared to the previous generation. These Intel Xeon processors include a set of built-in security features, cryptographic acceleration, and AI.

Our Customers:

We are expanding beyond the CPU to better solve our customers' problems, and not just deliver parts of the solution. We sell our products primarily to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), original design manufacturers (ODMs), and cloud service providers. Our also customers include 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. Our worldwide reseller sales channel consists of thousands of indirect customers—systems builders that purchase Intel® processors and other products from our distributors.

Water Goals:

In 2020 we announced our 2030 RISE strategy and goals - our corporate responsibility commitment to be: Responsible, Inclusive, Sustainable, and Enable technology solutions. As a part of the "Sustainable" pillar, we aim to achieve net positive water by conserving 60 billion gallons (BG) of water (cumulative from 2020) and funding external watershed projects that will restore more fresh water than we consume to our local watersheds. During 2021, we conserved approximately 9.3 BG and completed new projects that we estimate will save more than 1.6 billion gallons annually, once operational. In addition, we continued to fund water restoration projects benefiting the watersheds that we impact and communities where we operate, including new projects that support water resources of Arizona, New Mexico, Ireland, and Malaysia. During 2021, all restoration projects funded and completed to date, restored 2.3 BG. As a result, 99% of our freshwater usage (by volume) was returned or restored, therefore we achieved net positive water in three countries: US, India, and Costa Rica, putting us well on-track to reach net positive globally, by 2030.

Water Strategy:

Our global water strategy includes: **conserve** water used in our operations; **collaborate** on water initiatives with local communities; and **create** technology solutions to help others reinvent how they use and conserve water.

Our responses contain forward-looking statements as of such date (unless stated otherwise) re Intel's corporate responsibility expectations or goals, subject to risks/uncertainties detailed in our SEC filings and evolving standards, controls/procedures and assumptions with CDP reporting materiality being different from SEC reporting materiality, and website references provided for ease not incorporation by reference of content.

We previously announced several 2022 organizational changes to accelerate Intel's execution and innovation, such as modifying our Q1 segment reporting; our responses contain segment information as presented in our 2021 Form 10-K.

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

China
Costa Rica
India
Ireland
Israel
Malaysia
Mexico
Poland
United States of America
Viet Nam

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

No

W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	458140001

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Important	For our direct operations, good quality freshwater is primarily used in our manufacturing processes. Ultra-pure water (UPW) is required to clean silicon wafers during fabrication at multiple steps in the process. "Vital" was selected as the direct use importance rating since water is a critical input to our manufacturing process, and sufficient availability of good quality freshwater for our direct use is considered essential for our operations. For our indirect operations, good quality freshwater is primarily used upstream by process gas and chemical suppliers. Primary downstream water uses are related to product use: cooling for power generation processes and cooling for data centers powered by Intel server products. "Important" was selected as the indirect use importance rating because we collaborate with our suppliers to decrease their environmental impact, including water usage, and thereby reduce our own environmental impact, lower supply chain risk, and can decrease costs. Our Supplier Program to Accelerate Responsibility (SPARC) is designed to help participating suppliers build internal capacity around corporate responsibility through rigorous annual commitments to compliance, transparency, and capability-building. We continue to raise expectations for our suppliers and expand requirements to encompass a broader set of focus areas. Although our water use has been increasing year over year due to company growth & increasing manufacturing complexity, which may indicate potential increase in future water dependency of direct use, our significant investments in onsite water recycling facilities in Israel, and the United States (Oregon and Arizona), are significantly decreasing direct freshwater use. Indirect use is expected to decrease as renewable electricity requiring less cooling water is more widely used and as the efficiency of data centers and data center cooling processes increases.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Important	For our direct operations, recycled water is primarily used to reduce freshwater (FW) intake and use in operations. We aim to reduce FW, thus, the importance of recycle/reclaim water in our operations is expected to increase. “Important” was selected for direct use because we consider reduction of FW by using recycled water to be a significant part of a sustainable future for Intel. We purchase recycled water where available (currently CA & AZ) and use onsite water recycling systems to reduce FW use. During 2021, we made significant progress in the initial operation of our newest on-site water recycling plant in AZ, resulting in a 61% increase in direct water saved during 2021. This innovative water treatment plant allows Intel to treat & reuse water onsite in systems such as cooling towers & scrubbers, resulting in a substantial increase in water conservation and reduction of FW demand. In the future, we don’t expect the importance of our reliance on recycled water to change, as we aim to reduce freshwater usage with reclaimed water purchased or recycled onsite, where possible. For our indirect operations, upstream water usage is primarily from process gas & chemical suppliers. Primary downstream water uses are related to product use: cooling for power generation processes & cooling for data centers. "Important" was selected for indirect use as Intel expects its suppliers to comply with the RBA Code of Conduct which describes industry environmental, social and ethical standards & because use of recycled water is likely to be an important part of a sustainable future for our suppliers. Overall, indirect water use including recycled water, is expected to decrease in importance as renewable energy requiring less cooling water is more widely used and as the efficiency of data centers and cooling processes increases.

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Method for measurement: Total volumes of water withdrawals are tracked for all locations using utility billing, along with onsite material balance tracking and flow meters. Frequency: Data is collected monthly for most locations through the utility tracking system ENGIE. For sites not yet included in ENGIE, this data is collected from each site monthly or quarterly and compiled in a global environmental database following Intel's environmental indicator data collection procedure. Once per calendar quarter, water usage is reviewed at the corporate level and is compared to previous years and quarters to understand trends. This is conducted for all Intel locations –manufacturing & nonmanufacturing– however, only sites considered to be material (>1% of global use) and within Intel’s operational control are included in our annual water inventory and reporting.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Method for measurement: The volumes by source of water withdrawals are tracked for all locations using utility billing, water balance & flow meters. Frequency: Data is collected monthly for most locations through utility tracking system ENGIE & quarterly for sites not yet in ENGIE. The compiled global water inventory is reviewed at the corporate level for accuracy and is compared to previous years & quarters to understand trends. This is conducted for all Intel locations –manufacturing & non-manufacturing–however, only sites deemed material (>1% global use) & within Intel’s operational control are included in our annual water inventory & reporting. Our internal procedure for preparing the annual water inventory includes a review of water sources, reported publicly in our Corporate Responsibility Report (www.intel.com/responsibility, p 96-97), indicating source type (surface, ground, sea, etc.), specific river basin (e.g. Colorado River) and volume of water used/consumed/discharged.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Method for measurement: Regarding quality of water withdrawals, most of our water withdrawals are used in our manufacturing process, where we treat incoming freshwater for use in semiconductor manufacturing. This water must meet the high-quality standards of ultrapure water (UPW) and is monitored continuously (*frequency of measurement) through analyzers and probes, as well as onsite testing, prior to use in our factories, to ensure that the incoming water is treated to the exceptionally high standards required in our UPW treatment operations. For sites that have UPW processes, withdrawn water quality is measured through the use of total organic carbon (TOC) and chlorine probes. For non-manufacturing locations, the municipality conducts quality testing and treats to drinking water quality standards. For locations that use water not purchased from the municipality, such as rainwater and onsite well, water quality is monitored based on requirements for how it will be used onsite.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Method for measurement: Total water discharge volumes are tracked for all locations using utility billing along with onsite material balance tracking & flow meters. Frequency: Data is compiled monthly based on site flow meter data or calculations based on incoming water billing data for most sites and quarterly for other sites. This data is collected from each site quarterly and compiled in a global environmental database following Intel's environmental indicator data collection procedure. Once per calendar quarter, water usage is reviewed at the corporate level for accuracy and is compared to previous years/quarters to understand trends. This is conducted for all Intel locations – manufacturing and non-manufacturing – however, only sites considered to be material (>1% of global use) and within Intel’s operational control are included in our annual water inventory & reporting.

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Method for measurement: Water discharge volumes by destination are tracked for all locations using utility billing, water balance & flow meters. Frequency: Data is compiled monthly for most locations using flow. The compiled global water inventory is reviewed at the corporate level for accuracy and is compared to previous years/quarters to understand trends. This is conducted for all Intel locations –manufacturing & non-manufacturing–however, only sites deemed material (>1% of global use) and within Intel's operational control are included in our annual water inventory & reporting. Our internal procedure for preparing the annual water inventory includes a review of water discharge destinations, and the annual water inventory is reported publicly in our Corporate Responsibility Report (www.intel.com/responsibility, see p 96-97), indicating destination volume and type (e.g. surface, sea, etc.).
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Method for measurement: Water discharge volumes by treatment method are tracked at all Intel locations, including at our manufacturing locations, where water is both treated onsite (following water quality standards, permits and regulations) and offsite at the publicly-owned treatment works (POTW). Frequency: Flows that are discharged through onsite wastewater treatment systems are monitored continuously. Intel treats and returns (as wastewater discharges) about 82% of all water withdrawals (global average). Discharged water undergoes further treatment at the POTW. 100% of sites are monitored on a continuous or periodic (monthly or less frequently) basis for discharge data by treatment method based on estimations, utility billing and meters.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Method for measurement: Water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters is tracked at all Intel locations including at our manufacturing locations, where water is both treated onsite (following water quality standards, permits and regulations) and offsite at the publicly owned treatment work (POTW). For sites with permit limits or effluent standards, water discharge quality is measured through the use of pH, conductivity, nitrate, and COD probes. Frequency: Flows that are discharged through onsite wastewater treatment systems are monitored continuously using analyzers. The specific parameters measured at our manufacturing facilities are selected based on regulations, permit limits, internally-set limits, and operating capacities of local POTWs. Depending on the parameter and site, samples are collected for analysis daily to weekly. 100% of sites are monitored on a continuous or periodic (daily or weekly) basis for discharge data by standard effluent parameters.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Method for measurement: Temperature of water discharge is monitored at our manufacturing locations, where water is both treated onsite (following water quality standards, permits or regulations) and offsite at the publicly owned treatment work (POTW). Frequency: 100% of sites with discharge temperature requirements are monitored on a continuous or periodic (daily or weekly) basis for discharge data by temperature. For sites where temperature monitoring is required, water temperature that is discharged by Intel is measured through the use of local facility thermometers on a continual basis to meet local water temperature discharge regulations.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Method for measurement: Total volume of water consumption is calculated across all Intel locations. Most of our smaller sites do not consume water (i.e., withdrawals = discharges). Frequency: Water consumption is calculated based on water withdrawals as determined from utility billing data, and our monitored discharges are tracked daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly (depending on parameter). This is used to measure progress toward our goal to achieve net positive water by 2030 and is reported in our Annual Corporate Responsibility Report (www.intel.com/responsibility). Water consumption values are calculated once per quarter for 100% of operationally-controlled and material (>1% of global use) locations, using water withdrawal data (primarily monitored through utility flow meters and reported to Intel through utility billing software ENGIE) and wastewater discharge data (primarily monitored onsite through flow meters and material balance, as well as utility billing data).
Water recycled/reused	100%	Method for measurement: Water recycled/reused (as part of water conserved) is tracked at all Intel sites and compiled quarterly at the corporate level and stored in our environmental database. Water conserved by site is reported in our Annual Corporate Responsibility Report. Frequency: Water reused onsite through recycle or reclaim systems is monitored continuously (for example at our onsite water recycling plants) through onsite flow meters, Intel's Water Management Application (WMA) systems, and material balance.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Method for msmt.: Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers is company-wide requirement for all facilities & is built into Intel Master Design Spec's (IMDS), company-wide bldg./construction req's that incorporate policies, best practices, applicable standards & building codes. Frequency: The provision of WASH services to all workers is measured based on results of preventative maintenance performed & recorded in MAXIMO (asset management system) by local facility managers on a semi-annual basis & through annual employee satisfaction surveys. In addition, ongoing compliance is monitored & measured by janitorial staff at all sites within our operational control, to ensure access to sanitary restrooms & drinking water for all employees, on a daily basis or multiple times per day to ensure WASH services are clean & fully-functioning. Drinking water is provided by approved municipal/local sources that meet local regulatory requirements &/or bottled water.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, and how do these volumes compare to the previous reporting year?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	60520	Higher	Why volume changed: With each new technology, our semiconductor manufacturing complexity increases. In 2021, this drove an increase in total water withdrawals; however, we continued investing in improvements in process efficiency and water conservation. ~6% of this water came from sea water sources and ~5% was reclaim water purchased from our municipality. Changes to future volumes: although our water use has been increasing year over year due to company growth and increasing manufacturing complexity, which may indicate potential increase in future water withdrawals, our significant investments in onsite water recycling facilities in Israel and the United States (Oregon and Arizona) are expected to decrease freshwater use significantly. For example, at our Ocotillo campus in Arizona, through site expansion and increased production, the site water needs are growing. However, the need for incoming freshwater will be reduced through the reuse of water treated in Intel's newest water reclaim facility.
Total discharges	49740	Higher	Why volume changed: With each new technology, our semiconductor manufacturing complexity increases. In 2021, this drove an increase in total absolute water withdrawals and subsequently total discharges. Approximately 82% of total water withdrawals were treated and discharged as wastewater. Changes to future volumes: Due to the importance of water in the semiconductor manufacturing process, as demand for Intel technologies grows, water use within our manufacturing operations could increase in future years. However, through increased process efficiency, water conservation, and recycling programs, we continuously strive to reduce our use of freshwater resources. Furthermore, although our total water usage has been trending upwards due to increased production and manufacturing complexity, our goal is to continue water conservation investments that will reduce our freshwater usage and discharge, while increasing our onsite water reuse and purchasing recycled water from municipalities, where available. Company-wide water conservation volumes increased by over 31% in 2021, as compared to 2020, and increased 114% from 2019. Examples of these investments include the operation of our water reclaim facilities in Oregon, Arizona, and Qiryat Gat, Israel. Another example is our collaboration with the City of Chandler, Arizona, for the Ocotillo Brine Reduction Facility (OBRF) that treats Intel's discharge, and it is then reused by the community, by Intel, or to recharge groundwater.
Total consumption	10800	Lower	Why volume changed: Intel had an increase in manufacturing complexity in 2021, which increased water withdrawals. However, due to improvements in tracking using site Water Management Applications (WMA) and efficiency in water management, the total consumption (calculated as water withdrawals minus wastewater discharge) decreased from 2020 to 2021. Changes to future volumes: With 3 on-site water recycling plants fully operational in Oregon, Israel and Arizona, as well as ongoing efficiency and conservation projects related to water management, especially water consumption (evaporation) in our cooling towers, we expect the long-term water consumption company-wide to remain about the same over the next several years.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	26-50	About the same	WRI Aqueduct	How tool is applied: We used WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas in 2021 to evaluate all 25 Intel sites included in our water inventory (covering material portion of our global water use) to determine the baseline water stress for current and future conditions This risk assessment identified 9 Intel sites experiencing "high" or "extremely high" water stress, including Shanghai, China; Bangalore, India; Haifa, Jerusalem and Qiryat Gat, Israel; Chandler and Ocotillo, Arizona; Folsom, California; and Rio Rancho, New Mexico; which represents 35% of our total freshwater withdrawals. This information is published in our annual Corporate Responsibility Report (including locations and quantity of water with high/extremely high water stress), and is used to understand our water risks as well as prioritize water investments such as funding of water restoration and conservation projects. For example, although our Bangalore, India sites are not manufacturing sites and therefore have a much smaller water footprint, given the extremely-high water stress in Bangalore, we prioritized this location to fund two water restoration projects in 2020 and 2021.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant	20	About the same	In 2021, rainwater was used at our sites in Shanghai, China; San Jose, Costa Rica, Bangalore, India & Penang, Malaysia. This source is relevant to Intel since we capture & use rainwater in systems such as cooling towers, air pollution control equip. & landscaping. Although rainwater is considered a freshwater withdrawal, we believe its use has a smaller total environmental footprint since it does not require significant pre-treatment compared to other freshwater sources. For these locations we have monitoring systems to measure volume of rainwater captured or we estimate it. Intel considers a material change (increase/decrease) of 15% in comparing year-year water volumes. From 2020 to 2021 rainwater capture and use was about the same. Since the volume of rainwater collected is dependent on availability driven by natural processes, it is difficult to anticipate trends in future rainwater withdrawals. However, we aim to continue to rely on rainwater at locations where it is beneficial.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This source, brackish surface/sea water, is not relevant to Intel as we do not withdraw brackish surface water/seawater for our operations, and do not plan to in the future. While seawater is the primary source (~80%) for water in Israel, the water is purchased from the local municipality and is treated to freshwater standards, and as a result, these withdrawals are quantified and details, including historical and anticipated future trends, are provided below under "Third party sources".
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	2800	Lower	Groundwater is relevant to Intel since we use an on-site well at our Rio Rancho, New Mexico manufacturing site, as well as in San Jose, Costa Rica. The volume of groundwater that was used in 2021 was lower than that of 2020 due to improved water management at our Costa Rica Assembly Test site, such as fixing a large leak, repairing malfunctioning flow sensors, and enforcing a maximum limit for water withdrawals. Due to the importance of water in the semiconductor manufacturing process, as demand for Intel technologies grows, water use within our manufacturing operations could increase in future years. However, through increased process efficiency, water conservation, and recycling programs, we continuously strive to reduce our water-use intensity. As a result, we do not expect renewable groundwater withdrawals to change substantially in the future.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This source is not relevant to Intel as we do not use non-renewable groundwater and do not plan to do so in the future.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This source is not relevant to Intel as we do not use produced/entrained water and do not plan to do so in the future.
Third party sources	Relevant	57700	Higher	Third party sources are relevant to Intel because most of our water withdrawals are purchased from local municipalities. They include surface, ground, sea & reclaim water. Water usage is monitored monthly following our internal Standard. Data is compiled at corporate level & reviewed with executive management quarterly. Due to increased manufacturing complexity, the volume of water sourced by third parties that was used in 2021 was higher than 2020. Due to the importance of water in the semiconductor manufacturing process, as demand for Intel technologies grows, water use within our manufacturing operations could increase in future years. We remain focused on reducing freshwater usage through multiple water conservation and restoration efforts.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Fresh surface water is not a relevant discharge destination to Intel because we do not directly discharge to surface water bodies and do not plan to do so in the future. Our sites around the world are subject to wastewater discharge/sewer standards or permit requirements, that dictate our requirements to discharge to sewer (i.e., to our local municipalities) where additional treatment in the local publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) occurs prior to discharge to surface/ground water sources.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Relevant	1590	Lower	The discharge to brackish surface/sea water is relevant to Intel because our Qiryat Gat, Israel site operates a brine line in collaboration with government & local power plant. The brine line sends Intel's treated discharge to a power plant where it is used for cooling, then returned to the sea. The operation of the brine line allows us to discharge the brine (high salts) from our onsite water reclaim plant. It also provides cost and enviro benefits to the power plant by using the brine instead of freshwater for cooling. Israel is our only location with this model. Water discharged to the sea decreased from 2020 to 2021 due to decreased water usage from an increase in water conservation at our Qiryat Gat, Israel manufacturing site. Intel's water strategy includes "collaboration", indicating our commitment to work with our community, such as the brine line project. Though this is a small portion of Intel's company-wide discharges (<4%), it is an important part of our water strategy.
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This discharge destination (groundwater) is not relevant to Intel because we do not directly discharge to groundwater bodies and do not plan to do so in the future. Our sites around the world are subject to wastewater discharge/sewer standards or permit requirements that dictate our requirements to discharge to sewer (i.e., to our local municipalities) where additional treatment in the local publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) occurs prior to discharge to surface/ground water sources.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	48150	Higher	This discharge destination (third party) is relevant to Intel because the majority of discharge is sent to local municipalities for reuse or source water recharge (by municipality). We had an increase in manufacturing complexity in 2021, which increased absolute withdrawals & subsequently, discharges. Water discharges are monitored across all locations (data collected monthly/quarterly, reviewed & compiled in global database). Our two large campuses in Bangalore, India, are zero discharge sites that reuse 100% of water onsite & supplement with rainwater or purchased freshwater for the portion of water that is evaporated. It is anticipated that overall use of water and therefore, discharge in our manufacturing operations may continue to increase as the demand for our products grows. We remain focused on reducing freshwater usage through onsite conservation, efficiency investments, and purchasing reclaim water where available.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	45400	Higher	21-30	Tertiary treatment is relevant to Intel because our sites around the world are subject to wastewater discharge / sewer standards or permit limits that dictate our requirements. Some of our sites –generally larger facilities– (e.g. Ronler Acres in OR, Ocotillo in AZ, Dalian in China, Leixlip in Ireland) include a combination of nutrient, metal, and inorganics removal treatments onsite. Examples of these systems include our water reclaim facility in Oregon that uses biological reactors, reverse osmosis, and thermal removal of dissolved solids for its discharges. By subjecting our wastewater discharges on these sites to tertiary treatment, we ensure that we comply with all local and regional regulatory standards. In addition, this treated water is discharged to sewer (i.e., to our local municipalities) where further treatment (mostly tertiary) in the local publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) occurs prior to discharge to surface/ground water sources. Due to increased manufacturing complexity, which drives increased water usage, water undergoing tertiary treatment increased from 2020 to 2021. This trend is expected to continue in the future. The % of sites /facilities /operations this volume applies to is calculated based on the number of facilities included in our 2021 water inventory. If calculated based on total volume of discharges, this number would be 91-99%.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	300	Higher	1-10	Secondary treatment is relevant to Intel because our sites around the world are subject to wastewater discharge / sewer standards or permit limits that dictate our requirements. By subjecting our wastewater discharges on these sites to secondary treatment, we ensure that we comply with all local and regional regulatory standards Our Ho Chi Minh site in Vietnam uses biological treatment for its discharges. This treated water is discharged to sewer where additional treatment in the local publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) occurs prior to discharge to the environment. Due to increased manufacturing complexity, which drives increased water usage, water undergoing secondary treatment increased from 2020 to 2021. This trend is expected to continue in the future.
Primary treatment only	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This treatment is not relevant to Intel as we do not use "primary treatment only" for our discharges and do not plan to do so in the future.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Relevant	1600	Lower	1-10	The discharge to sea water is relevant to Intel because our Qiryat Gat, Israel site operates a brine line in collaboration with the government & local power plant. The brine line transports Intel's brine to a power plant where it is used for cooling, then returned to the sea. The operation of the brine line allows us to discharge the brine (high salts) from our onsite water reclaim plant. It also provides cost and environmental benefits to the power plant by using the brine instead of freshwater for cooling. Israel is our only location with this model. By monitoring our wastewater discharge prior to movement through the brine line, we ensure that we comply with all local and regional regulatory standards. Due to increased manufacturing complexity, which drives increased water usage, water discharged to the sea increased from 2020 to 2021. This trend is likely to continue in the future. With this sole exception, our sites do not discharge to the natural environment without treatment. All our sites around the world are subject to wastewater discharge / sewer standards or permit requirements, that dictate our requirements to discharge to sewer (i.e., to our local municipalities) where additional treatment (mostly tertiary) in the local publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) occurs prior to discharge to surface/ground water sources.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	2500	Higher	51-60	Discharges to a third party are relevant to Intel because in some of our sites –generally smaller facilities– (e.g. Haifa, Israel and Austin, Texas) the water is discharged directly to sewer (i.e., to our local municipalities) where additional treatment (mostly tertiary) in the local publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) occurs prior to discharge to surface/ground water sources. These discharges can be domestic or industrial. Industrial wastewater is pH adjusted before discharging to the POTW. Our sites around the world are subject to wastewater discharge / sewer standards or permit limits that dictate our requirements. By discharging our wastewater to a third party on these sites, we ensure that we comply with all local and regional regulatory standards. Due to increased manufacturing complexity, industrial wastewater discharges increased from 2020 and 2021. The % of sites /facilities /operations this volume applies to is calculated based on the number of facilities included in our 2021 water inventory. If calculated based on volume, this number is only 1-10%.
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	This is not relevant to Intel as we do not use other types of treatment and do not plan to do so in the future.

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	79000000	54100	1460.25878003697	We expect this water withdrawal efficiency rate to be lower in future years (increasing revenue and decreasing freshwater use). As Intel continues to grow around the world to meet the demands of the global chip shortage, we remain focused on reducing freshwater use and restoring water to our watersheds. Our aim is to reach "net positive water" by 2030.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What proportion of suppliers do you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management information and what proportion of your procurement spend does this represent?

Row 1

% of suppliers by number
Less than 1%

% of total procurement spend
26-50

Rationale for this coverage
Each year, Intel requests suppliers to report on their water use, risks and management through the CDP Water Security report based on 2 screening criteria: 1) manufacturing suppliers that make up a substantial portion of total procurement spends or on the roadmap for Intel's prestigious supplier Excellence, Partnership, Inclusion, and Continuous Improvement (EPIC) program (previously Supplier Continuous Quality Improvement award) public awards, and 2) suppliers operating in "medium-high", "high", and "extremely-high" water stressed regions, which currently include parts of China, Taiwan, and the US, as defined by the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Once these suppliers have been identified, they are evaluated based on sustainability risk and maturity.

As part of our 2021 Supplier Program to Accelerate Responsibility and Commitment (SPARC) and using this screening criteria, Intel requested 52 Tier 1 suppliers (which represents less than 1% of total suppliers) that make up approximately 35% of total procurement spend to complete the CDP Water Security report, as these groups have the highest potential to reduce our supplier- related impacts. We had a 98% response rate, with 94% publicly sharing their responses. Suppliers are incentivized by Intel to report to CDP because it is required in order to achieve full Intel supplier report card credit and to be eligible for Intel's prestigious supplier public awards.

Since 2020, suppliers have been required to establish a water conservation performance target; this is included in their CDP Water Security reports. Several suppliers reported unit use or intensity reduction targets.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
Each year, Intel requests suppliers to report on their water use, risks and management through the CDP Water Security report.

Impact of engagement: this water information collected from our suppliers is used to determine their water lifecycle of incoming water, water discharge, and water consumption volumes. It also gives us insight into water conservation efforts and risks in our supply chain.

Measures of success: Success is measured by response rate and achieved when we see a >95% response rate from our suppliers that were requested to respond to Intel's CDP Water Security report. Success was met because 98% of our Tier 1 suppliers responded in 2021. This information will be used to determine which suppliers should receive special recognition for their performance in reducing their water footprint and suppliers who should receive capability building to improve their water conservation performance. Since 2020, we have required these suppliers to establish a water conservation target that is included in their CDP Water Security Report.

Comment
Since 2020, suppliers have been required to establish a water conservation performance target. This is included in their CDP Water Security reports. Several suppliers reported per unit or intensity reduction targets.

W1.4b

(W1.4b) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement
Incentivizing for improved water management and stewardship

Details of engagement
Water management and stewardship action is integrated into your supplier evaluation
Water management and stewardship is featured in supplier awards scheme
Other, please specify (Reporting progress against water-related targets is incentivized in your supplier relationship management)

% of suppliers by number
Less than 1%

% of total procurement spend
26-50

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Intel has established supplier selection requirements, including sustainability, that prioritizes procurement of suppliers that meet those requirements. We communicate our expectations in supplier contracts and provide training & written documentation on our supplier website. Of the >16,000 suppliers, Intel requests annual reporting on water management/stewardship through CDP for those suppliers meeting 2 criteria: 1) manufacturing suppliers that make up a substantial portion of total procurement spends or on the roadmap for Intel's prestigious supplier EPIC public awards & 2) medium/high/extremely-high water stressed regions, which currently include parts of China, Taiwan & US, as defined by WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Intel engages with these suppliers (< 1%) that make up approximately 35% of total procurement spend, as these groups have the highest potential to reduce our supplier-related impacts. Once these suppliers have been identified, they are evaluated based on sustainability risk & maturity. As part of our 2021 SPARC, we requested reports for 52 suppliers. We had a 98% response rate, with 94% publicly sharing their responses.

These suppliers are incentivized to report their improved water management stewardship and reporting practices through CDP, and by doing so they will gain points in their supplier scorecard and are eligible for Intel's prestigious supplier award. This award includes meeting all sustainability requirements, including conformance to Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct. Independent of the supplier requirement to complete the CDP Water Security, Intel also has SPARC requirements to complete the RBA Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ) and Validated Assessment Program (VAP), which contain questions and assessment criteria related to a supplier's environmental compliance and water management programs. On an annual basis, Intel reviews responses and may require suppliers to address high risks through a corrective action plan or 3rd-party RBA VAP audits.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
Impact of engagement: this water information collected from our suppliers is used to determine their water footprint and gives us insight into water conservation efforts and risk in our supply chain.

Measures of success: success of this engagement is measured by supplier response rates, with the goal to achieve >95%. As for the beneficial outcomes of the engagement, we saw 98% of suppliers responding to the Water Security report in 2021. Since 2020, we have required these suppliers to establish a water conservation target that is included in their CDP Water Security Report.

Supplier selection criteria provides a mechanism for Intel to prioritize procurement dollars with suppliers that meet sustainability performance expectations. The water management and performance data are used to determine which suppliers receive special recognition for reducing their water footprint & suppliers who should receive Intel support for improving their water conservation programs. Success is measured by supplier compliance with CDP Water Security reporting & annual EPIC awards. Since many suppliers have only begun quantifying their water footprint in recent years, Intel's focus has been increasing the number of suppliers reporting. Since 2020, we have required these suppliers to establish a water conservation target that is included in their CDP Water Security report. Several suppliers reported per unit/intensity reduction targets.

Comment
Since 2020, suppliers are required to establish a water conservation performance target that is included in their CDP Water Security report. Several suppliers reported unit use/intensity reduction targets.

W1.4c

(W1.4c) What is your organization's rationale and strategy for prioritizing engagements with customers or other partners in its value chain?

An example of a value chain engagement identified as a priority to return water to our communities and the environment (net positive water goal) is a wastewater recovery project with two waste management companies. We worked with these companies to identify options to recover this water contained in waste streams. Water is now extracted from the waste stream and is sent to the local municipality for further treatment, increasing the amount of water returned to our communities and the environment.

Success for this engagement is measured by the solutions developed and specifically, progress toward our net positive water goal. This water recovery effort increased the amount of water returned, thereby reducing our water consumption.

Our rationale & strategy for prioritizing engagements with value chain organizations is driven by our Intel value: Customer Obsession. We believe our customers' success is our success and collaborations can drive stronger environmental benefits & reduced risks. Thus, we have started initiatives to help our customers achieve their sustainability goals.

Reducing water risks within our value chain can help mitigate risks such as shortages & distribution interruptions. Our water strategy focuses on **conservation**, **collaboration,** & **creation** of technology solutions to water-management challenges. We engage with a variety of value chain organizations such as original equipment manufacturer and original design manufacturer customers and policymakers. With water footprint & risk analyses, we identified product energy consumption and associated water use for electricity generation to be a significant water-related aspect in our value chain as many of our suppliers use water in their production processes. We prioritize engagements with value chain organizations focused on improving product energy efficiency, reducing the indirect water consumption in electricity generation since our products require less energy as they become more energy efficient.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?
No

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?
Yes, fines, enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant

W2.2a

(W2.2a) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

Row 1

Total number of fines
1

Total value of fines
100

% of total facilities/operations associated
4

Number of fines compared to previous reporting year
Lower

Comment
With one minor fine in 2021, we decreased the number of fines from 2020. At our Aloha, Oregon manufacturing site, a wastewater outfall dropped below the permitted limit for approximately three minutes. Resolution: The local agency was notified within 2 hours per site's wastewater permit. Individuals were coached on preventative practices.

"% of total facilities/operations associated" is calculated based on the number of sites included in our 2021 water inventory. If calculated based on all Intel sites, including smaller satellite offices that are not considered material to the water inventory, this number is <1%.

W3. Procedures

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?
Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Coverage
Full

Risk assessment procedure
Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?
More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
International methodologies and standards

Tools and methods used
WRI Aqueduct

Contextual issues considered
Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered
Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Regulators
Suppliers
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment
Intel performs comprehensive water use projections at least twice a year. This is done as part of our internal environmental road map review to regularly assess our environmental impacts as new process technologies are developed and manufactured. Under our water restoration program, we prioritize restoration projects based on water stress using WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, projecting 10 and 20 years increase/decrease in water stress, which is updated quarterly. The results of this assessment are used to develop a roadmap for internal water conservation and external water restoration projects.

Additionally, when we set water conservation and restoration goals, we assess risks and develop a 10-year roadmap. For example, when setting our 2030 goals we assessed factors such as our anticipated water use, available water conservation opportunities, and context-based water risks and challenges and Intel's impact on the watershed.

Value chain stage
Supply chain

Coverage
Full

Risk assessment procedure
Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?
More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
International methodologies and standards

Tools and methods used
WRI Aqueduct

Contextual issues considered
Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials

Stakeholders considered
Suppliers

Comment
Intel has established supplier selection requirements, including sustainability, that prioritizes procurement of suppliers that meet these requirements since they are considered to be lower risk. We communicate our expectations in supplier contracts and provide training & written documentation on our supplier website. Of the >10,000 Tier 1 suppliers, Intel requests annual reporting on water management/stewardship through CDP for those suppliers meeting 2 criteria: 1) total procurement spends or on the roadmap for Intel's prestigious supplier public awards (EPIC), & 2) medium/high/extremely-high water risk (baseline water stress) regions, which currently include parts of China, Taiwan & US, as defined by WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Once these suppliers have been identified, they are evaluated based on sustainability risk & maturity.

Intel also has a SPARC requirement to complete the RBA Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ) and Validated Assessment Program (VAP), which contain questions and assessment criteria related to a supplier's environmental compliance and water management programs. On an annual basis, Intel reviews responses and may require suppliers to rectify high risks through a corrective action plan or 3rd-party RBA VAP audits.

Value chain stage
Other stages of the value chain

Coverage
Full

Risk assessment procedure
Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment
Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?
3 to 6 years

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
International methodologies and standards

Tools and methods used
WRI Aqueduct

Contextual issues considered
Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Stakeholders considered
Customers
Local communities
NGOs
Water utilities at a local level
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment
We perform a detailed water footprint and risk assessment every year using tools such as WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, utility billing, material balance tracking, water models, and flow meters.

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

How outcomes of risk assessment are used to inform internal decision-making process: In addition to these periodic detailed water footprint and risk assessments, Intel's water assessment process includes the entirety of direct operations and supply chain. We use WRI's Aqueduct Risk Atlas to assess location-specific water risk and baseline water stress at least once/quarter - in some cases monthly and use the results to inform strategic decisions. Not only do we use this information to inform internal discussions related to water conservation investments, but baseline water stress is used to prioritize locations for investments in water restoration projects. For example, our manufacturing site in Penang, Malaysia is classified as water stressed. As a result, this location is considered a high priority for restoration project investments and in 2021 we funded a water project expected to restore approximately 43 MGY, upon completion. WRI Aqueduct is also used to understand local water challenges to ensure we are supporting the most impactful projects. This was the fourth year that we also included details in our Corporate Responsibility Report about our water usage in areas designated by WRI Aqueduct as "high" or "extremely high," including the volume of water used, consumed, and discharged; and the bodies of water where water is withdrawn by location. This was added based on the Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) latest Water and Effluents Standard for the purpose of increasing transparency with the public around our water footprint.

Example of how this is applied: A water reclaim facility (called WaTR) at our Ocotillo, Arizona (classified as "extremely high" water stress in WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas, i.e., **application of the tool noted in W3.3a**) site is a primary example of efforts undertaken to mitigate water-related risks. This facility is Intel's most recent large onsite water reclaim facility and treats and reuses water onsite, reducing freshwater withdrawals and subsequent impact of this Intel site on Arizona's water resources. As a result, Ocotillo's water conservation increased 61% from 2020 to 2021.

We selected the contextual issues in W3.3a for the following reasons:

Water availability at basin/catchment level: Intel recognizes water is a shared resource that is of critical importance to the communities where we operate and is essential to semiconductor manufacturing. As the pressure on water resources intensifies due to climate change, pollution and increasing demand, we have committed to achieve net positive water. This goal follows a contextual approach – the volume goals that we set are based on the actual water consumption in that specific basin/catchment, and the projects that we fund are based on water challenges specific to that basin.

Water quality at basin/catchment level: we selected water quality at a catchment level because our water strategy and net positive water goal focus on water availability, conservation and quality. Water quality is critical to our manufacturing operations since high-quality (ultrapure) water is required in the semiconductor manufacturing process. Water quality is also an objective of our watershed restoration projects, such as wetland restoration (nature's water treatment system) and peat bog restoration.

WASH: ensuring all employees have access to clean water and sanitation is imperative to all our sites. We would not operate a site without it.

We selected the stakeholders considered in W3.3a for the following reasons:

Customers: acting alone Intel cannot achieve the broad, societal impact we aspire to. We are committed to working with our customers and other stakeholders to identify opportunities in which technology can be applied to conserve water.

Local communities: we are committed to operating with transparency and through open and direct communication, we work to develop trusted relationships with our communities. This commitment has enabled us to drive meaningful results and challenge ourselves to achieve higher levels of performance.

NGOs: One of the pillars of our water stewardship strategy is "collaborate". This is fundamental to reaching our net positive water goal primarily through funding of watershed restoration projects. We work with multiple non-profit NGOs to support their watershed efforts because they are the experts in understanding contextual water challenges as well as implementation of solutions.

Water utilities at a local level: strong collaborations with our local water utilities is critical to ensuring long-term water supply as well as understanding how Intel can contribute to local efforts to support local water resources.

Other water users at the basin/catchment level: we engage with local/basin stakeholders and water users through community advisory groups, open forums and participation in local organizations to build relationships, trust, and understand the concerns of others within our basin/catchment.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Definition of substantive financial or strategic impact: water-related risks and/or opportunities that have a strong possibility of occurring and have the potential to result in a materially adverse impact on our business continuity and/or financial conditions that may result in significant impact to the local communities where we operate, direct operations, or our supply chain. Examples of types of factors that can have a substantive impact include macro-economic, political, and event risks and opportunities, as well as business-specific risks and opportunities related to strategy and competition, all of which can be influenced by water availability and climate change impacts.

Description of quantifiable indicators: One of Intel's Board's functions is oversight of risk management, which includes ESG-related risks. The Board receives periodic briefing and informational sessions by management on the types of risks the company faces and enterprise risk management. Management is responsible for identifying risk (including financial and strategic impact) and risk controls related to significant business activities; mapping the risks to company strategy; and developing programs and recommendations to determine the sufficiency of risk identification, the balance of potential risk to potential reward, and appropriate ways to control risk.

Risk assessments for our manufacturing operations are conducted to evaluate impacts (including financial) to water withdrawals, discharges, and effluent parameters at least 2x/year. Detailed water footprint and risk assessments are conducted on a yearly basis.

Every two years, we engage a third party to update our materiality assessment. Our most recent update was completed in early 2021, building on the previous assessment that was used to inform the development of our 2030 strategy and goals. The latest assessment included review of industry best practices and reports, external reporting standards (including GRI, SASB, and International Integrated Reporting Committee), analysis of issues identified through stakeholder dialogue during the year, and completion of interviews with internal and external stakeholders.

We review the issues identified and utilize a corporate responsibility materiality matrix to identify, prioritize, and take action surrounding the topics we believe are of greatest interest to our stakeholders regarding Intel's environmental performance, as well as other corporate responsibility topics. First, issues such as water-related risks, climate change risk and energy efficiency opportunities are identified from a wide range of stakeholders and sources. Next, prioritization is carried out through the application of a consistent set of filters to determine the significance of each issue and develop a list of the highest priority issues. Key criteria used to prioritize include: business continuity, impact to brand/reputation, applicability to multiple regions, alignment with our business strategy, impact on community, ability to attract and retain talent, and regulatory impacts. Issues are assessed based on both the potential impact on stakeholder decisions and the impact on Intel's business and external systems using qualitative metrics (high, medium, low impact). We use this information to inform changes to our strategy, goals, and ongoing engagement and disclosure practices. Note that references to materiality in our questionnaire responses refer to significance within the context of our priority assessment of corporate responsibility issues, and not materiality to Intel under applicable legal standards.

Long-term water availability in Arizona is a risk that has been considered as a potential substantive impact. This is because our Ocotillo fab (manufacturing facility) is located in Chandler, Arizona, is experiencing "extremely high" water stress (per WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas). This site accounts for 26% of our global freshwater use. Understanding the long-term need for sustainable water resources for Arizona, Intel's operations developed a collaboration with the City of Chandler. Intel donated the land to the City, funded a significant portion of the costs to build a reverse-osmosis (RO) treatment plant (called the Ocotillo Brine Reduction Facility, OBRF), and funds capital improvements and upgrades. The City operates the OBRF, where Intel's reject water from the UPW system is treated to drinking water quality standards and is then reused in the community, reused by Intel for internal reclaim, or used to replenish the aquifer. This partnership supports a sustainable water supply for the area as well as reducing water-related business risk to Intel.

Given that Intel has business continuity plans in place as the example mentioned above, impacts such as decreased availability of water for direct operations and other stages of our value chain such as suppliers, would be mitigated to the point where impacts would not be substantive.

W4.2b

(W4.2b) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	Given that good quality freshwater availability is vital to the manufacture of semiconductors, we've been mitigating water-related risks for years. The risk mitigation initiatives we undertake aim to minimize risk & avoid potential substantive impacts related to water use in direct operations. We conduct water footprint analyses to understand impacts through our value chain & direct operations risk assessments to understand potential risks to our business and work with water providers to ensure we maintain water supply. We also mitigate risk by investing in water conservation and restoration. In 2020, to further mitigate some of these risks, we announced our commitment to achieving "net positive water" by returning or restoring >100% of our global fresh water use by 2030. We are driving progress in this area by investing in local watershed projects that provide long-term improvements and support the natural resiliency of the ecosystem. Our water management practices allow us to directly return ~82% of our water use to our local municipalities. We consume the remaining ~18% of our water withdrawals, and the water restoration investment includes projects that conserve, treat, protect or return to the environment. Through the onsite conservation of 9.3 BG and watershed restoration of 2.5 BG of water, we reached 99% (by volume) toward our goal of net positive water in 2021. A water reclaim facility at our Ocotillo, AZ site is a primary example of efforts undertaken to mitigate these risks. In 2021, we continued ramping up operation of this innovative water recycling plant. This water recycling plant allows Intel to treat and reuse water in operations and buildings, reducing freshwater withdrawals and subsequent impact on the water-stressed Colorado River basin. In 2021, the site conserved more than 3 billion gallons of water. Risk assessments for our manufacturing operations are conducted to evaluate impacts to water withdrawals, discharges, and effluent parameters at least 2x/year. Detailed water footprint and risk assessments are conducted on a yearly basis. Among the water-related risks that we have identified are droughts that could limit availability of water and create supply chain disruptions, and flooding that could negatively impact our business and revenue.

W4.2c

(W4.2c) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	We have integrated corporate social responsibility considerations and criteria across all stages of supplier management, from design and tool selection to addressing issues and taking corrective action. We provide infrastructure, direction, and tools to measure results and help suppliers improve their performance. We incorporate corporate responsibility requirements into our management systems, supplier scorecards, and assessments, and work proactively with suppliers to source products and tools that help reduce our environmental impact. Given that availability of good quality freshwater is important for our indirect operations, the risk mitigation initiatives we undertake aim to manage risk and avoid substantive impacts related to water in our supply chain. Given that availability of water is important for our indirect operations (such as our supply chain and outsource manufacturing), Intel identified that there could be a shortage of water availability to our supply chain needed for production of our products. Example: The majority of our suppliers have multiple facilities that we can procure from, which also further mitigates this risk. We also utilize external reporting frameworks such as CDP to better understand risks and subsequent mitigation strategies. As part of our 2021 SPARC, we required engaged suppliers that are 1) manufacturing operations and 2) operating in water-stressed locations (based on the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas) to complete the CDP Water Security report and submit their response publicly. In 2021 we achieved a 98% CDP response rate, with 94% of the 52 suppliers sharing publicly. As a result of our efforts, we were recognized in the CDP Supplier Engagement Rating A List for the fifth consecutive year.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Products and services

Primary water-related opportunity

Other, please specify (Shift in consumer preferences; Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services)

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Why this is considered strategic for Intel: Through our technology we enable more people to harness the power of data to help address society's most complex issues—from climate change and energy efficiency, water security, to economic empowerment and human rights. Our products primarily compete based on performance, energy efficiency, 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.

Action taken to realize opportunity: Each new generation of products offers higher performance and improved energy efficiency compared to previous generations (which reduces water use associated with electricity production) to meet our customers' needs and reduce their environmental impact.

Example: During 2021, we continued our work on energy-efficiency initiatives and have made substantial progress in replacing traditional system sleep and idle states with Modern Standby. Intel maintained 100% adoption of Modern Standby on notebook PC designs using 12th Generation Intel Core processors (ADL-P and ADL-U).

Outcome (actual): The transition of desktop PCs to Modern Standby ramped in 2021 with a doubling of design wins through ecosystem collaborations. In 2021, we released our 12th Generation Intel® Core™ processors, which achieved 2X improvement in product energy efficiency vs. 2019 baseline but fell slightly short of our aggressive internal goal of 2.3X.

Timescale of implementation: In 2021, we released our 3rd Generation Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors, which achieved 1.48X improvement in product energy efficiency

vs. 2019 baseline but fell slightly short of the 1.53X internal goal. Looking ahead, our 2030 goal is to increase product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors.

Estimated timeframe for realization
1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Low-medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
663000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
The largest contributor to our water footprint is the energy usage of our products (i.e., indirect water use associated with generating electricity). Our strategy to reduce indirect water usage is to continue to drive energy efficiency improvements that require less water. Several of our customers, such as Dell and HP Inc, have environmental goals to reduce the energy used by their products and are dependent, in part, on Intel to continuously offer component products that use less energy.

Explanation of calculation: Most of our revenue in 2021 was from the sale of platforms and other components sold by the Client Computing Group (CCG) and Data Center Group (DCG) operating segments, representing $66.3 billion, or 84% of Intel's total revenue. For example, if we meet the energy efficiency needs of our customers better than other suppliers and it yielded a hypothetical increase of 1% in CCG and DCG sales, it would result in approximately $663 million additional revenue based on our 2021 CCG and DCG revenue.

Conversely, if we are unable to improve product energy efficiency to meet customer needs, we could lose out on the opportunity and potential financial benefit assumed in the hypothetical example above. The additional revenue above is a hypothetical example and is not based on modelling of specific scenarios.

Type of opportunity
Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity
Improved water efficiency in operations

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
Why this is considered strategic for Intel: Through Intel's global water management strategy, including efficient water management, water conservation projects and water-efficient buildings (LEED gold and platinum certified) and operations, we continue to invest in ways to reduce Intel's water usage, which provides direct cost benefit to Intel.

Action being taken to realize opportunity: We invest in projects that yield immediate return-on-investment (ROI) as well as longer-term strategic projects that may take several years to reach a positive ROI. Water conservation projects range from small scale - such as planting native shrubs and xeriscaped landscape - to construction of large-scale onsite water treatment facilities that enable onsite water reuse.

Example: Our Ronler Acres facility implemented ultra-pure water efficiency projects in our factories by optimizing or eliminating bypass flows. We are now implementing similar projects at our other factory sites.

Outcome: We conserved approximately 375 million gallons during 2021, increasing to 625 million gallons per year, by 2025.

Timescale: During 2021, we made significant progress in ramping operation of our newest on-site water reclaim facility, at our Ocotillo, Arizona site. This innovative water treatment plant allows Intel to treat and reuse water within our operations in systems such as cooling towers and scrubbers, resulting in a substantial increase in water conservation. Our Arizona water recycling facility, for example, conserved more than 3 billion gallons of water during 2021- an increase of 61% from 2020, primarily through onsite reuse. This water reclaim facility and water treatment system will be constructed at our newest greenfield project site in Ohio. Construction is expected to begin in late 2022, with production coming online at the end of 2025.

Estimated timeframe for realization
1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
66300000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact
Financial impact figure represents the utility (water usage and sewer discharge) cost savings during 2021. This is calculated based on actual water and sewer reductions and the average water and sewer rates across our global operations. This is broken down into the following: water savings = $40,200,000 and sewer discharge reduction = $26,100,000 during 2021. Each year there are hundreds of large, medium and small-scale projects completed, many with energy reduction benefits as well, that are tracked in Intel's Global Sustainability Project Tracker, to allow for documentation of project details, tracking of funding and project completion, as well as rolling up cost and water savings as a result of each project.

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations Description of water-related standards for procurement Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water-related innovation Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	Our company-wide water policy is publicly available on our website (http://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/policy/policy-water.html). It includes our guiding principles for our operations, supply chain, communities, customers, and products. It also acknowledges the human right to water and sanitation, as well as a commitment to continuously improve efficient and responsible water management. It is also incorporated into our company-wide, publicly available Environmental, Health and Safety policy. How policy is applicable company-wide: We believe that an important part of setting a Water Policy is public transparency – both within the policy and sharing our performance in annual reports. Also, to be most effective, the Policy must apply company-wide, rather than to certain locations or business groups. Integration of Water Policy aspects within our performance standards and specifications, as well as throughout our environmental standards and practices, is a critical part of ensuring the Water Policy is a part of our day to day operations as well as our business processes. While our water policy statement itself focuses on our commitment to water stewardship and the principles guiding this commitment, we also provide public information on our water targets and goals on the website where our water strategy resides (intel.com/environment), and each year we publicly report on our progress toward those goals in our CSR report. All items selected in the Content column are included as part of Intel's Water Policy because they are critical in our commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, ensure access to water and sanitation for all, and SDG 12, ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain
Board-level committee	Formal responsibility for oversight of Corporate Responsibility issues, including climate change and water stewardship, has been included in the Board's Corporate Governance and Nominating (CGN) Committee Charter since 2003. The CGN Committee has primary responsibility for oversight of issues related to risks arising from the company's environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices as well as corporate responsibility and sustainability initiatives and performance. In 2021 and in 2022, the CGN was made up of four Board Directors. Management provides formal updates to the CGN Committee at least twice each year and at least annually to the full Board on the company's ESG performance and disclosure, including review of the annual Corporate Responsibility Report and updates on water stewardship and climate change. In addition, to ensure investor and other stakeholder priorities are incorporated into corporate strategy, Intel's Integrated Outreach Team, led by our Investor Relations Group, Corporate Responsibility Office, Human Resources, and Corporate Secretary's Office—and including representatives from other business groups—interfaces with stakeholders throughout the year and feedback received through these activities is communicated to Intel's Board of Directors and relevant committees (including CGN). An example of a decision made by the CGN was its review of Intel's 2030 Sustainability (RISE) goals (announced in 2020), and its corresponding public disclosure of the goal to achieve net positive water by 2030, through water conservation and restoration. Additionally, the Compensation Committee or the Board incorporated additional environmental goals as part of the ESG metrics for Intel's 2021 Annual Performance Bonus (APB). The 2021 APB included targets to conserve more than 7.5 billion gallons and to restore more than 1.5 billion gallons of water in that year (i.e., >90% toward net positive water goal of >100%).

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities	The Board's Corporate Governance and Nominating (CGN) Committee has primary responsibility for oversight of ESG issues at Intel, including environmental sustainability, climate risk, human capital, human rights, political accountability, and investor outreach and feedback. Management provides formal updates to the CGN Committee at least twice each year and at least annually to the full Board on the company's ESG performance and disclosure. In 2021, this included review of the annual Corporate Responsibility Report and updates on the issues mentioned above. One of the Board's functions is the oversight of risk management, which includes ESG-related risks. The Board receives periodic briefing and informational sessions by management on the types of risks the company faces and enterprise risk management. Management is responsible for identifying risk and risk controls related to significant business activities; mapping the risks to company strategy; and developing programs and recommendations to determine the sufficiency of risk identification, the balance of potential risk to potential reward, and appropriate ways to control risk. During 2021, our Integrated Outreach Team, led by our Investor Relations Group, Corporate Responsibility Office, Human Resources, and Corporate Secretary's Office—and including representatives from other business groups—met to discuss a wide range of issues, including ESG topics with investors representing approximately 37% of our outstanding shares (referred to as our Investor Roadshow). We believe that our approach to engaging openly and year-round with our investors regarding ESG issues drives increased corporate accountability, improves decision making, and ultimately creates long-term value. The feedback we receive through our investor outreach activities is communicated to Intel's Board of Directors and relevant committees throughout the year. In response to investors feedback, we further integrated ESG information into our 2021 Annual Report on Form 10-K, 2022 Proxy Statement, and Investor Relations website; expanded disclosure on culture, human capital management, and climate risk; and further aligned our disclosure with external reporting frameworks such as the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board, Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures and other reporting frameworks. In early 2021, we also integrated sustainability metrics into our financing activities for the first time. We entered into a $5 billion, five-year variable-rate revolving credit facility. The interest rate is subject to adjustment if we achieve, or fail to achieve, annual energy and water conservation targets established to maintain our progress toward our 2030 corporate responsibility goals. We believe that at the time of closure, it was the largest sustainability-linked credit facility executed to date by a technology company.

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	We consider one of our Board of Directors (found at https://www.intc.com/board-and-governance/board-of-directors) to be knowledgeable of water related issues because their technical experience includes sustainability leadership. Since water is a key sustainability metric, we consider this to be reasonable knowledge of water-related issues.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Responsibility
Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues
Half-yearly

Please explain
Intel's integrated approach to water-related issues drives accountability, improves decision making & creates long-term value by embedding corporate responsibility across Intel. The CEO is top of the organizational structure at Intel and has primary responsibility for operational leadership and strategic direction, including water-related topics. The water-related topics that the CEO reports to the board include approving long-term (10-year) water strategy and goals, setting water-related performance targets for our Annual Performance Bonus, and reviewing progress toward our water-related goals.

The CEO, along with Board of Directors, is responsible for incorporating water-related considerations into oversight, counsel & direction of mgmt. in long-term interests of Intel & shareholders. The CEO monitors water-related issues through updates to the Board from mgmt., which occur at least twice/year and through ongoing updates from mgmt. on corporate responsibility strategy & goals.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	One example of how water-related issues are incentivized to C-Suite employees is our Annual Performance Bonus (APB). The APB includes several sustainability targets (referred to as "Corporate Kickers"), which included two water targets - water conservation and restoration – during 2021, in addition to 2020 and continuing in 2022. If Intel meets these targets, then the APB is paid at a higher rate. All full-time Intel employees are eligible; however, C-suite and other executive-level employees are typically incentivized at a higher rate due to how the APB is structured based on compensation levels. This model has been very successful to Intel since all levels of the company have a vested interest in achieving the goal. This model is highly successful, and we have surpassed all of the sustainability targets through the APB process.

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Chief Purchasing Officer (CPO) Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Other C-suite Officer (Chief Product Sustainability Officer)	Reduction of water withdrawals Reduction in consumption volumes Improvements in efficiency - direct operations Improvements in efficiency - supply chain Improvements in efficiency - product-use Improvements in waste water quality - direct operations Supply chain engagement Implementation of water-related community project	Water-related issues at Intel are incentivized to C-Suite employees through an Annual performance Bonus (APB). Since 2008, we have linked a portion of our executive and employee compensation to corporate responsibility factors (referred to as "Corporate Kickers") in our APB, including water conservation and restoration. If Intel meets these targets (to conserve >7.5 billion gallons and to restore >1.5 billion gallons in 2021), the APB is paid at a higher rate. In 2020, 2021 and 2022, we included sustainability targets aligned with our company-wide commitment to achieve our 2030 RISE goals, including net positive water by 2030. These include the following: Reduction of water withdrawals (reduction of water taken from freshwater resources), Reduction in consumption volumes (reduction of water evaporated or lost as part of waste streams) Improvements in efficiency our direct operations (through the use of water reductions and reuse), Improvements in efficiency through our supply chain engagement, (engagement with our suppliers through CDP Water disclosures), Improvements in efficiency in our products (production of more energy-efficient processors and servers that require less cooling), Improvements in waste water quality - direct operations (monitoring of water treatment plants). Implementation of water-related community project (funding and implementation of Intel's watershed restoration projects.) These performance metrics are measured on a continual and global basis.
Non-monetary reward	Chief Operating Officer (COO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) Other C-suite Officer (Corporate Vice President; General Manager)	Reduction of water withdrawals Reduction in consumption volumes Improvements in efficiency - direct operations Improvements in waste water quality - direct operations Implementation of water-related community project	Senior-level managers and executives such as the Corporate Vice President and General Manager positions are responsible to ensure that Intel meets our sustainability goals. This is managed through Management Review Committees (MRCs) on a monthly basis and the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) on a quarterly basis. Since these goals are part of executive and management performance objectives, recognition of goal achievement is tracked at the highest level and incentivizes these leaders through performance evaluations and compensations.

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers
Yes, trade associations
Yes, funding research organizations

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

Intel uses several mechanisms to ensure consistency among our water policy influencing activities & internal operations. The Exec. Leadership Team (ELT) sets the overall direction & is comprised of senior staff (CSO & VPs of Public Affairs, Corp. Responsibility, Supply Chain Responsibility, Corp. EHS, and Global Environment & Energy Policy). The ELT holds regular meetings to ensure operational & influencing activities are in line with ELT's direction. For example, in AZ, our Corp. Sustainability Group worked with the AZ Government Affairs Director to understand & align support for AZ's Drought Contingency Plan (DCP). This led us to issue our second grant during 2021 (the first was issued in 2020) that directly supported Lake Mead system conservation. Further review meetings are held to ensure decisions/actions are consistent with mgmt. direction. If engagements with orgs like policy makers, trade associations & funding research orgs are inconsistent with our goals and values, Intel engages with internal orgs to understand why and address the issue. If an issue requires more attention, significant capital investment, or doesn't align with our water-related commitments, there is a clear escalation path to top leadership of the company. They will make the final decision to disengage or engage and educate. Intel's Change Control Board (CCB) uses a formal approval process for significant changes in our operations, and the CCB will decide to continue or cease engagement.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	We have a long-term strategic plan that integrates water-related issues indefinitely, as full site build out is estimated over time to support the facility's operational life (>30 years). Our goals are deeply rooted in our corporate purpose and are fully integrated across every aspect of our business to enable us to create value for our customers, investors, employees, and other stakeholders. Because of this, we expect water-related benefits to accrue each year after reaching our 2030 goal of net positive water globally. Specifically, water issues integrated include water management (withdrawals, discharge) & stewardship (conservation, restoration). As an example of how these water issues are integrated, Intel's Global Water Management Group (GWMG) includes a core leadership team of senior-level water experts from key groups including supply chain, sustainability, operations & construction, as well as 'water champions' that lead their site/region. The GWMG is supported by execs. & is integrated into both long-term strategic decisions & shorter-term project investments, related to efficient water mgmt., conservation & restoration. In addition to developing the 2030 water goal roadmap, the GWMG is developing internal tools and models to value the "true cost of water" to Intel called Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) and a Water Leadership Roadmap that identifies the ideal state for water management & conservation, followed by a detailed plan to achieve it.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Intel's purpose is to create life-changing technology that improves the life of every person on the planet. Semiconductors are at the heart of this technology. Because water is essential to semiconductor manufacturing, it is critical that water-related issues, especially water use and technology business opportunities to improve how others use and conserve water, are integrated into our business strategy. This strategy is aligned with SDGs 6 (access to water and sanitation) and 12 (sustainable consumption and production), and we continually strive to reduce our environmental footprint through responsible use of natural resources. Our proactive efforts mitigate risk, achieve efficiencies, lower costs, and address the expectations of our stakeholders. For example, since responsible use of water is a key issue for Intel, in 2020 we established a goal to achieve net positive water by 2030 through internal water conservation and external restoration projects. We expect that most of these projects will bring benefits each year beyond 2030 as they will continue to be implemented (11-15+ years). As we look to our future, there will be significant opportunities to apply our technology to help solve the world's greatest challenges, including those related to water security. Our strategic efforts in this area include fostering collaboration between our Corporate Sustainability Group and other groups such as IOTG to find opportunities to apply our technology to water-related issues.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	Water is essential to semiconductor manufacturing. Therefore, it is a key criterion in financial planning when considering factors such as site locations, site growth, water access and utility costs. For example, to adequately plan on future costs such as water utility rates and infrastructure needs, Intel made the strategic decisions to construct 3 large innovative onsite water recycling plants at 3 of its manufacturing sites (Qiryat Gat, Israel; Ronler Acres, Oregon; and Ocotillo, Arizona). These facilities allow Intel to treat and reuse a large volume of water onsite. These types of financial impacts are evaluated and incorporated into Intel's Budget Forecast and Risk Assessments. Full site build out is estimated over time to support the facility's operational life. Thus there is no limit to the long-term time horizon (>30 years). In early 2021, we also integrated sustainability metrics into our financing activities for the first time. We entered into a $5 billion, five-year variable-rate revolving credit facility. The interest rate is subject to adjustment if we achieve, or fail to achieve, annual energy and water conservation targets established to maintain progress toward our 2030 corporate responsibility goals. We believe that at the time of closure, it was the largest sustainability-linked credit facility executed to date by a technology company.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)
-46

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)
0

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)
3

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)
3

Please explain
Water-related CAPEX represents conservation project investments (e.g. UPW reduction at tools and water reclaim optimization). Water-related capital expenditures decreased by 46% in 2021 from 2020, primarily because of the completion of the Ocotillo onsite water reclaim facility in 2020, and related construction costs. The anticipated capex in 2022 is expected to be roughly the same as 2021. Water-related OPEX represents the volume of purchased incoming water from our municipalities. The increase in OPEX for incoming water was approximately 3% from 2020 to 2021 due to increased manufacturing complexity and output. The anticipated OPEX trend from 2021 to 2022 is roughly the same as the OPEX increase from 2020 to 2021.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	No, but we anticipate doing so within the next two years	Recognizing climate change as an environmental, economic and social challenge that warrants serious response, we have assessed and addressed climate-related risks and opportunities for many years and have integrated climate-related considerations, risks, and opportunities into our business strategy. We employ a variety of climate-related assessments and scenarios across multiple aspects of our business; however, we have not yet completed a formal climate-related scenario analysis in line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) guidelines. In 2021, we continued to explore approaches for incorporating climate scenario analysis into our existing risk and opportunity assessment processes and are now in the process of conducting a formal scenario analysis. Our existing systems and processes have laid the groundwork for the application of climate scenario analyses.

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

Yes

Please explain

To more fully understand water-related risks & impacts, Intel has developed a Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) Model that quantifies our "internal price of water". This provides a "true cost" of every drop of water that Intel uses – from input, treatment (UPW), use & consumption, treatment (wastewater) and discharge or onsite reuse– not just a typical return-on-investment estimation that includes utility costs only. In 2021, Intel developed TCO models for our largest manufacturing locations (Ronler Acres, Oregon; Leixlip, Ireland; and Qiryat Gat, Israel) & will be created for each manufacturing location in the future. Intel's TCO model will be used in water-related strategic and investment decisions. This internal price of water is used to incentivize sites to increase water efficiency and implement water conservation projects to reduce risks & costs. Project costs are paid by the Corporate Sustainability Group, with cost savings realized within operating expenses (OPEX).

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Other, please specify (Terminology: labelling a product as "lower water impact" without a widely-recognized definition can create confusion.)	As a technology company, the energy efficiency of our products is part of our climate strategy to reduce our Scope 3 GHG emissions. Given the high water demands of fossil fuel fired power generation, this strategy is aligned across climate and water impacts. When energy usage is decreased, so is indirect water use. We believe these products have a lower water footprint, but there lacks a globally-recognized definition of "low water impact" for semiconductor manufacturing.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals Country level targets and/or goals Basin specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	Intel conducts materiality assessments to identify, prioritize, and review/take action on environmental issues. Once we have identified top-priority issues and concerns, we set or revise our environmental strategy to ensure it addresses these focus areas, which then informs our goal-setting process. Our corporate water strategy and the associated water-related targets and goals align with and are informed by United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, ensure access to water and sanitation for all, and SDG 12, ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. We work with internal and external stakeholders to develop the specific goal, as well as the detailed plan and internal ownership of implementing the goal. If needed, we put in place systems to track data and monitor our progress. We track our goal progress internally once per quarter at the corporate level and share our goal performance annually in our Corporate Responsibility Report as well as internal reviews with senior leadership. If an action plan is needed to course-correct to achieve a goal, the Executive Leadership Team reviews the action plan with the relevant business groups and progress is monitored. For example, in 2020 we announced our 2030 RISE sustainability strategy and goals. Since water is a crucial component of semiconductor manufacturing and an important issue for our communities globally, it was identified as a key area of focus in our goal development. To help keep us on track to achieve our 2030 goals and to share this ownership with all employees, our Annual Performance Bonus (APB) included in 2020, 2021 and 2022, two water stewardship targets –water conservation and restoration. The APB model is highly successful in driving progress toward our 1-year targets and 10-year goals. During 2021 we conserved 9.3 BG (against target of 7.5 BG) and restored 2.3 BG (against target of 1.5 BG). The 2022 APB includes targets even more ambitious – 8.5 BG conserved and 2.5 BG restored. At the site level, specific wastewater quality targets are set to address discharge/sewer standards or permit requirements, to facilitate technology production transfers between facilities, and to anticipate future discharges as Intel grows and its technology evolves. The approach to set these targets is based on the assessment of the applicable regulatory framework, and projections regarding technology advancement. We have also set water restoration targets for the basins where we operate, establishing collaborations with environmental organizations to implement projects in our local watersheds. The approach to set these targets is based on the assessment of our water consumption (freshwater withdrawn - wastewater discharged), considering also whether the basin is located in an area with high or extremely high water stress.

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

Target reference number
Target 1

Category of target
Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation

Level
Company-wide

Primary motivation
Water stewardship

Description of target
In 2020 we announced a company-wide target to achieve net positive water by restoring >100% of our global company-wide freshwater consumption by 2030. This is focused on closing the gap in our water balance (i.e., difference between withdrawals and discharge to our municipalities) and changes each year as our actual freshwater withdrawals/discharges change. We are achieving this target by funding a portfolio of restoration projects in our watersheds that are implemented by environmental NGOs. During 2021, we funded 3 new projects benefiting Arizona, Ireland, Malaysia, and New Mexico, bringing the total to 38 projects funded globally through the end of 2021. During 2021, projects completed to date restored 2.3 BGY (a 77% increase from 1.3 BGY in 2020), resulting in 99% of our global freshwater usage returned and restored, putting us well on track to achieve >100% by 2030.

Quantitative metric
Other, please specify (Percentage of water restored to the environment vs. total global use)

Baseline year
2020

Start year
2020

Target year
2030

% of target achieved
99

Please explain
Through the end of 2021, we funded a total of 38 water restoration projects. In 2021 projects funded by Intel restored 2.3 billion gallons of water. This effort, adding to the water we already return (discharge) to our municipalities (global 10-year average of 80% of our freshwater withdrawals) resulted in our returning and restoring 99% of our global freshwater usage, putting us well on track to achieve >100% by 2030. We will have achieved our goal when the total freshwater directly returned plus the amount of water restored in our watersheds through Intel-funded projects, exceeds 100% of our freshwater withdrawals. Most projects supported by Intel will restore water each year for ~10 years or more, addressing the water challenges and volume of freshwater consumed by Intel, specific to that watershed.

Target reference number
Target 2

Category of target
Water use efficiency

Level
Company-wide

Primary motivation
Reduced environmental impact

Description of target
Intel set an ambitious 2021 target to conserve more than 7.5 billion gallons (BG) of water. This target was selected to drive a year-year increase in water conserved (we conserve 7.1 BG during 2020) and because it helped reduce environmental impacts by decreasing overall freshwater withdrawals across the company. This target was tied to our 2021 Annual Performance Bonus (APB) –which provides strong ownership and commitment across the company (including executive leadership)–, and we surpassed it significantly by conserving 9.3 BG (representing a 31% increase from 2020 to 2021). To achieve this ambitious target Intel employees applied innovation, company commitment, and significant resources (staff, capital and operating investments) to drive improved water savings.

Quantitative metric
Other, please specify (Volume of water conserved in our operations)

Baseline year
2021

Start year
2021

Target year
2021

% of target achieved
100

Please explain
During 2021, we conserved approximately 9.3 billion gallons of water, significantly surpassing our 2021 APB target of 7.5 BG. We are pushing ourselves even farther in 2022, by committing to achieve 8.5 BG of water savings through our 2022 APB target (based on the exclusion of water savings at our Dalian, China manufacturing site which dropped the total global water savings. Our Dalian site was sold subsequent to year-end 2021 as part of the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND Memory business). To achieve this ambitious target Intel employees applied innovation, company commitment, and significant resources (staff, capital and operating investments) to drive improved water savings.

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water goal(s) that are monitored at the corporate level and the progress made.

Goal
Engaging with local community

Level
Company-wide

Motivation
Water stewardship

Description of goal
Local community engagement is important to Intel because we are committed to make a positive impact in the communities where we operate. As part of our water stewardship program, we engage with local stakeholders such as community advisory panels & local NGOs to understand local water challenges, identify key environmental nonprofits & develop strategies to achieve benefits to local watersheds. Our 2021 progress in these areas is measured through 2 company-wide goals (included in our 2021-22 CSR Report): (1) achieve net positive water by 2030, by restoring >100% of our global freshwater consumption by 2030 & (2) inspire employees to volunteer in events with an environmental sustainability & water stewardship focus.

A key component of our water restoration goal is understanding & addressing local water challenges, supporting projects with long-term or permanent improvements to the watershed (or shorter-term projects that are addressing a significant and immediate need such as drought conditions). We believe this is an important contribution toward achieving water security at the local level, applied globally where Intel operates. Water stewardship is important for us because water is critical to our manufacturing process and it is a crucial part of our objective to be a valued member of our communities. Both the water restoration & the volunteer goals are set, managed & tracked at the corporate level & reviewed by executive management.

Baseline year
2020

Start year
2020

End year
2030

Progress
To assess the progress of our water stewardship program, we use the percentage of the total volume of water that we restore (in the form of watersheds) as compared to our global water use. Success of the target is met when we restore more than 100% of global water use by 2030. In the past year, we have progressed towards this goal, and have returned and restored more than 99% of global water use (by volume) in 2021. We invite our stakeholders to provide feedback on our progress and to identify topics that they want us to address in our water stewardship program, and we engage with community through education and volunteer events. During 2021, we successfully engaged with local NGOs and community members to fund projects that brought us closer to our goal to restore >100% of our global freshwater consumption. Although the pandemic limited in-person volunteering activities, our employees around the world still stepped up to spend over 848,000 volunteer hours in 2021 in support of schools and non-profit organizations in our communities. A portion of these volunteer programs were focused on environmental sustainability and water stewardship.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?
Yes

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1 Current state	Water conservation	ISAE 3000	Annual assurance is conducted by a third party. In early 2022, Apex Companies, LLC, conducted a limited assurance to verify conformance with Apex's standard procedures and guidelines for external Assurance of Sustainability Reports and International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Revised, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (effective for assurance reports dated on or after Dec. 15, 2015), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. On a regular basis, we validate the management systems and processes used to collect the data. We have maintained a multi-site ISO 14001 certification for our manufacturing locations since 2001, which requires independent third-party audits at many of our sites each year. We also maintain a company-wide certification to ISO 45001, an internationally recognized standard for environmental, health, and safety management systems, which requires independent third-party audits at our manufacturing sites. Since 2012, we have completed annual third-party assurance for selected indicators contained in our Corporate Responsibility Report (CSR). For the 2021-22 CSR, we engaged Apex Companies LLC to complete the assurance review. Their report is included in the Appendix (pg. 89) of the CSR Report.

W10. Sign off

W-FI

(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

Toward 2030: Intel's RISE goals

Intel's purpose is to create world-changing technology that improves the lives of every person on earth. Our continuing commitment to corporate responsibility is embedded in our purpose. That commitment—built on a strong foundation of transparency, governance, ethics, and respect for human rights—creates value for Intel and our stakeholders by helping us mitigate risks, reduce costs, build brand value, and identify new market opportunities to apply our technology to help address society's most complex issues.

Through our long-term focus on advancing transparency, setting ambitious goals, and integrating corporate responsibility across all aspects of our business, we have driven meaningful results and challenged ourselves to achieve higher levels of performance over time. The Intel Foundation amplifies the impact of our employees' volunteer hours and contributions to our local communities and catalyzes action and collaboration with others on social impact initiatives.

With our 2030 corporate responsibility "RISE" strategy and goals, we aim to create a more responsible, inclusive, and sustainable world, enabled through our technology and the expertise and passion of our employees. This strategy not only raises the bar for ourselves and our supply chain, but also increases the scale and global impact of our work through new collaborations with our customers and a broad range of stakeholders. Our aim is to fully harness the power of technology to solve increasingly complex and interconnected global challenges over the next decade and beyond. We know that acting alone, Intel cannot achieve the broad, societal impact we aspire to.

Since we announced our new strategy, we have been inspired by the many ways our employees have driven progress on our goals in the face of a challenging external environment, and by the positive feedback and increased interest from stakeholders to work together to accelerate global impact. Our multi-year process to develop our new strategy and goals involved many teams and executives across the company, incorporated direct feedback from our external stakeholders, and leveraged a number of external frameworks, including the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Specific to our commitment to reduce our impact on our water resources, Intel's strategy has three main objectives: conserve water used in our operations, collaborate on water initiatives with local communities, and create technology solutions to help others reinvent how they use and conserve water. As a part of our 2030 RISE goals, we aim to achieve **net positive water** by conserving 60 billion gallons of water (cumulative from 2020) and funding external water projects that will restore more fresh water than we consume to our local watersheds. In 2021, we returned and restored approximately 99% of our fresh water withdrawals to our communities through municipal water treatment operations and restoration in local watersheds enabled by project funding.

W10.1

(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

Yes

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

(SW0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	79000000000

SW1.1

(SW1.1) Could any of your facilities reported in W5.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

No facilities were reported in W5.1

SW1.2

(SW1.2) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Row 1	Yes, for all facilities	Latitude/longitude is provided in SW1.2a for all of our manufacturing and material locations.

SW1.2a

(SW1.2a) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Identifier	Latitude	Longitude	Comment
Ocotillo, AZ, USA	33.236929	-111.877084	Factory (fab) site
Ronler Acres, OR, USA	45.551421	-122.909819	Factory (fab) site
Santa Clara, CA, USA	37.388503	-121.962446	Non-manufacturing sites (2 campuses)
Aloha, OR, USA	45.493023	-122.881319	Factory (fab) site
Rio Rancho, NM, USA	35.231292	-106.658539	Factory (fab) site
Chandler, AZ, USA	33.305495	-111.934708	Factory (fab) site
Leixlip, Ireland	53.37499	-6.523394	Factory (fab) site
Qiryat Gat, Israel	31.611148	34.768459	Factory (fab) site
Jerusalem, Israel	31.803144	35.210519	Non-manufacturing site
San Jose, Costa Rica	9.992084	-84.182307	Assembly test and manufacturing (ATM) site
Kulim, Malaysia	5.424145	100.589866	Assembly test and manufacturing (ATM) site
Penang, Malaysia	5.263234	100.484623	Assembly test and manufacturing (ATM) site
Chengdu, China	30.772035	103.917762	Assembly test and manufacturing (ATM) site
Dalian, China	39.064169	121.785535	Factory (fab) site
Bangalore, India	12.931281	77.686244	Non-manufacturing site
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	10.823099	106.629664	Assembly test and manufacturing (ATM) site
Shanghai, China	31.166318	121.372587	Non-manufacturing site
Haifa, Israel	32.788412	34.954792	Non-manufacturing site
Gdansk, Poland	54.370383	18.530474	Non-manufacturing site
Folsom, CA, USA	38.647471	-121.168287	Non-manufacturing site
Hillsboro, OR, USA	45.544229	-122.970589	Non-manufacturing sites (2 campuses)
Austin, TX, USA	30.262059	-97.802698	Non-manufacturing site
Guadalajara, Mexico	20.666778	-103.463056	Non-manufacturing site

SW2.1

(SW2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial water-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

SW2.2

(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?

Yes

SW2.2a

(SW2.2a) Please select the requesting CDP supply chain member(s) that have driven collaborative water projects.

SW3.1

(SW3.1) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms

Intel Corporation - Climate Change 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Intel is an industry leader, creating world-changing technology that enables global progress and enriches lives. Inspired by Moore's Law, we continuously work to advance the design and manufacturing of semiconductors to help address our customers' greatest challenges. We stand at the brink of several technology inflections—cloud, 5G, artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning, and the intelligent edge—that together will shape the future of technology. We unleash the potential of data to transform people, business, and society on a global scale for the better. In 2021 we achieved record revenue of $79 billion, and we had over 121,000 employees worldwide in more than 50 countries (approximately 51% in the US. Canada, and Latin America).

Our Products:

We are at the forefront of developing new technologies and products as building blocks for an increasingly smart and connected world. These technologies and products are used as integrated solutions for a variety of markets. Our end-to-end product portfolio offers innovative solutions scaling from edge computing to the network, the cloud, and the emerging fields of AI and autonomous driving. Our products may be sold directly to end consumers, or further integrated by our customers into end products such as notebooks and storage servers. Combining some of these products enables incremental synergistic value and performance. In 2021 we launched new products, such as the 12th Gen Intel® Core™ processors (previously referred to as Alder Lake), the first on the Intel 7 process, with real-world performance for enthusiast gamers and professional creators. In addition, we launched the 3rd Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable processor (Ice Lake), which boasts up to 40 cores and delivers a significant increase in performance, on average, compared to the previous generation. These Intel Xeon processors include a set of built-in security features, cryptographic acceleration, and AI.

Our Customers:

We are expanding beyond the CPU to better solve our customers' problems, and not just deliver parts of the solution. We sell our products primarily to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), original design manufacturers (ODMs), and cloud service providers. Our also customers include 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. Our worldwide reseller sales channel consists of thousands of indirect customers—systems builders that purchase Intel® processors and other products from our distributors.

Global Climate Policy:

Global climate change is a serious environmental, economic and social challenge, and Intel believes that it warrants an equally serious response by governments and the private sector. Intel exercises leadership both in reducing our own footprint and in working with others to influence the development of sound public policy. As a semiconductor manufacturing company that is committed to reducing our carbon footprint and increasing our handprint (i.e., developing products with a positive climate impact), we have taken voluntary actions to reduce our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for decades including:

- Scope 1: Point-of-use (POU) abatement, nitrogen trifluoride (NF3) remote plasma chamber cleans, chemical substitution, process and equipment optimization, energy efficiency of our operations, electrification of fossil fuel heating.
- Scope 2: Renewable electricity purchases, onsite renewable/alternative electricity systems, green building/factory design, energy efficient operations.
- Scope 3: Energy efficient products, logistics and distribution, electric vehicle charging stations, employee commuting and business travel programs, collaboration with suppliers.

Our products play a key role in climate-related solutions such as smart electricity grids, energy management systems, smart logistics, harnessing and grid integration of wind and other renewable energy sources (i.e., our handprint). Additionally, the accelerating deployment of the "Internet of Things" (IOT), powered by Intel silicon, promises to bring vast increases in intelligence to the world around us, leading to, among other things, further gains in energy efficiency.

Our responses contain forward-looking statements as of such date (unless stated otherwise) re Intel's corporate responsibility expectations or goals, subject to risks/uncertainties detailed in our SEC filings and evolving standards, controls/procedures and assumptions with CDP reporting materiality being different from SEC reporting materiality, and website references provided for ease not incorporation by reference of content.

We previously announced several 2022 organizational changes to accelerate Intel's execution and innovation, such as modifying our Q1 segment reporting; our responses contain segment information as presented in our 2021 Form 10-K.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

China
Costa Rica
India
Ireland
Israel
Malaysia
Mexico
Poland
United States of America
Viet Nam

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	458140001

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	We established formal Board-level oversight for corporate responsibility in 2003, with the Board's Corporate Governance and Nominating (CGN) Committee having primary responsibility for oversight of ESG issues at Intel, and additional topics also reviewed by other committees (e.g., the Compensation Committee is responsible for oversight of human capital issues, and the Audit and Finance Committee is responsible for oversight of our ethics and compliance program). Management provides formal updates to the CGN Committee at least twice each year and at least annually to the full Board on the company's ESG performance and disclosure. In 2021, this included review of the annual Corporate Responsibility Report and updates on issues including environmental sustainability and climate risk. In addition, to ensure investor and other stakeholder priorities are incorporated into corporate strategy, Intel's integrated outreach team interfaces with stakeholders throughout the year, and the feedback received through these activities is communicated to the CGN Committee and to our full Board once a year. Management also reviewed with the CGN and the full Board the progress on our 2030 climate-related goals, and specifically the decision to approve Intel's goal to reach net zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 2040, announced in April 2022. For the majority of 2021, four Board members served on the CGN Committee.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding business plans Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	The Board's Corporate Governance and Nominating (CGN) Committee has primary responsibility for oversight of ESG issues at Intel, with additional topics also reviewed by other committees (e.g., the Compensation Committee is responsible for oversight of human capital issues, and the Audit and Finance Committee is responsible for oversight of our ethics and compliance program). Management provides formal updates to the CGN Committee at least twice each year and at least annually to the full Board on the company's ESG performance and disclosure. In 2021, this included review of the annual Corporate Responsibility Report and updates on issues including environmental sustainability, climate risk, human capital, human rights, political accountability, and investor outreach and feedback. In addition, to ensure investor and other stakeholder priorities are incorporated into corporate strategy, Intel's integrated outreach team interfaces with stakeholders throughout the year and the feedback received through these activities is communicated to the CGN Committee and to our full Board once a year. Management also reviewed with the CGN and the full Board the progress on our 2030 climate-related goals, as well as the development and public disclosure of Intel's 2040 net zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 target, announced in April 2022. For more details on the CGN and Board oversight of ESG matters, please see the Intel 2022 Proxy Statement and the 2021-2022 Intel Corporate Responsibility Report. For the majority of 2021, four Board members served on the CGN Committee.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Corporate responsibility and sustainability play an important role at Intel, and the Board is actively involved in overseeing our sustainability initiatives. We consider two of our Board of Directors (found at https://www.intc.com/board-and-governance/board-of-directors) to be knowledgeable of climate-related issues because their technical experience includes energy efficient product design and sustainability leadership. Since energy efficiency design has direct climate implications and climate is a key sustainability metric, we consider this to be reasonable knowledge of climate-related issues.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Half-yearly
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (General Manager, Senior Vice Presidents)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

Intel employs an integrated approach to ensure that climate-related issues are considered across the company. This structure enables us to drive accountability, improves decision making, and creates long-term value by embedding corporate responsibility across the company.

Environmental commitment starts from the top. The CEO is at the top of the organizational structure and has primary responsibility for the operational leadership and strategic direction of Intel, including climate-related issues. Establishing oversight of our climate change strategy with the CEO enables the incorporation of climate-related issues into corporate-wide business strategy. In addition, the CEO has visibility of investor/stakeholder expectations, which allows for integration into climate-related strategy, investments, and goals. The CEO and Board of Directors are responsible for incorporating climate-related considerations into oversight, counsel, and direction of management in the long-term interests of our company and shareholders. The CEO monitors climate-related issues through updates to the Board from management, which occur at least annually, and through ongoing updates from management on corporate responsibility strategy and goals, including those related to climate change. An example of a climate-related decision and the associated organizational structure is our goal to achieve net zero Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2040, which was developed in 2021 and announced in early 2022. Significant stakeholder engagement across all owning organizations within Intel occurred, as well as engagement and approval by leadership from the organizational level up through Intel's Executive Leadership Team (ELT) including our CEO and Board of Directors.

Ten members of our Executive Leadership Team, including CEO, CLO, and CFO, review climate-related policy and strategy, GHG emissions, risks and opportunities, goal setting, and progress toward goals. This group is comprised of C-Suite staff, senior executives, VPs, and directors of internal stakeholder groups responsible for managing climate-related initiatives and policies [e.g., manufacturing & operations (M&O), government and public affairs, sustainability, supply chain, and product teams]. This integration across teams facilitates collaboration on climate-related strategy, which encompasses initiatives focused on reducing our climate "footprint" - emissions resulting from our operations, our supply chain, and the marketing and use of our products - and increasing our "handprint" - identifying opportunities in which Intel technologies can help others reduce their footprints. The group meets at least twice a year and has oversight of Intel's corporate-wide sustainability strategy, policies, goals, and investments. Bringing together senior executives and directors/VPs of internal groups with a stake in climate-related issues enables informed decision-making processes that set strategy to achieve climate-related goals with visibility across the company. In 2020, Intel began implementation of its 2030 RISE climate-related goals. These goals were formulated by the relevant internal sustainability stakeholder groups with input from executive leadership throughout the goal development and ratification process.

Management Review Committees (MRCs) operate throughout the company and have decision-making authority on climate-related initiatives for specific business groups. MRCs provide a forum for monitoring of climate-related issues by senior VPs and General Managers (SVP/GM) of Intel business units, who typically report directly to the CEO and who have responsibility for strategy and business decisions for their organizations. Management teams within the business groups are responsible for implementing policies and procedures for specific climate change-related issues. MRCs meet regularly throughout the year and a cross-functional sustainability management working group meets monthly to assess external trends, stakeholder feedback, and performance data. MRCs and individual business groups serve as pillars implementing Intel's broader climate strategy by supporting the on-the-ground actions toward achievement of climate-related goals and initiatives. Our energy conservation program, which saved more than 162 million kWh in 2021, provides an example of the success of this structure. Individual energy conservation projects are identified and implemented at the factory/building-level, while budget, monitoring of performance against goals, and strategy related to energy conservation are owned by the Corporate Services Organization, which reports to the SVP/GM of the M&O Organization. All aspects of the energy conservation program are ultimately reviewed and approved by the SVP/GM of the M&O organization, who is on the CEO's executive leadership team, with an MRC serving as a forum for this process.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Intel provides a variety of incentives for management of climate-related issues across all levels of the company & our suppliers, including linking a portion of our executive & employee compensation to achievement of sustainability targets. Since 2008, we have linked a portion of executive & employee compensation to corporate responsibility factors. Our 2021 bonus incorporated sustainability targets aligned to our 2030 goals, including conserving >7.5 billion gallons (BG) of water in operations, restoring >1.5 BG of water to local watersheds & conserving 125 million kWh of energy. We exceeded each of the targets, conserving 9.3 BG and restoring 2.3 billion gallons of water, and conserving 162 million kWh of energy globally. In 2022, environmental metrics include achieving >90% renewable electricity globally, conserving 8.5 billion gallons of water in our operations, and restoring 2.5 billion gallons of water to local watersheds.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project Efficiency project	Through company-wide recognition programs and awards, we encourage employees to propose and implement projects to reduce environmental impact. For nearly 20 years, Intel has hosted Environmental Excellence Awards to recognize employees and teams around the world for innovative projects that reduce the environmental impact of Intel, our customers, and our communities. In 2021, we once again hosted these awards, now called the RISE Sustainability Awards, to align with our RISE Corporate Responsibility strategy. Intel hosts these awards every two years and recognizes work done throughout that two-year period. Numerous awards have been given for projects focused specifically on GHG emissions reductions and renewable energy advancements. As part of the RISE Sustainability Awards, there are two categories of awards including sustainability projects (for individuals or teams) and sustainability champions (for individuals role modelling sustainability leadership through long-term, significant contributions to Intel's sustainability goals).
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project Efficiency project	Individual business units throughout the company, particularly in Corporate Services (CS, within Manufacturing & Operations), reward employees for projects or initiatives that reduce Intel's environmental footprint and often achieve significant cost savings. These awards are provided quarterly or annually, depending on the group. For example, CS, which supports all of Intel's manufacturing and operations, gives out quarterly Division Recognition Awards (DRAs) as well as annual Excellence Awards. Both awards offer monetary prizes, and the annual CS Excellence Awards also include a prestigious awards ceremony along with the entire CS senior leadership. Since energy conservation (individual projects and collective efforts in relation to our 2030 RISE Goal) is a key focus area for CS, energy conservation projects are frequently highlighted in both award programs. These awards encourage employees to recognize their peers, managers, or direct reports for support of projects that reduce Intel's environmental impact. In addition to these awards, Intel provides a corporate recognition tool that offers a broader framework for giving recognition to Intel employees as a reward for a job well done, going above and beyond what is expected. Recognition done right can leave a lasting impression for all involved. Research indicates that frequent recognition is a powerful way to motivate people to do their best work. Any Intel employee can submit a recognition for themselves, peer, or direct report. The recognition is provided to the receiving employee in the form of a cash award and visible recognition, which is also sent to their direct manager. Examples of efforts that are regularly recognized include supporting the Global Net Zero Workgroup (leads company-wide GHG reduction efforts), environmental education events (e.g., teaching kids about climate change and jobs in the climate / sustainability field), supporting sustainability reporting efforts, and contributions to energy conservation projects.
Other, please specify (Suppliers)	Non-monetary reward	Supply chain engagement	Since 2013, Intel's Supply Chain Sustainability Program has linked supplier environmental performance to a supplier's eligibility to receive the Excellence, Partnership, Inclusion, and Continuous Improvement (EPIC) program award (previously known as SCQI), Intel's most prestigious supplier recognition. To qualify, suppliers must meet all sustainability requirements including conformance to the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct, which has an environmental section that includes energy conservation and GHG emissions reductions. Since 2016, Intel has required completion of CDP's Climate Change Questionnaire, which must include a GHG reduction target and be made public in order to be eligible for this award. For suppliers in a water-stressed region, Intel also requires completion of the CDP Water Security Questionnaire and the report be made public to be eligible for this award. In addition, Intel publicly recognizes suppliers for Valued results in Sustainability performance (see Intel 2021-2022 CSR Report, page 99).
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Energy reduction target	Since 2008, we have linked a portion of employee compensation to corporate responsibility factors through our Annual Performance Bonus (APB). The formula for determining APB pay-outs is based on both absolute and relative financial performance and the achievement of certain operational goals. Our 2021 APB included multiple 2030 sustainability targets including: water (conservation and restoration) and climate change (renewable electricity). The APB program has been hugely successful in driving significant progress in reaching our longer-term goals. The targets are set to achieve greater results than the previous years and pave the pathway to achieving our long-term goals. For example, one 2021 APB target was to conserve 125 million kWh of electricity. Because of the significant incentive the APB provides, all executive staff are committed to achieving the targets, and we conserved 162 million kWh of electricity in 2021. The 2022 APB targets include record-high targets for climate change (energy conservation and net zero GHG) and water (conservation and restoration).
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction target	Since 2008, we have linked a portion of employee compensation to corporate responsibility factors through our Annual Performance Bonus (APB). The formula for determining APB pay-outs is based on both absolute and relative financial performance and the achievement of certain operational goals. Our 2021 APB included multiple 2030 sustainability targets including: climate change (renewable electricity) and water (conservation and restoration). The APB program has been hugely successful in driving significant progress in reaching our longer-term goals. The targets are set to achieve greater results than the previous years and pave the pathway to achieving our long-term goals. For example, one 2021 APB target was to conserve 125 million kWh of electricity. Because of the significant incentive the APB provides, all executive staff are committed to achieving the targets, and we conserved 162 million kWh of electricity in 2021. The 2022 APB targets include record-high targets for climate change (energy conservation and net zero GHG) and water (conservation restoration).

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	We consider near-term (or short-term) horizons as the actionable plan, or our current focus and path to achieve longer term goals. For example, we may set a longer term GHG reduction goal with an 8 – 10 year target timeline, but the actions necessary to achieve that goal are performed during the current year and in accordance with short-term roadmaps established for the next 1 or 2 years.
Medium-term	3	10	At Intel, we set our environmental strategy based on a medium-term horizon, which determines our short-term actionable plans. We typically develop external sustainability goals based on 10 years from baseline to target year. For example, in our 2021-2022 Corporate Responsibility Report, we detailed our 2030 goals that will guide our actions over the next decade and provided updates on our progress thus far.
Long-term	10	50	We have a long-term horizon for the vision of our company, and we continue to develop that vision by considering the type of company we aim to be. Moore's Law, a law of economics predicted by Intel's co-founder Gordon Moore more than 50 years ago, continues to be a strategic priority, and guides where we want to be in the next 50 years. This long-term vision enables us to develop the medium-term strategy, which enables us to develop our short-term implementation plans.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Intel defines “substantive financial or strategic impact” as climate-related risks and/or opportunities that have a strong possibility of occurring and would be of importance to the company's planning. Examples of factors that can have a substantive impact include macro-economic, political, and event risks and opportunities, as well as business-specific risks and opportunities related to strategy and competition, all of which can be influenced by climate change.

Intel’s approach includes using its business unit groups, materiality matrix mapping, and supplier engagement survey and audits to identify substantive financial risks. Business groups rank and prioritize risks to operations on a 1 (low risk) to 5 (high risk) scale, and risk mitigation action plans are developed and implemented. Impacts of different topics are used as part of the prioritization process, as are results of supplier surveys where we focus on critical stakeholders. We also engage a third party to provide outside perspective and feedback to conduct a Corporate Responsibility Materiality Assessment every two years to identify priority topics and emerging matters. Our most recent update was completed in 2021, building on the previous assessment that was used to inform the development of our 2030 RISE strategy and goals. This assessment included review of industry best practices and reports, external reporting standards (e.g., Global Reporting Initiative, Sustainability Accounting Standards Board, and International Integrated Reporting Committee), analysis of matters identified through stakeholder dialogue during the year, and completion of interviews with internal and external stakeholders. First, matters such as climate change risk and energy efficiency opportunities are identified from a wide range of stakeholders and sources. Next, prioritization is carried out through the application of a consistent set of filters to determine the significance of each issue and develop a list of the highest priority issues. Key criteria used to prioritize include business continuity, impact to brand/reputation, applicability to multiple regions, alignment with our business strategy, impact on community, ability to attract and retain talent, and regulatory impacts. Issues are assessed based on potential impact on stakeholder decisions, impact to Intel’s business, and impact to external environment using qualitative scoring (high, medium, low impact), and this assessment includes consideration for location-specific or global impacts. We use this information to inform changes to our climate-related strategy, goals, and ongoing engagement and disclosure practices. (Disclaimer: references to materiality refer to materiality within the context of our corporate responsibility program and priorities and does not refer to concepts of materiality used in securities or other applicable law.)

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Identifying, assessing & responding to risks/opportunities: The Board has oversight of risk management and receives periodic briefings from management on company risks and enterprise risk management. Management is responsible for identifying business risks, mapping risks to company strategy, evaluating quality of risk assessment programs, and developing risk controls. Our Global Government Affairs (GGA), Global Public Affairs & Sustainability (GPAS), Corporate Responsibility Office (CRO), and Global Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) teams continuously monitor climate-related regulatory programs. Individual business groups are responsible for decision making and for reporting to the Board on specific issues (e.g., energy conservation goal setting). Business groups rank and prioritize risks to operations on a 1 (low risk) to 5 (high risk) scale, and risk mitigation action plans are developed and implemented. The short-term (0-3 years), medium-term (3-10 years), and long-term (10-50 years) time horizons are included as part of risk identification and management for all climate related risks. Results of this monitoring are reported out monthly to the Executive Leadership Team (ELT). We utilize a corporate responsibility (CR) materiality matrix to identify and prioritize substantive risks and opportunities at the corporate level across the value chain. In addition, GPAS sets and track progress on sustainability goals.

In our direct operations, we consider risks and opportunities when we select sites, design buildings, and set performance targets and environmental goals for manufacturing and operations. Risks/opportunities are evaluated through our CR materiality matrix, as well as other processes. For example, Intel maintains a multi-site ISO 14001 certification that informs EHS-related risk mitigation and helps improve Environmental Management Systems effectiveness. Additionally ISO 50001 certifications for Energy Management help us improve our energy efficiency and conservation programs. Emissions assessments are also conducted to assess projected emissions against permits, regulations and sustainability goals. Achievement of our climate-related goals also provide opportunities for operational cost savings as well as supporting our license to operate and reputation.

Upstream risks/opportunities are evaluated through our CR materiality matrix, as well as through supplier engagement, audits, and assessments. Our supplier development, monitoring, and enforcement efforts are integrated across our commodity teams. We also assess and manage risks through Supplier Report Cards, which include an evaluation of environmental performance, supplier assessments, and supplier audits. The audits cover environmental factors and help us determine a supplier's risk profile. The audits follow the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Validated Assessment Program (VAP), which is a leading standard for onsite compliance verification and shareable audits. This helps us identify where immediate action is needed and where longer term, corrective "targeted action plans" should be put in place. In 2021, we conducted 140 RBA VAP audits. Additionally, we require suppliers to report on climate-related issues through external reporting frameworks. Advancing accountability and improving performance across our supply chain creates value for Intel and our customers by helping us reduce risks, improve product quality, and achieve environmental goals.

Downstream risks/opportunities are evaluated through our CR materiality matrix, and regulatory and other programs related to downstream climate-related issues are monitored by our Global Government Affairs (GGA) organization. Individual business and product groups also continuously assess business risk and opportunities related to climate change and bring to market technologies that help reduce global carbon footprints. In addition, there is increasing demand for technology and products that enable individuals, companies, and governments to achieve GHG reductions. To realize these opportunities, we make significant investments in research and development to ensure our technologies compete successfully as we pursue our strategy to make the world's best semiconductors that provide increasing compute performance and energy efficiency. In addition, GPAS and CRO work with groups such as the Internet of Things (IOT) Group to identify business opportunities for Intel technologies. Working with our stakeholders, we are using our architecture, accelerators, and software to develop and scale a growing IOT portfolio and ecosystem, with climate change mitigation solutions as a key priority.

Case Studies: An example of a climate-related transition risk identified in our evaluation process is the risk of future costs related to climate tax/pricing. GHG emissions are identified as a priority issue through our CR materiality assessment. GGA, CRO, GPAS, and global- and site-level EHS teams monitor and report out to senior leadership on emerging climate regulations and potential impacts to business. Through a variety of efforts – including GHG abatement, process optimization, energy efficient buildings, conservation investments, and renewable/alternative electricity systems and purchases– Intel has built a sustainable approach to reducing GHG emissions and risks associated with GHG regulations. Corporate environmental goals driving these efforts are developed by CRO and GPAS teams in conjunction with key stakeholders in other business groups, and the ELT has oversight of the incorporation of Intel's environmental goals into corporate strategy.

This integrated approach has been applied to physical risks, such as potential changes in water availability driven by changes in precipitation patterns from climate change. The CR materiality assessment characterizes water management and water-related physical impacts of climate change are characterized as high priority issues. Our water use, discharge, consumption, and conservation by source and destination, by site, is tracked, reported, and baseline water stress is assessed and reported annually, for each location. Based on the 2021 water stress indicators from our risk assessments, several high or extremely water stress-locations are identified and prioritized for water stewardship investments. To mitigate these risks, we have committed to a goal to achieve "net positive water" by 2030, which is achieved through a portfolio approach by reducing freshwater demands through efficient water management and conservation/reuse, while also funding numerous watershed restoration projects. For example, our Sarjapur Bangalore, India site is classified as "extremely high" water stress (per WRI Aqueduct). As part of our risk mitigation strategy, during 2021 we conserved 13 million gallons of water and enabled restoration of 100 million gallons of water to the Cauvery River watershed, representing nearly 400% of our water use.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Description of risks: Current regulation is classified as relevant and is included in risk assessments because we are subject to risks associated with GHG and energy regulations. Specifically, our manufacturing process requires the use of global-warming chemicals and gases as well as onsite fuel combustion and electricity usage. Additionally, our products are subject to energy efficiency standards. Potential consequences or penalties for non-compliance with these laws or regulations could include penalties, fines, and legal liabilities; suspension of production; alteration of our manufacturing and assembly/test processes; damage to our reputation; and restrictions on our operations or sales. Explanation of how it is included in climate-related risk assessments: Emissions assessments, which are carried out at our manufacturing sites, enable identification of potential risks with sufficient lead time for mitigation. Our vision is to avoid the use of substances in our products that could seriously harm the environment or human health, and to ensure that we act responsibly and with caution. Our material restrictions are based on consideration for legal requirements, international treaties and conventions, and specific market requirements. Example of risk type: Our Oregon manufacturing operations are subject to GHG permit limits and annual reporting requirements. Failing to meet these emission limits or reporting requirements could result in regulatory enforcement actions, which includes the risk of a potential increase in indirect operating costs through levied fines. Therefore, GHG emissions for our Oregon manufacturing operations (Ronler Acres and Aloha sites) must be carefully managed to ensure we comply with existing regulations that are in place.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Description of risks: Emerging regulation is classified as relevant and is included in climate-related risk assessments as it could impact our ability to modify or expand manufacturing capabilities and could result in increased manufacturing costs associated with air pollution controls, increased compliance and reporting costs, and increased energy costs. For example, many new materials under evaluation for use in our operations may be subject to environmental laws and regulations. These restrictions could increase our operational expenses or require us to alter manufacturing and assembly/test processes. Potential consequences or penalties for non-compliance with these laws or regulations could include regulatory penalties, fines, and legal liabilities; suspension of production; alteration of our manufacturing and assembly and test processes; damage to our reputation; and restrictions on our operations or sales. Explanation of how it is included in climate-related risk assessments: A cross-functional team, which includes representatives of the Executive Leadership Team, Global Government Affairs, Global Public Affairs & Sustainability, EHS, Supply Chain Responsibility, Corporate Responsibility, and Legal, is responsible for tracking and assessing potential impacts of emerging regulation. Assessment of risks associated with emerging regulation encompass a variety of subjects including GHG emission limits, impacts associated with regulation of utilities, and energy efficiency product standards. Results of these assessments are reported out monthly to the Executive Leadership Team. Example of risk type: As an example of a new emerging regulation, in March 2020, Oregon's Governor Kate Brown issued Executive Order 20-04 directing state agencies to take various actions to reduce GHG emissions. Included in this is a directive to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality to create a Cap-and-Reduce program that would limit GHG emissions and require reductions through emission reduction technology for manufacturing emissions and more aggressive regulatory programs for natural gas and transportation fuels usage. The rulemaking process was completed by the end of 2021, and program implementation began in early 2022. This is relevant to Intel because we have manufacturing facilities located in Oregon.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Description of risks: Technology risks and opportunities are classified as relevant and are included in risk assessments because, as a global technology company, Intel's products and services provide an opportunity to prepare for and mitigate climate-related risks by enabling customers all over the world to operate more efficiently and use fewer resources (direct and indirect) such as electricity and water. Through our technology, we enable more people to harness the power of data to help address society's most complex issues, such as climate change. As a result, technology is a climate-related opportunity for Intel. In addition to these opportunities, we assess and manage risks associated with creating technology. The industry in which we operate is highly competitive and subject to rapid technological and market developments, changes in industry standards, and changes in customer needs and frequent product introductions and improvements. If we do not anticipate and respond to these developments, our competitive position may weaken, and our products or technologies might be less competitive or become obsolete. Our products primarily compete based on performance, energy efficiency, 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. Explanation of how it is included in climate-related risk assessments: Assessing our risks and opportunities related to creation and use of our technology, and the products that our components enable, is a key business objective for our manufacturing and product groups. This is one of the reasons continued improvement in product energy efficiency is a key priority in our 2030 RISE strategy and goals. Our 2030 goal is to increase energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors to reduce our Scope 3 GHG emissions. By building energy efficiency into our products, Intel is able to help its customers reduce energy consumption and energy-related GHG emissions. Example of risk type: To the extent our products do not meet our customers' requirements across factors like performance and energy efficiency in an increasingly competitive landscape, Intel could face the risk of decreased revenue. As such, Intel is committed to making our products more energy efficient.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Description of risks: Legal risks are classified as relevant and are included in risk assessments because Intel is subject to legal risks associated with climate-related laws and regulations, energy-efficiency codes for new building construction, and product energy-efficiency standards. Potential consequences or penalties for non-compliance with these laws or regulations could include regulatory penalties, fines, and legal liabilities, suspension of production, alteration of our manufacturing and assembly test processes, damage to our reputation, and restrictions on our operations or sales. Explanation of how it is included in risk assessments: We assess climate-related legal risks in terms of compliance and risk of litigation. Our Legal team is involved in tracking legal impact of existing and emerging regulation and reporting on our compliance programs to the Board annually. To manage legal risk associated with environmental compliance, Intel maintains a multi-site, third-party ISO 14001 certification and Environmental Management System (EMS) for our manufacturing sites. Intel also has a rigorous internal audit program which includes a dedicated environmental team of senior-level experts within Global EHS. This team works with Legal to complete internal audits related to environmental compliance, EMS, and business risk. Audits include in-depth documentation and records reviews, interviews with site leadership, and physical inspections. Intel also takes a proactive stance on addressing legal risks associated with building code / energy efficiency standards through its green building practices. Intel manages legal risk associated with product energy efficiency through participation in industry consortia and collaborations with organizations focused on product-related energy efficiency standards. Example of risk type: Our Oregon manufacturing operations (Ronler Acres and Aloha sites) are subject to GHG permit limits and annual reporting requirements. Chemical/gas and electricity usage depends not only on manufacturing output, but also the complexity of each semiconductor manufacturing technology process. Therefore, GHG emissions from our Oregon manufacturing operations must be carefully managed to ensure we comply with GHG limits and reporting requirements.
Market	Relevant, always included	Description of risks: Market risks are categorized as relevant and are included in our climate-related risk assessments because we face market risk due to competition across our broad product portfolio from other companies. By building energy efficiency directly into our products, Intel is able to help its customers reduce energy use and energy-related GHG emissions. Energy-related GHG emissions related to consumer use of our products account for the largest impact within our value chain carbon footprint. By reducing the relative amount of energy our products consume, we enable our customers around the world to help mitigate the impacts of climate change. If Intel does not proactively respond to customer needs and expectations for increasing energy efficiency with increased compute power, Intel risks losing market share in this highly competitive technology environment. Explanation of how it is included in climate-related risk assessments: Our 2030 RISE strategy and goals aim to respond to customer needs and expectations, in part, by increasing product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors to reduce our Scope 3 emissions. Individual operating segments, such the Internet of Things Group, the Data Center Group, and the Client Computing Group, assess business risk and opportunities related to climate and energy and bring to market technologies that help reduce global carbon footprints as an element of their long-term planning. Example of risk type: Examples include delivering advancements in the areas of the technology inflections that are now driving the data revolution—cloud, mobility fueled by 5G, artificial intelligence and machine learning, and the intelligent edge—shaping the future of technology. Such advancing technologies are crucial to empower individuals, companies, and governments to address global challenges such as climate change, and they serve as the backbone for technological solutions related to smart and sustainable cities, optimization of energy use by utilities and utility customers, and optimization and reduction of natural resource use in manufacturing, agriculture, and other sectors.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Description of risks: Reputation is considered relevant and is considered in climate-related risk assessments because, as a visible, global brand, our reputation is a vital part of relationships with our communities, investors, and customers. Intel strives to "be and be perceived as" a leader in environmental sustainability. We face potential reputational risks related to carbon/energy impacts as well as growing concern about local water challenges due to climate change impacts in our communities (e.g., local water stress) and globally (e.g., energy consumption of products). Our "social license to operate" is an issue that Intel proactively invests heavily in because of our commitment to be a positive part of the communities in which we operate, provide shareholder value, and meet customer expectations. Explanation of how it is included in climate-related risk assessments: The relationship with our local communities is continuously assessed by our local Public Affairs staff. These teams collaborate within our communities in many ways by volunteering, providing grants/donations for local schools and STEM programs, and by regularly assessing the community's perception and engaging with local stakeholders. These teams provide weekly updates to executive leaders on community affairs such as stakeholder concerns and press coverage and host regular (monthly or quarterly) Community Advisory Panels to give community members an opportunity to share their concerns and interests. Since we operate in water sensitive regions around the world, climate change and water are priority topics and our Public Affairs staff work with the Corporate Sustainability Group and other groups that focus on climate or water related efforts at Intel to proactively address and communicate how Intel is responding to climate change impacts and working to mitigate climate risks. Example of risk type: Protection of reputation is built into Intel's business strategy through a focus on transparency in relation to climate and environmental performance and commitments. For example, to provide more transparency and foster trust with our communities, we created a publicly-available website (www.ExploreIntel.com) that allows anyone to view information about our manufacturing and large non-manufacturing sites such as site maps, environmental permits and reports, and environmental metrics such as GHG emissions, energy usage, and energy conservation.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Description of risks: Acute physical risks are relevant and are included in our climate-related risk assessments because our operations - and those of our customers and suppliers - could be disrupted by natural disasters; industrial accidents; public health issues; interruptions of service from utilities, transportation, telecommunications, or IT systems providers; or other catastrophic events, which have the potential to be impacted by climate change. Climate change may result in certain natural disasters, such as wildfires and storms, occurring more frequently or with greater intensity and could disrupt the essential availability of water for our manufacturing operations. Catastrophic events could make it difficult to manufacture or deliver products to our customers, receive production materials from suppliers, or perform critical functions, which could adversely affect our revenue and require significant recovery time and expenditures to resume operations. Explanation of how it is included in climate-related risk assessments: Physical climate change risks are incorporated into the CR Materiality Assessment that is used to identify, prioritize, and assess climate-related risks. Severe weather could result in loss of power at manufacturing sites, disrupting production and operation of GHG emissions abatement equipment. To attempt to mitigate this risk, all critical operations are supported by back-up power sources, which are regularly tested for proper operation and readiness. In addition, Intel has dedicated Emergency Management and Response teams. Example of risk type: The recent, severe wildfires in California and Oregon are examples of catastrophic events that potentially impacted the safety of our employees living in that region. These sudden wildfires can also pose a risk of significant financial losses by impacting manufacturing capability and/or create supply chain disruptions if we are not able to successfully develop and implement business continuity plans into operations.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Description of risks: Global climate change could result in chronic physical impacts such as changes in precipitation patterns, drought, and sea level rise. We consider chronic physical risks to be relevant and include them in our climate-related risk assessments because such impacts could disrupt our operations, supply chain and customers. For example, water is essential to semiconductor manufacturing and, as such, physical impacts of climate change can impact water availability and quality. Chronic physical impacts of climate change could make it difficult to manufacture or deliver products to our customers, receive production materials from suppliers, or perform critical functions, which could adversely affect our revenue and require significant recovery time and expenditures to resume operations. Explanation of how it is included in climate-related risk assessments: Physical climate change risks are incorporated into the CR Materiality Assessment that is used to identify, prioritize, and assess climate-related risks. We also consider water stress during our risk assessments and water availability in our siting and utility procurement activities and work to mitigate water-related risks. Example of risk type: Climate change may result in disruption of the essential availability of water for manufacturing. For example, several of our manufacturing and large non-manufacturing sites are located in areas experiencing “high” or “extremely high” water stress (per WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas). These regions may become increasingly vulnerable to rising average temperatures and/or prolonged droughts due to climate change. As such, we must carefully plan for these risks and invest in water stewardship initiatives such as water conservation and watershed restoration projects that reduce our dependence on freshwater and supports sustainable water resources.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Other, please specify (Potential increase in capital expenditures to install new abatement equipment)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Under current US regulations, Intel is required to report GHG emissions for many of our manufacturing sites, including those in Oregon, Arizona, and New Mexico, and there are GHG emissions limits in place for our manufacturing sites in Oregon. Future regulations may result in emission limits for those and other large manufacturing sites around the world. As a recent example of emerging regulation that could impact Intel’s manufacturing operations in Oregon , in March 2020, Oregon’s Governor Kate Brown issued Executive Order 20-04 directing state agencies to take various actions to reduce GHG emissions. Included in this is a directive to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality to create a Cap-and-Reduce program that would limit GHG emissions and require reductions through emission reduction technology for manufacturing emissions and more aggressive regulatory programs for natural gas and transportation fuels usage. The rulemaking process was completed by the end of 2021, and program implementation began in early 2022. This is relevant to Intel because we have manufacturing facilities located in Oregon. Similar legislation may also be considered elsewhere in the future. Emerging GHG regulation could also result in increased costs for emission controls, changes to manufacturing processes and chemistries, and increased labor hours to meet permitting, tracking and reporting obligations. New GHG regulations could require a significant amount of capital and operating costs to install new abatement equipment and implement new monitoring, reporting, and permitting actions. Facility changes that impact GHG emissions may also require permitting actions that introduce new requirements, or which could result in delays to the changes while working through the permitting process.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
187000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Our financial impact is focused on potential increases in capital expenditures to install new abatement equipment associated with potential emerging regulations that could restrict greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Our capital expenditures in 2021 were $18.7 billion. For example, assuming a hypothetical situation in which there is a 1% increase in consolidated capital expenditures due to a new regulation in multiple locations that leads us to install additional abatement equipment, we may expect an increase in expenses of approximately $187 million (187,000,000 = 18,700,000,000 * 0.01). This increase is a hypothetical example and is not based on modelling of specific scenarios. If the impact of emerging regulations is more onerous than the hypothetical examples above, the corresponding financial impact could also increase.

Cost of response to risk
16400000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
The cost of management is determined based on the total investment in energy conservation projects in our global operations. Intel takes a portfolio approach to emissions reductions and energy management. Through a wide variety of efforts, including conservation, energy efficient design, green power, and manufacturing process redesign and Point of Use (POU) abatement to reduce perfluorocarbon (PFC) emissions, we have built a sustainable approach to reducing GHG emissions and managing risks related to cost increases associated with regulatory requirements such as the installation of new or retrofitting of existing abatement equipment. Reducing our energy use is key to our overall climate change strategy, and investment in energy conservation projects in our global operations is a key component. Intel continues to invest in innovative energy saving initiatives in order to achieve its goal to conserve 4 billion kWh by 2030. We continue to purchase renewable electricity and install or operate alternative electricity systems onsite. In 2021, we continued our commitment to renewable electricity, including 100% in US, Europe, Israel, and Malaysia operations and achieved 80% globally during 2021. Over the last five years, Intel has also purchased more than 30 billion kWh of renewable electricity.

Intel's on-site alternative and renewable electricity installations and our installed capacity have grown exponentially. We now have more than 100 alternative and renewable electricity installations with capacity of more than 50,000 kW across 23 Intel campuses, with an additional 15 installations under construction.

The cost of response is determined based on the total investment in energy conservation projects in our global operations. The cost of response is not an annual investment. We have invested more than $16 million in energy conservation projects completed during 2021, resulting in cumulative savings of more than 486 million kWh and more than $30 million from the 2020 baseline through the end of 2021.

Comment
The cost of management is not an annual investment. The dollars invested were spent over the course of several years.

We have invested more than $16 million in energy conservation projects completed during 2021, resulting in cumulative savings of more than 486 million kWh and more than $30 million from the 2020 baseline through the end of 2021.

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods)

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Global climate change may result in changes to the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, such as wildfires, storms, and flooding, and could disrupt the quality and availability of water necessary for the operation of our manufacturing facilities. Catastrophic events associated with increased frequency and/or severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods could make it difficult or impossible to manufacture or deliver products to our customers, receive production materials from our suppliers, or perform critical functions, which could adversely affect our revenue and require significant recovery time and expenditures to resume operations. For example, an extreme weather event could potentially lead to revenue loss, expenses to shift production from one manufacturing site to another and increased operational costs since the semiconductor manufacturing process relies on access to water as a key ingredient and such events may impact water availability and quality. Our manufacturing facilities in water stressed areas, such as Arizona and New Mexico, may be at greater potential for impact from climate change. While COVID-19 has presented challenges to our operations throughout 2021, our world-class safety standards and supply chain operations allowed our factories to continue to operate safely and with mostly on-time deliveries. We would look to this process and learnings from 2021 for potential future events, though they may not be applicable in the case of some natural disasters.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
1975000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
If an extreme weather event disrupted or halted manufacturing, we may be able to rely on our network of factories to transfer production to another facility. If there was insufficient capacity to immediately absorb displaced manufacturing, it is possible we would delay shipments and new orders until all displaced manufacturing is transferred or additional capacity is built. For example, in a hypothetical example where we were able to relocate production one quarter after an extreme weather event, a hypothetical decrease in revenue of 10% for one quarter would be approximately $1.98 billion based on 2021 revenue of $79.0 billion ($1,975,000,000 = $79,000,000,000 * 0.1 * 0.25). However, if there were not sufficient capacity in other internal facilities to absorb all displaced manufacturing in that example, we may not be able to mitigate the impact as described above and could experience increased losses. In addition, the revenue loss above is a hypothetical example and is not based on modelling of specific scenarios.

Cost of response to risk
36500000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
We maintain business recovery plans that are intended to enable recovery from natural disasters or other events that can be disruptive to our business. For example, our backup generators can enable manufacturing and operations should we lose power supply. However, some of our systems are not fully redundant and we cannot be sure that our plans will fully protect us from all such disruptions. We maintain a program of insurance coverage for a variety of property, casualty, and other risks.

Specific to potential impacts to water availability and quality driven by changes in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, Intel understands that there are potential operational risks associated with restrictions, increased costs, and regulatory issues related to water. Over time, Intel has improved the efficiency of the process used to create the ultra-pure water required to clean silicon wafers during fabrication and has taken steps to reduce the amount of freshwater used in our operations, primarily through recycling, efficient water management, and purchase of non-freshwater such as desalinated and recycled water. We recognize that water stewardship is a local issue, and our strategy is to conserve water in our operations and restore water to our watersheds that we impact, ultimately achieving net positive water globally by 2030. For example, our water conservation efforts saved over 9.3 billion gallons (BG) of water in 2021. We also completed new projects in 2021 that we estimate will save an additional 1.6 BG annually, once operational. As an example of our efforts to respond to and mitigate our water risk, our investments in Oregon conserved approximately 2.6 billion gallons of water during 20210, through onsite water reuse, reductions, and efficient water management practices.

The cost of management is determined based on total investment in water conservation projects during 2021. Over the last 3 years we invested $36.5 million on water conservation projects at our global facilities, including $13.6 million in 2019, $14.6 million in 2020, and $8.3 million in 2021. Based on this trend, our cost of response to this risk could be $36.5 million over the next three years ($36,500,000 = $13,600,000 + $14,600,000 + $8,300,000).

Comment
The cost of management is determined based on investment in water conservation projects over the last three years. The cost of management is not an annual investment.

We have invested $36.5 million on water conservation projects at our global facilities since 2019. During 2021, we conserved 9.3 BG of water within our operations and through community collaborations and enabled restoration of 2.3 BG through watershed project investments.

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Several of our customers, such as Dell and HP Inc., have environmental goals to reduce the energy used by their products and are dependent, in part, on Intel to continuously offer component products that use less energy. Each generation of process technology enables us to build products with higher performance, lower cost, and improved energy efficiency compared to previous generations to meet our customers' needs. Building energy efficiency into our products not only reduces our Scope 3 GHG emissions, but also presents an opportunity to create value for our customers by helping them lower their Scope 2 GHG emissions, energy use, and overall environmental impact. Looking ahead, our 2030 goal is to increase product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors.

Through our technology, we enable more people to harness the power of data to help address society's most complex issues—from climate change and energy efficiency, to economic empowerment and human rights. Our products primarily compete based on performance, energy efficiency, integration, ease-of-use, innovative design, features, workload optimization, price, quality, reliability, security features, software ecosystem and developer support, time-to-market, brand recognition, customer support and customization, and availability. The importance of these factors varies by the type of end system for the products. To the extent our products do not meet our customers' requirements across these factors in an increasingly competitive landscape, our business can be harmed.

As an example, a majority of our revenue in 2021 was from the sale of platform products and other components by Intel's Client Computing Group (CCG) and Data Center Group (DCG), representing $66.3 billion in revenue. If we were unable to meet the energy efficiency needs of our customers compared to other suppliers, yielding a hypothetical decrease of 1% in CCG and DCG sales, it may result in approximately $663 million lost revenue based on our 2021 CCG and DCG revenue.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
663000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Several of our customers, such as Dell and HP Inc., have environmental goals to reduce the energy used by their products and are dependent, in part, on Intel to continuously offer component products that use less energy. The majority of our revenue in 2021 was from the sale of platform products and other components by the Client Computing Group (CCG) and Data Center Group (DCG) operating segments, representing $66.3 billion in revenue. For example, if we were unable to meet the energy efficiency needs of our customers compared to other suppliers, yielding a hypothetical decrease of 1% in CCG and DCG sales, it may result in approximately $663 million lost revenue based on our 2021 CCG and DCG revenue ($663,000,000 = $66,300,000,000 * 0.01). If customer behavior and needs change even more significantly than in the hypothetical example above and we are unable to meet those needs, the potential financial impact could be greater. In addition, the revenue loss above is a hypothetical example and is not based on modelling of specific scenarios.

Cost of response to risk
42000000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Every year we make significant investments in research and development (R&D), and we have intensified our focus on several key areas to advance our product capabilities. Our objective is to improve user experiences and value through advances in performance, power, cost, connectivity, security, form factor, and other features with each new generation of products. To respond to the demands of our customers for components that use less energy, Intel invested in R&D to advance our product performance in terms of power and efficiency. In 2020, we made significant investments in R&D through our incorporation of Modern Standby into our products as a more energy-efficient replacement of traditional system sleep and idle states (as reported in our 2020-2021 Corporate Responsibility Report). As a result, the Modern Standby has made Intel-powered notebooks 40% more energy efficient, extending duration of laptops before charging for up to 3 hours. Intel maintained 100% adoption of Modern Standby on notebook PC 12th Generation Intel Core processors (ADL-P and ADL-U). The transition of desktop PCs to Modern Standby ramped in 2021 with a doubling of design wins through ecosystem stakeholders This is an ongoing initiative by the company, and we intend to build and improve on the Modern Standby technology over the short to medium term timeframe.

The cost of response to this risk is the significant investment in R&D, which has averaged $14.0 billion over the last three years ($42,000,000,000 = $14,000,000,000 * 3 years). This investment includes increasing the energy efficiency of our products. By building energy efficiency directly into products, Intel is able to help its customers reduce energy use and reduce GHG emissions related to electricity generation.

Comment
In each of the last three years, we have invested an average of $14.0 billion in research and development. This investment includes increasing the energy efficiency of our products.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Through our technology, we enable more people to harness the power of data to help address society's most complex issues—from climate change and energy efficiency to economic empowerment and human rights. Our products primarily compete based on performance, energy efficiency, integration, ease-of-use, innovative design, features, workload optimization, price, quality, reliability, security features, software ecosystem & developer support, time-to-market, brand recognition, customer support & customization, and availability. The importance of these factors varies by the type of end system for the products.

Each generation of process technology enables us to build products with higher performance, lower cost, and improved energy efficiency compared to previous generations to meet our customers' needs. We continue to work to improve energy efficiency in our products. Looking ahead, our 2030 goal is to increase energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors. Intel has taken numerous steps over the course of 2021 to realize the market opportunity for energy efficient products. For example, Intel collaborated with the technology industry to enable customers to successfully transition to Tier-2 specifications of California Energy Commission (CEC) computers standard (approximately 15% annual PC energy use reduction).

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
663000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Several of our customers, such as Dell and HP Inc., have environmental goals to reduce the energy used by their products and are dependent, in part, on Intel to continuously offer component products that use less energy. A majority of our revenue in 2021 was from the sale of platform products and other components by the Client Computing Group (CCG) and Data Center Group (DCG) operating segments, representing $66.3 billion in revenue. For example, if we meet the energy efficiency needs of our customers better than other suppliers, and it yielded a hypothetical increase of 1% in CCG and DCG sales, it may result in approximately $663 million additional revenue based on our 2021 CCG and DCG revenue ($663,000,000 = $66,300,000,000 * 0.01). Conversely, if we are unable to improve product energy efficiency to meet customer needs, we could lose out on the opportunity and potential financial benefit assumed in the hypothetical example above. The revenue above is a hypothetical example and is not based on modelling of specific scenarios.

Cost to realize opportunity
55600000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Every year we make significant investments in R&D and we have intensified our focus on six engineering pillars to advance our product capabilities. Our objective is to improve user experiences and value through advances in performance, power, cost, connectivity, security, form factor, and other features with each new generation of products. A case study of our significant investments in R&D is our incorporation of Modern Standby into our products as a more energy-efficient replacement of traditional system sleep and idle states (as reported in our 2020-2021 Corporate Responsibility Report). Intel maintained 100% adoption of Modern Standby on notebook PC 12th Generation Intel Core processors (ADL-P and ADL-U). The transition of desktop PCs to Modern Standby ramped in 2021 with a doubling of design wins through ecosystem collaborations.

The cost to realize the opportunity is our significant investment in R&D, which has averaged $13 .9 billion in each of the last four years ($55,600,000,000 = $13,900,000,000 * 4 years). This investment includes increasing the energy efficiency of our products. By building energy efficiency directly into products, Intel is able to help its customers reduce energy use and reduces GHG emissions related to electricity.

Comment
In each of the last four years, we have invested an average of $13.9 billion in R&D. This investment includes increasing the energy efficiency of our products.

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Intel could potentially see an increase in annual revenue due to demand for products and services as we develop a new generation of smart, energy-efficient products in our IOT and Mobileye businesses that enable Intel to increase our “handprint”, resulting in a decrease in our customers’ footprints. If the demand resulted in a hypothetical 5% increase in sales in those businesses, which make up 6.8% of our total 2021 annual revenue, Intel could see an increase in revenue of $270 million.

More industries are harnessing the power of data to create business value, innovate, and grow. This requires that intelligence move closer to the edge, allowing data to be acted on where it is created. Together with our stakeholders, we focus on increasing our “handprint”—identifying ways that Intel technologies can help others reduce their environmental footprints, including Internet of Things (IOT) solutions that enable intelligence in machines, buildings, supply chains, and factories, and make electrical grids smarter, safer, and more efficient. Our IOT portfolio is comprised of our IOT Group (IOTG) and Mobileye business.

IOTG develops high-performance computer platforms that solve for technology and business use cases that can scale across vertical industries and embedded markets. We reduce complexity in the ecosystem with a common architecture and software to help enable our customers to create, store, and process data at the edge to analyze it faster and act on it sooner. For example, we are advancing technologies to enable healthcare providers to focus on patients and their care. Technologies like AI, robotics, and IOT are making healthcare and life sciences more connected, personalized, and intelligent. In lab and research environments, our technology innovations give researchers powerful tools to make breakthrough discoveries and solve some of the world's largest healthcare and life science challenges.

Mobileye is the global leader in driving assistance and self-driving solutions. Our product portfolio employs a broad set of technologies, covering computer vision and machine learning-based sensing, data analysis, localization, mapping, and driving policy technology for advanced driver-assistance systems (ADAS) and autonomous vehicles. Mobileye’s ADAS products form the building blocks for higher levels of autonomy. Our customers and strategic companies include major global OEMs, Tier 1 automotive system integrators, fleet managers, and transportation operators.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
270000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
IOT is a highly fragmented market with a diverse collection of competitors, products, and vertical segments. Our IOT portfolio focuses on market sectors that align well with Intel's ability to provide high-performance solutions. For example, if our technology meets the needs of our customers better than other suppliers and it yielded a hypothetical increase of 5% in IOT sales, it may result in approximately $270 million additional revenue based on our 2021 IOT revenue of $5.4 billion ($270,000,000 = $5,400,000,000 x 0.05). Conversely, if we are unable to meet customer needs ahead of competition in this area, we could lose out on the opportunity and potential financial benefit assumed in the hypothetical example above. The additional revenue above is a hypothetical example and is not based on modelling of specific scenarios.

Cost to realize opportunity
42000000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Intel's strategy to realize this opportunity includes our focus on increasing our "handprint"—identifying ways that Intel technologies can help others reduce their footprints, including Internet of Things solutions that enable intelligence in machines, buildings, supply chains, and factories, and make electrical grids smarter, safer, and more efficient. As an example of this, Intel and Capgemini collaborated to develop the Substation and Edge-of-the Grid Automation. This is a purpose-built solution to address the limitations of a one-way grid by helping utilities monitor and manage load and flow across all assets, prioritize production and consumption of clean energy sources, simplify the energy ecosystem, extend asset life duration, and reduce IT infrastructure footprint within the substation. This is an example of a project that presents an increased revenue opportunity in IOT. On a historical basis, IOTG revenue increased from $3.2 billion in 2017 to $4 billion in 2021. Completion of the implementation of this strategy is expected to last at least until 2030 as we are planning to introduce this to the transport segment (railway operators, aircraft, car manufacturers)

The cost to realize this opportunity is our significant investment in R&D, which has averaged $14.0 billion in each of the last three years ($42,000,000,000 = $14,000,000,000 * 3 years). Developing high-performance compute for targeted verticals and embedded markets is included within this investment.

Comment
In each of the last three years, we have invested an average of $14.0 billion in research and development. Developing high-performance compute for targeted verticals and embedded markets is included within this investment.

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
Intel takes a portfolio approach to emissions reductions and energy management. Through a wide variety of efforts, including conservation projects, energy efficiency, renewable electricity, manufacturing process redesign and point of use (POU) abatement to reduce perfluorocarbon (PFC) emissions, and efficient building design, we have built a sustainable approach to reducing GHG emissions and risks related to cost increases associated with monitoring, recordkeeping, and GHG emissions reporting. From 2020 to the end of 2021, Intel has saved more than $30 million across our global operations by investing in energy conservation projects. Through the use of large-scale heat recovery chillers or heat pumps, we have had particular success in reducing the amount of fossil fuel required to heat our cleanrooms. We also incorporate green design into the construction and renovation of our facilities.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
30000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Financial impact figure is based on historical total cost savings resulting from our energy conservation program. By funding energy conservation initiatives, Intel has the opportunity to save significant operating costs. This does not represent savings per year. The savings were realized over the course of several years.

From 2020 to the end of 2021, Intel has saved more than $30 million across our global operations by investing in energy conservation projects. We anticipate that our current and future conservation projects will result in additional cost savings.

Cost to realize opportunity
49000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Our long-standing commitment to environmental leadership helps us achieve efficiency, reduce costs, and respond to the needs of our customers and community stakeholders. We invest in conservation projects and set company-wide environmental targets, seeking to drive reductions in GHG emissions, energy use, water use, and waste generation. We also work with others to apply Intel's technology to environmental challenges such as climate change and water conservation.

In addition to conserving energy, we invest in renewable electricity and on-site alternative electricity projects that provide power directly to Intel buildings. Over the last five years, Intel's renewable electricity supply and attribute purchases have totalled more than 30 billion kWh. In 2021, we continued our commitment to renewable electricity and maintained our 100% renewable electricity commitment in the US, Europe, Israel, and Malaysia, resulting in 80% globally. In 2022, we will continue to explore additional locations to increase renewable electricity purchasing, with the ultimate goal of reaching 100% by 2030.

The cost to realize is determined based on total investment in energy conservation projects. In the last two years, we have invested more than $49 million in energy conservation projects in our global operations, resulting in cumulative savings of more than 486 million kWh through the end of 2021. The cost to realize is not an annual investment. The dollars invested were spent over the course of several years.

Comment
The cost to realize is not an annual investment. The dollars invested were spent over the course of several years.

The cost to realize is determined based on total investment in energy conservation projects. In the last two years, we have invested more than $49 million in energy conservation projects in our global operations, resulting in cumulative savings of more than 486 million kWh through the end of 2021. The cost to realize is not an annual investment. The dollars invested were spent over the course of several years.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Transition plan
Yes, we have a transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available transition plan
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan
We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

Description of feedback mechanism
<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection
<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future
<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years	Other, please specify (Our assessments are distributed over multiple teams, and we are currently working to develop climate-related scenario analysis.)	We have assessed and addressed climate-related risks and opportunities for many years and have integrated climate-related considerations, risks, and opportunities into our business strategy. Intel has not yet completed a formal climate-related scenario analysis in line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) guidelines because we have historically employed a variety of climate-related assessments and scenarios across multiple aspects of our business instead. In 2021, we continued to explore approaches for incorporating climate scenario analysis into our existing risk and opportunity assessment processes. In terms of governance, we follow an integrated approach to addressing climate change, with multiple teams responsible for managing climate-related activities, initiatives, and policies. Strategies and progress toward goals are reviewed with senior executives and the Board's Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. Our corporate responsibility materiality matrix assessment, which is used to identify, prioritize, and assess climate-related risks, and our existing risk assessment processes provide insight into potential important climate risks and opportunities. We have utilized these tools to identify key risks and opportunities that are the focus of our ongoing efforts toward completing a formal climate change scenario analysis. Several considerations are informing our ongoing work as part of our formal scenario analysis, including ensuring selected scenarios provide a reasonable diversity of potential future states, inclusion of risk/opportunity assessments accounting for both physical and transition impacts, and evaluation of potential climate-related impacts in nearer and longer-term timeframes. The full value chain is being considered in our assessment of the highest priority risks and opportunities for our business. Subject matter experts in a range of groups including the Corporate Responsibility Office, Global Public Affairs and Sustainability, Global Government Affairs, Product Regulatory, and Finance are collaborating on this effort to drive to the next level of integrating climate change scenario analysis into our processes for assessing risks and opportunities and incorporating climate-related considerations into business strategy.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Our strategy is influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities related to product energy efficiency and the role of technology solutions in enabling others to reduce their carbon footprint. Opportunities based on increasing customer interest to have more energy efficient products have impacted Intel's product offerings as we continually develop more efficient products and add new features (e.g., Modern Standby) to realize revenue opportunities from increased product demand. Designing energy efficiency into our cloud and data center platforms is a critical part of Intel's growth, and continued improvement in product energy efficiency is a key priority. Our strategy is also focused on increasing our "handprint"—identifying opportunities in which Intel technologies can help others reduce their footprints, including Internet of Things solutions that enable intelligence in machines, buildings, supply chains, and factories, and make electrical grids smarter, safer, and more efficient. We have identified key areas where we believe we can best leverage our manufacturing expertise, unique position within the technology ecosystem, and the wide range of technology we enable to bring others together to accelerate action on key global challenges, including climate change. As part of this, we set an aspirational global challenge to work with our customers and other stakeholders to achieve carbon neutral computing. Progress in 2021 included working with our PC manufacturer customers to create sustainable and energy-efficient PCs; collaborating with our cloud service provider customers on data center energy use and carbon reduction metrics; and engaging with industry and policymakers to apply technology to reduce emissions across high-impact industries, including the launch of the Digital Climate Alliance. The Digital Climate Alliance is aimed at advancing discussions with policymakers on the value and opportunity of the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) handprint . The time horizon is 10 years. Case study: Due to a growing demand for energy efficient products, Intel made a substantial strategic decision to set a goal to increase product energy efficiency 10x for Intel and client server microprocessors, and teams from our client computing, data center, IOT, and other groups are driving implementation.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Climate-related issues influence strategy across the supply/value chain. We have robust programs to engage suppliers that support our global manufacturing operations to drive sustainable practices throughout the supply chain. Actively managing our supply chain creates business value for Intel and our customers by helping to reduce risk, improve product quality, achieve environmental goals, and raise the overall performance of our suppliers. Over the past 5 years, we completed more than 700 supplier audits using the Responsible Business Alliance Code of Conduct standard. We collaborate with other companies and lead industry initiatives on key issues such as improving transparency around climate impacts in the global electronics supply chain. Climate-related issues, including product energy efficiency, also inform our strategy to realize opportunities with customers. Product energy efficiency is increasingly important to customers and consumers. Our 2030 corporate responsibility (RISE) strategy and goals provide examples of key strategic decisions influenced by product energy efficiency related risks and opportunities. Under this framework, we have committed to increasing product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors, and teams from our client computing, data center, IOT, and other groups are driving implementation. The time horizon is 10 years. Case study: In 2021, we asked approximately 116 tier 1 suppliers that have higher environmental impacts to submit data on their own carbon footprints through the CDP Supply Chain Climate Change Questionnaire. Of those suppliers, 99% submitted the questionnaire, and 92% of them made their responses public, giving both Intel and other stakeholders information about the environmental performance of our supply chain. Using information provided in our suppliers' CDP Climate Change Questionnaire helps us ensure that we are focusing on the largest climate change impacts.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Our R&D strategy is influenced by risks and opportunities related to product energy efficiency, our environmental goals, and the role of technology and data solutions in enabling carbon footprint reductions. We invest in R&D to ensure our process and product technologies are competitive in our strategic pursuit of making the world's best semiconductors. We have shifted our R&D focus in our transformation to a data-centric company. Our R&D is focused on addressing our customers' desire for solutions to turn data into actionable insights, amazing experiences, and operational efficiencies. Energy efficiency is another attribute our customers look for. We are investing to lead data-driven technology inflections that position us to play a bigger role in the success of our customers. These include: the rise of artificial intelligence (AI), the transformation of networks, the intelligent edge emerging with the Internet of Things, and autonomous driving. We are at the forefront of new technologies that are increasingly being used to address global challenges, including climate change. Our technologies are used in utility-grade wind turbines, electrical substations, and smart building systems, and play a role in smart transportation systems and other climate-related efforts. Our 2030 corporate responsibility strategy, goals, and approach to accelerating action on global challenges are examples of strategic decisions influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities. Under this framework, we have committed to a goal of increasing product energy efficiency 10x for Intel and client server microprocessors, as well as collaborating with customers and others to collectively expand the technology "handprint"—transforming product energy use and design and applying technology to reduce GHG emissions across high-impact industries. The time horizon of this aspect of our strategy is 10 years. Case Study: During 2021, we continued our work on energy-efficiency initiatives and have made substantial progress in replacing traditional system sleep and idle states with Modern Standby. Intel maintained 100% adoption of Modern Standby on notebook PC designs using 12th Generation Intel Core processors (ADL-P and ADL-U). The transition of desktop PCs to Modern Standby ramped in 2021 with a doubling of design wins through ecosystem collaborations.
Operations	Yes	Strategies related to our operations are informed by transition and physical risks and opportunities. A key aspect of this is a focus on continuously striving to reduce our climate footprint through efficient and responsible use of natural resources. Our 2030 corporate responsibility (RISE) strategy and goals provide examples of strategic decisions influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities. Under this framework, we set new operational goals to enable us to continue to reduce our direct climate impact even as we grow. Our operational goals include achieving 100% renewable electricity use across our global operations, conserving 4 billion kWh of energy, and driving a 10% reduction in our absolute Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions, by 2030. The time horizon is 10 years. Our sustainability strategy and operational goals also address risks associated with potential changes in water stress in a changing climate, as ultrapure water is a key ingredient in the semiconductor manufacturing process and many of Intel's operations are located in water-stressed areas. We believe in proactively reducing fresh water demands, conserving water in our operations, and restoring water to our watersheds to support our water resources where we operate, and have committed to achieving net positive water by 2030. Achievement of our 2021 energy conservation goal is another example of our strategy and approach to climate-related issues in our direct operations. Case Study: A substantial strategic decision was to dedicate a budget of $30 million annually to energy conservation initiatives across our operations. Through implementation of a dedicated energy conservation budget, we conserved 162 million kWh in 2021 and have a goal to conserve a total of 4 billion kWh by 2030.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Access to capital	The need for improved efficiency and cleaner sources of energy has the potential to drive the need for greater use of technology, and semiconductor products are at the heart of most information and technology products. As more consumers become aware of the benefits associated with energy efficient products and energy management devices, there is a potential for change in consumer preference related to energy efficiency and conservation. Intel aims to benefit from this opportunity. With such a shift in consumer preference, technology that is not only energy efficient but also helps make smarter decisions is expected to drive growth in business. Our products help our customers build high-performing solutions that ideally lower their operating costs and reduce their carbon footprint. Each generation of process technology enables us to build products that offer higher performance, lower cost, or improved energy efficiency compared to previous generations. Looking ahead, our 2030 goal is to increase product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors . Our innovation strategy and planning include investments in areas such as advanced manufacturing processes and packaging, architectures, memory, interconnects, security technologies, and software, as part of our efforts to be the leading end-to-end platform provider. Intel takes a portfolio approach to GHG emissions reductions including energy management in our operations, which influence financial planning related to direct costs and also provides opportunities for indirect cost savings. Roadmaps to support our corporate responsibility strategy and goals related to energy conservation and GHG emissions reductions, which have time horizons of approximately 10 years, provide examples of the influence of climate-related risks and opportunities on financial planning related to both direct and indirect costs. As part of this strategy, the purchase of new, more energy efficient factory process and support equipment makes up one aspect of our energy conservation program. Cumulatively we conserved approximately 486 million kWh of electricity from the 2020 baseline through the end of 2021 toward our 4 billion kWh goal, resulting in cumulative savings of more than $30 million. For more than a decade, Intel has been one of the top voluntary corporate purchasers of green power in the US EPA's Green Power Partnership (GPP) program. In addition to generating on-site and offsite green power and purchasing green power from our utility suppliers, we purchase green attributes from multiple sources of generation. These include wind, solar, low-impact hydro, and geothermal, which are certified and verified by non-profit validation accreditors such as the Center for Resource Solutions' Green-e program to meet the requirements of the GPP program. Our approach to green power and alternative electricity investments has been to reduce our own carbon footprint while encouraging others to take similar actions. As an early investor in green power (e.g., Intel has been the largest or one of the largest corporate purchasers of green power in the US for more than 10 years), we aim to stimulate the market to make these options less expensive and more accessible over the long term. Another aspect of this strategy that influences direct costs and planning is the use of Point-of-Use abatement equipment to reduce process GHG. Intel's long-standing commitment to environmental leadership influences capital expenditures and allocation and helps us achieve efficiency, reduce costs, and respond to the needs of our customers and community stakeholders. We invest in programs and projects seeking to drive reductions in GHG emissions, energy use, water use, and waste generation. For example, we now have more than 100 alternative electricity installations generating over 50,000 kW of green power across 23 Intel campuses, with an additional 15 installations under construction. The installations use 22 different technology applications, such as solar hot and cooling water systems, solar electric photovoltaic-covered parking lots, and mini bio-energy, geothermal energy, and micro wind turbine array systems . We have also invested in water conservation to help mitigate potential physical climate-related risks. Further, our engineers have long incorporated green design into the construction and renovation of our facilities. We have achieved LEED (silver, gold, and platinum) certification for more than 17.9 million square feet of space in 50 buildings. Case Study: In early 2021, Intel integrated sustainability metrics into our financing activities for the first time, incorporating them into Intel's access to capital in the medium-term horizon. We entered into a $5 billion, five-year variable-rate revolving credit facility. The interest rate is subject to adjustment if we achieve, or fail to achieve, annual energy and water conservation targets established to maintain our progress toward our 2030 corporate responsibility goals. These annual water and energy conservation targets were selected because they are key components of our climate strategy, and achievement of these targets directly supports achieving our 2030 sustainability (RISE) goals and mitigating risks related to emerging GHG regulations and water stress. We believe that at the time of closure, it was the largest sustainability-linked credit facility executed to date by a technology company.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?

No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1582000

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1299000

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
2881000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
10

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
2592900

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2181000

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1093000

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
3274000

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-136.410968413745

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our target is focused on further reducing Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 10% on an absolute basis by 2030 from 2019 levels. We have tracked our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions over the past two decades against a science-based reduction target of 80% from 2000 levels by 2050. In recent years, our absolute GHG emissions have increased due to significant growth and increased manufacturing complexity, but our GHG emissions on a production unit basis have decreased significantly since 2000. We track our GHG emissions against science-based carbon targets and our 2030 GHG goal is informed by climate science. However, due to our (and our industry's) early actions to reduce absolute emissions, it remains challenging to set a target using a more recent baseline year, under the existing methodology of the Science-Based Targets Initiative.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In 2021, we continued working with industry stakeholders to assess the potential for development of a sector-specific approach to setting science-based GHG emissions reduction targets for the semiconductor manufacturing industry and to account for the climate benefits our technology provides. The goal is to develop an industry-specific guidance or target-setting standard to ultimately expand the number of companies in our sector that set science-based targets. In 2022, we will continue to take action on emissions reduction strategies focused on emissions abatement, continued investments in renewable electricity, process and equipment optimization, and energy conservation.

In 2021, our combined Scope 1 (direct) and Scope 2 (indirect) GHG emissions increased by approximately 14% on an absolute basis in 2021 from the 2019 baseline, driven by the complexity of current manufacturing process technologies. Since 2000, our Scope 1 and 2 emissions have decreased by about 19% on an absolute basis, even as we expanded our manufacturing capacity significantly. We are committed to driving further reductions through our 2030 sustainability (RISE) strategy and goals, as well as through collaboration with others in the semiconductor and other manufacturing industries.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year
2020

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
8807000

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
71

Target year
2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
80

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
31.0344827586207

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
RE100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target aims to achieve 100% renewable electricity across our global operations, including manufacturing, by 2030. The use of renewable electricity represents the difference between location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions, and Intel saw a reduction of more than 2,700,000 metric tonnes of CO2e during 2021, from the purchase of renewable electricity. In September 2020, Intel became a member of RE100, a global coalition of businesses committed to 100% renewable electricity use.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In 2021, we maintained our renewable electricity supply at 100% in the US, Europe, Israel, and Malaysia, and achieved 80% renewable electricity globally. Intel reduced its overall Scope 2 emissions from 1,299,000 metric tonnes of CO2e in 2019 to 1,093,000 metric tonnes of CO2e in 2021, a 16% decrease. Over the last five years, we've purchased 30 billion kWh of renewable electricity, enough to power more than 2.8 million US households for one year. We also implemented several renewable and alternative electricity projects in 2021. We will continue to explore additional locations to increase renewable electricity.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency	kWh

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Figure or percentage in base year
0

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
4000000000

Figure or percentage in reporting year
486000000

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
12.15

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Abs 1: Our energy conservation program is one important aspect of our strategy toward our 2030 goal to drive a 10% reduction in our Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our target has been focused on an absolute, cumulative energy savings of 4 billion kWh from 2020 to 2030 through the implementation of energy conservation projects and programs. Cumulatively we conserved approximately 486 million kWh of electricity from the 2020 baseline through the end of 2021 toward our 4 billion kWh goal, resulting in cumulative savings of more than $30 million. In 2021, we invested in projects that enabled us to conserve approximately 162 million kWh of energy.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Reducing operational energy use is core to Intel's overall climate strategy and our 2030 goals. Cumulatively we conserved approximately 486 million kWh of electricity from the 2020 baseline through the end of 2021 toward our 4 billion kWh goal, resulting in cumulative savings of more than $30 million. In 2021, we invested in projects that enabled us to conserve approximately 162 million kWh of electricity. In 2022, we plan to continue to invest in new and innovative projects that will conserve an additional 100 million kWh of electricity.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Oth 2

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency	Other, please specify (Fold increase in energy efficiency of client microprocessors)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Figure or percentage in base year
1

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
10

Figure or percentage in reporting year
2

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
11.1111111111111

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, our target is to increase product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors by 2030 from 2019 levels to reduce our Scope 3 emissions.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our target is to increase product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors by 2030 from 2019 levels to reduce our Scope 3 emissions. Progress on the client component of our product energy efficiency goal is measured using SPEC CPU2017 Integer Rate benchmark and Display On Idle Power, using a 2019 baseline. Desktop and notebook product efficiencies will be reported together as a single number through a weighted average of desktop and notebook processor sales volumes.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In 2021, we released our 12th Generation Intel® Core™ processors, which achieved 2X improvement in product energy efficiency vs. 2019 baseline but fell slightly short of our aggressive internal goal of 2.3X. For 2022, we plan to report on client progress based on our next-generation processor code-named "Raptor Lake".

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Oth 3

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency	Other, please specify (Fold increase in energy efficiency of server microprocessors)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Figure or percentage in base year
1

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
10

Figure or percentage in reporting year
1.48

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
5.33333333333333

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, our target is to increase product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors by 2030 from 2019 levels in order to reduce our Scope 3 emissions.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our target is to increase product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors by 2030 from 2019 levels in order to reduce our Scope 3 GHG emissions. Progress on the data center component of our product energy efficiency goal is measured using Server Efficiency Rating Tool (SERT) of Intel and/ or OEM commercial systems, using a 2019 baseline.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In 2021, we released our 3rd Generation Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors, which achieved 1.48X improvement in product energy efficiency vs. 2019 baseline but fell slightly short of the 1.53X internal goal that provides a linear path to 10X by 2030. For 2022, we plan to report on server progress toward the 2030 goals based on soon-to-be released 4th Generation Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors (code-named "Sapphire Rapids").

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero
2040

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In April 2022, Intel announced plans to further reduce its direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions and develop more sustainable technology solutions. The company pledged to achieve net-zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions in its global operations by 2040, to increase the energy efficiency and lower the carbon footprint of Intel products and platforms with specific goals, and to work with customers and industry stakeholders to create solutions that lower the greenhouse gas footprint of the entire technology ecosystem. Intel is actively engaged with its suppliers to identify areas of improvement, including increasing supplier focus on energy conservation and renewable energy sourcing, increasing chemical and resource efficiencies, and leading cross-industry consortia to support the transition to a net-zero greenhouse gas semiconductor manufacturing value chain. To accelerate progress, Intel is committed to collaborating with suppliers to drive supply chain greenhouse gas emissions to at least 30% lower by 2030 than they would be in the absence of investment and action. Next year we will begin reporting progress toward both the 2030 and 2040 commitments.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
Unsure

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
<Not Applicable>

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	15	0
To be implemented*	14	770
Implementation commenced*	10	440
Implemented*	250	135150
Not to be implemented	63	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Compressed air

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
17900

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2740000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
880000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment
During 2021, we implemented a total of fourteen (14) compressed air projects across nine (9) sites, mainly including compressor plant upgrades. These upgrades consisted of implementing variable speed drive compressors and compressed air treatment, which included pre-cooling, control changes, and performance management. The project also included continuation of a corporate-wide review of sites' compressed air systems.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
12900

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
6870000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
3602000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment
During 2021, we implemented a total of thirty-three (33) projects across eleven (11) sites where manufacturing equipment and systems were analyzed to improve efficiency. This included improvements for process tools and ancillary equipment, cleanroom air, and exhaust systems.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
25000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
5468000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
8084000

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment
During 2021, we implemented a total of forty-three (43) initiatives across nine (9) sites included a site-by-site review of each plant with detailed site assessment to convert from primary secondary operation to variable primary operation, where possible. It included the addition of variable speed drives on chillers, pumps, and fans, as well as process cooling changes. Also, the project included benchmarking by site of plant performance and identification of assets which needed upgrades to improve efficiency

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Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Motors and drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1100

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
210000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
733000

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
During 2021, we implemented a total of six (6) projects across four (4) sites which included addition of variable speed drives and change to Electronically Commutated (EC) Fan wall technology on Air Handling Units (AHUs).

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Automation

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
50

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
15000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment
This project included the automation of a pumping system at one of our sites.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
13100

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2531000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
3900000

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
This effort consisted of forty-two (42) projects across twelve (12) sites and included retro-commissioning and economizer optimization with electronically commutated (EC) fans, pressurization, and air conditioning efficiencies.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Data Center Infrastructure and Electrical Uninterruptible Power Source (UPS))

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7500

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1721000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
41000

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment
This project consisted of IT server and data center optimization, as well as UPS upgrades, across twenty-five (25) projects.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
900

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
200000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1200000

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
This project consisted of fifteen (15) LED lighting and control upgrade projects across eight (8) sites

---

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
41900

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
7729000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
11000

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
<1 year

Comment
This project consisted of operational control changes in factories to maximize energy savings throughout the manufacturing cycle. It included actively turning off equipment when not needed.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Maintenance program

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
8600

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1581000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
<1 year

Comment
This project involved maximizing savings during maintenance and code shutdowns.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
4000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
815000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
<1 year

Comment
This project involved short-term HVAC actions during lower occupancy

---

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
70

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
17000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
<1 year

Comment
This project consisted of lighting reduction activities during lower occupancy.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change	Site consolidation/closure

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1900

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
316000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
<1 year

Comment
Consolidated data centers reducing amount of electricity consumed for IT equipment as well as cooling systems.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar heating and cooling

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
230

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
49000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
500000

Payback period
11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
This project consisted of implementing roof top and parking lot PV panels.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Funding is set aside every year solely for implementing conservation projects. Since 2001, Intel has also had a dedicated capital fund allocation for energy and water conservation projects. This dedicated allocation of funds demonstrates the company's priorities. This process was enhanced in 2012 where the central fund was increased to $30 million per year. Since 2020, this energy conservation budget has resulted in savings of 486 million kWh. Additional funding is also available to enable feasibility studies that determine project viability.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Since 2008, we have linked a portion of all employees compensation (Intel's Annual Performance Bonus, or APB) to the achievement of corporate responsibility metrics. For nearly 20 years, Intel has hosted sustainability awards to recognize employees and teams around the world for innovative projects that reduce Intel's, our customer's, and community's environmental impact. Our RISE Sustainability Awards (previously called Environmental Excellence Awards) continue to acknowledge these efforts. Intel hosts these awards every two years and recognizes work done throughout that two-year period. Intel hosted the RISE Sustainability awards in 2021. Historically, numerous awards have been given for projects focused specifically on GHG emissions reductions and clean energy advancements. These awards include categories for projects (teams or individuals) in Gold, Silver, and Bronze categories, as well as Sustainability Champion awards for those individuals role modelling sustainability leadership through long-term, significant contributions to reductions in Intel's environmental footprint.
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	There is a dedicated, $30 million annual budget for energy efficiency that allows conservation projects to get approved with a longer ROI than may be allowed for other projects, since the conservation projects are not competing for the same dollars. Additional funding is also available to enable feasibility studies that determine project viability.
Financial optimization calculations	Each year the energy budgets are set, financial systems are used to set reduction targets for each site energy budget. These financial targets drive consumption reductions. We also utilize lower discount rates for energy and sustainability investments.
Employee engagement	Intel supports grassroots sustainability efforts and employee "green" teams" around the world, as well as learning and development opportunities such as the RISE Speaker Series (monthly presentations that are open to all Intel employees with focus on environmental sustainability topics). Intel also promotes investment in emissions reduction activities through company-wide recognitions and awards for projects or initiatives that have reduced our environmental footprint or enabled suppliers or customers to reduce their environment footprint (e.g., RISE Sustainability Awards program, Department Recognition Awards, Business Unit Excellence Awards).
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Intel has GHG emission limits at some of its manufacturing facilities and implements programs to maintain emissions below those limits even in the event of future manufacturing growth. Emissions assessments enable and promote identification of projects and initiatives to reduce GHG emissions.
Other (Voluntary Accreditation Our voluntary accreditation to ISO 14001 Environmental Standard and ISO 50001 Energy Management Systems Standard have requirements for continuous improvement)	Method: Voluntary Accreditation. We have voluntarily sought and achieved accreditation to ISO 14001 Environmental Standard and ISO 50001 Energy Management Systems Standard, which have requirements for continuous improvement. All of our manufacturing sites have third party ISO 50001:2018 registration and multi-site registration of ISO 14001:2015.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify (Evaluating the carbon-reducing impacts of ICT)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Semiconductors (computer component))

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Building energy efficiency into our products presents an opportunity to reduce emissions and create value for our customers by helping them lower their Scope 2 GHG emissions, energy use, and overall environmental impact. Each generation of process technology enables us to build products that offer higher performance and improved energy efficiency compared to previous generations. During 2021, we continued our work on energy-efficiency initiatives and have made substantial progress in replacing traditional system sleep and idle states with Modern Standby. Intel maintained 100% adoption of Modern Standby on notebook PC designs using 12th Generation Intel Core processors (ADL-P and ADL-U). The transition of desktop PCs to Modern Standby ramped in 2021 with a doubling of design wins through ecosystem collaborations. Continued improvement in product energy efficiency is a priority in our 2030 goals.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
100

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (Evaluating the carbon-reducing impacts of ICT)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Semiconductors (computer component))

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Intel semiconductor products are at the heart of many information and technology products that enable individuals, companies, and governments to achieve reductions in their carbon footprints through improved energy efficiency, energy conservation, and support of cleaner sources of energy. Such products are being increasingly applied to help measure, model, and manage energy and natural resources more efficiently. In 2021, we also worked with organizations across the globe on a grid modernization solution focused on substation automation and virtual protection relays that will enable electric utilities to integrate more sources of renewable energy into the grid, reducing GHG emissions. The solution consolidates workloads in primary distribution utility substations using edge servers. As an example of this transformation, Intel and Capgemini, a leader in technology services and digital transformation, collaborated to develop the Substation and Edge-of-the Grid Automation. This is a purpose-built solution to address the limitations of a one-way grid by helping utilities monitor and manage load and flow across all assets, prioritize production and consumption of clean energy sources, simplify the energy ecosystem, extend asset life duration, and reduce IT infrastructure footprint within the substation.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used
<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
6.8

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1582000

Comment
Scope 1 emissions include manufacturing process-related GHGs, onsite fuel combustion, transportation and refrigerant leaks. With the kick-off of our 2030 goal at the beginning of 2020, we further refined our 2019 GHG inventory, including adding sources that were previously considered insignificant and changes to global warming potentials. 2019 figures have been updated to reflect this.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3345000

Comment
Scope 2 emissions are location-based (i.e., no RECs included).

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1299000

Comment
Scope 2 emissions are market-based (i.e., RECs included).

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4446000

Comment
Represents supply chain estimation based on key supplier's CDP reports

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
36000

Comment
Represents extraction, production, and transport of capital goods purchased.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
115000

Comment
Represents impacts related to extraction, production and transportation of fuels and energy purchased, not already included in Scope 1 or 2. Market-based method.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
157127

Comment
Represents upstream transportation (logistics) and distribution.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2000

Comment
Represents the disposal and treatment of waste generated in our operations.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
136000

Comment
Represents employee business travel, including air travel, car rentals and hotel stays.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
516240

Comment
Represents employee commuting to and from work.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
20858

Comment
Represents vehicles leased to employees.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
97910

Comment
Represents downstream transportation (logistics) and distribution.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
285000

Comment
Represents the processing of intermediate products sold to downstream manufacturers.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
14529000

Comment
Represents the energy consumption from the use of Intel products.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Intel's products (semiconductor chips) are an extremely small portion of the final product (notebook computer, server, etc.). End-of-life treatment of sold products applies to the other components of the sold products such as plastics, metals, battery, etc. Intel's portion of this waste product is insignificant. Many of our products are within the scope of e-waste laws when incorporated into a final product, generally by the original equipment manufacturer (OEM). We work with OEMs, retailers, customers and others to identify shared solutions for used electronics. We also take steps to integrate environmental considerations into the design phase of our products to minimize environmental impacts of electronics at end of life.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Not applicable, we do not have downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Not applicable, we do not have franchises

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Not applicable - we typically do not exercise operational control over these investments

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Not applicable - all relevant upstream Scope 3 sources have been included in other categories.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Not applicable - all relevant downstream Scope 3 sources have been included in other categories.

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
Other, please specify (International Energy Agency (IEA))

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2181000

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Our Scope 1 emissions include manufacturing GHGs (PFC/HTF/VOC/N2O), onsite fuel combustion (natural gas, LPG, and diesel), transportation (onsite security vehicles, Intel private air shuttle, and certain leased assets), and refrigerant leaks

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment
2021 is our seventh-year reporting both location and market-based Scope GHG emissions. There is a significant difference between our market-based and location-based GHG emissions due to the significant renewable electricity purchases we made during 2021, covering 80% of our global electricity supply.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
3820000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
1093000

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
2021 is our seventh-year reporting both location and market-based Scope GHG emissions. There is a significant difference between our market-based and location-based GHG emissions due to the significant renewable electricity purchases we made during 2021, covering 80% of our global electricity supply.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
4924000

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
64

Please explain
The percentage of suppliers' total Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions are allocated to Intel based on the ratio of Intel's spends with a supplier over the suppliers' total revenue. This is estimated for our CY2021 emissions based on key suppliers' 2021 CDP Climate Change Questionnaire information (representing CY2020).

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
141000

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Emissions due to capital goods acquired during the year is estimated based on capital expenditures and Ecoinvent emission factors.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions are estimated based on capital expenditures during 2021.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
121000

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method
Other, please specify (Emissions due to fuel-and-energy related activities are calculated using actual fuel (natural gas, LPG, diesel) and electricity consumption for 2021 along with Defra and International Energy Agency (IEA) emission factors.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions are calculated based on actual energy (fuel and electricity) usage for 2021, along with published emission factors.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
85000

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Emissions were calculated using internal tracking of shipping data combined with transport emission factors from the Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC).)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Emissions calculated based on published emission factors and trip / mode of transport information

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
60000

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method
Other, please specify (Emissions due to waste generated in operations are calculated based on actual 2021 waste stream data and Defra and Ecoinvent emission factors.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions are estimated based on actual waste stream data and published emission factors.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
12000

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method
Other, please specify (Emissions are calculated based on actual trip data from travel agencies (e.g., American Express, Hertz, etc.) and emission factors from EPA's Climate Leadership (April 2021 version) for mobile combustion sources)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Emissions for all 3 types of business travel (air, hotel, and car) are calculated using actual data that is tracked and reported by external travel agencies. Intel calculates GHG emissions using this data and applying published emission factors.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
271000

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Calculated using recent commuting surveys for 2 sites and extrapolating for all global locations based on the mix of commuting options.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Employee commuting surveys are conducted at a few select locations periodically. These surveys were used, along with the actual mix of commuting options, to estimate global employee commuting activity. In 2021, we accounted for the decrease in percentage of employees working onsite due to COVID-19 by applying company-specific data on on-site workers and those working from home. Published emission factors for commuting option/mode of transportation are applied.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
19000

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Intel leases vehicles to select employees in certain regions including Asia and Europe as well as Israel. Emissions are estimated using actual number of vehicles and vehicle types within each fleet, along with estimations of miles driven.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
122000

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Emissions were calculated using internal tracking of shipping data combined with transport emission factors from the Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC).)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Emissions were calculated based on emission factors and trip / mode of transport information.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
206000

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Calculated using top 3 customers, Intel's estimated % revenue from these customers (based on 2021 total Intel revenue and % from 10K report) and customer's Scope 1+2 (market-based) emissions (reported in their 2021 CDP Climate Change Questionnaire).)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Emissions are based on values reported by our top 3 customers in their 2021 CDP Climate Change Questionnaire along with the % Intel's revenue.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
5264000

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Calculated based on EPA Energy Star's Typical Energy Consumption and the European Commission's Annual Total Energy Consumption models for computer products. Emissions estimate represents annualized emissions from products sold in 2021 (1 year).)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions are based on actual product mix and published emission factors. The estimated GHG emissions over the lifetime of these products is 22,903,000 metric tons of CO2e.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Intel's products (semiconductor chips) are an extremely small portion of the final product (notebook computer, server, etc.). End-of-life treatment of sold products applies to the other components of the sold products such as plastics, metals, battery, etc. Intel's portion of this waste product is insignificant. Many of our products are within the scope of e-waste laws when incorporated into a final product, generally by the original equipment manufacturer (OEM). We work with OEMs, retailers, customers and others to identify shared solutions for used electronics. We also take steps to integrate environmental considerations into the design phase of our products to minimize environmental impacts of electronics at end of life.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Not applicable – we do not lease our assets to other entities.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Not applicable, we do not have franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Not applicable - we typically do not exercise operational control over these investments

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Not applicable - all relevant upstream Scope 3 sources have been included in other categories.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Not applicable - all relevant downstream Scope 3 sources have been included in other categories.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
0.0000414

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
3274000

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
79000000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
11

Direction of change
Increased

Reason for change
Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for 2021 increased from 2020 due to increased manufacturing complexity while revenue increased.

Intensity figure
27

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
3274000

Metric denominator
full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Metric denominator: Unit total
121000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
4

Direction of change
Increased

Reason for change
Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for 2021 increased from 2020 while headcount increased.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CH4	200	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	352400	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	7300	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
PFCs	1118100	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CO2	386900	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (Heat Transfer Fluids)	310500	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (VOCs)	6000	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
China	895200
Ireland	186200
Israel	174700
India	12900
Malaysia	30400
Viet Nam	53700
Costa Rica	1700
United States of America	826200
Poland	500
Mexico	50

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By facility

By activity

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Ocotillo Campus in Arizona, USA	307000	33.236929	-111.877084
Chandler Campus in Arizona, USA	32700	33.305495	-111.934708
Ronler Acres Campus in Oregon, USA	369900	45.551421	-122.909819
Aloha Campus in Oregon, USA	29300	45.493023	-122.881319
Rio Rancho Campus in New Mexico, USA	50800	35.231292	-106.658539
Santa Clara - Mission Campus in California, USA	22600	37.388503	-121.962446
Leixlip Campus in Leixlip, Ireland	186200	53.37499	-6.523394
Lachish Campus in Qiryat Gat, Israel	169100	31.611148	34.768459
Jerusalem Campus in Jerusalem, Israel	2600	31.803144	35.210519
Costa Rica Campus in Heredia, Costa Rica	1700	9.992084	-84.182307
Kulim Campus in Kulim, Malaysia	16800	5.424145	100.589866
Penang Campus in Penang, Malaysia	13600	5.263234	100.484623
Chengdu Campus in Chengdu, China	15900	30.772035	103.917762
Dalian Campus in Dalian, China	878700	39.064169	121.785535
SRR Campus in Bangalore, India	12900	12.931281	77.686244
Vietnam Campus in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam	53700	10.823099	106.629664
Jones Farm Campus in Oregon, USA	2100	45.544229	-122.970589
Folsom Campus in California, USA	6000	38.647471	-121.168287
Zizhu Campus in Shanghai, China	500	31.166318	121.372587
Gdansk Campus in Gdansk, Poland	500	54.370383	18.530474
Guadalajara Campus in Guadalajara, Mexico	50	20.6679	103.4361
Hawthorn Farm Campus in Oregon, USA	1600	45.531627	-122.929139
Haifa Campus in Haifa, Israel	3000	32.788412	34.954792
Austin Campus in Texas, USA	20	30.262059	-97.802698
Bowers Campus in California, USA	4100	37.376442	-121.976525

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Semiconductor manufacturing process	1786700
Fuel combustion	365500
Refrigerant leaks	9900
Transportation (onsite security vehicles, Intel air shuttle, and certain leased vehicles)	21900

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	1685600	0
Ireland	238500	0
Poland	16700	0
China	910400	910400
Malaysia	294500	0
Viet Nam	161300	161300
India	13700	13700
Israel	491200	0
Costa Rica *Costa Rica's electricity grid is 100% renewable electricity, so all purchased electricity is renewable. However, the IEA emission factors do not yet reflect this since the data lags a few years behind.*	100	100
Mexico	7400	7400

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By facility

C7.6b

(C7.6b) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Aloha Campus in Oregon, USA	47000	0
Chandler Campus in Arizona, USA	64700	0
Ocotillo Campus in Arizona, USA	632900	0
Rio Rancho Campus in New Mexico, USA	161300	0
Ronler Acres Campus in Oregon, USA	605600	0
Austin Campus in Texas, USA	9200	0
Bowers Campus in California, USA	14300	0
Folsom Campus in California, USA	31800	0
Hawthorn Farm Campus in Oregon, USA	6100	0
Santa Clara - Mission Campus in California, USA	74000	0
Jones Farm Campus in Oregon, USA	38700	0
Leixlip Campus in Leixlip, Ireland	238500	0
Gdansk Campus in Gdansk, Poland	16700	0
Dalian Campus in Dalian, China	745200	745200
Chengdu Campus in Chengdu, China	147000	147000
Kulim Campus in Kulim, Malaysia	165700	0
Penang Campus in Penang, Malaysia	128800	0
Vietnam Campus in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam	161300	161300
SRR Campus in Bangalore, India	13700	13700
Lachish Campus in Qiryat Gat, Israel	458300	0
Haifa Campus in Haifa, Israel	24200	0
Jerusalem Campus in Jerusalem, Israel	8600	0
Costa Rica Campus in Heredia, Costa Rica	100	100
Guadalajara Campus in Guadalajara, Mexico	7400	7400
Zizhu Campus in Shanghai, China	18200	18200

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	64000	Increased	2.2	Change in emissions represents the change in emissions from Intel's renewable electricity consumption. In 2021, Intel maintained 100% renewable electricity in the US, EU, Israel, and Malaysia locations. In 2020, the difference between location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions is 2,791,000 MT CO2e (3,700,000 MTCO2e – 909,000 MTCO2e = 2,791,000 MTCO2e). in 2021, the difference between location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions is 2,727,000 MT CO2e (3,820,000 MT CO2e – 1,093,000 MT CO2e). The change in emissions due to renewable electricity consumption is thus calculated by subtracting the emissions reduced in 2020 from the emissions reduced in 2021 (2,727,000 MT CO2e in 2021 – 2,791,000 MT CO2e in 2020 = -64,000 MT CO2e). The emissions value is then calculated by dividing this difference by the total Scope 1 + 2 emissions in 2020 (2,882,000MT CO2e). The calculation for the emissions value is: (64,000 / 2,882,000) * 100.
Other emissions reduction activities	135150	Decreased	4.7	Last year, 135,150 MT CO2e were reduced through various emissions reduction activities such as data center optimization projects and LED lighting upgrades. The emissions value is calculated as: 135,150 MT CO2e / 2,882,000 MT CO2e * 100
Divestment	0	No change	0	Not applicable - no major divestments that affected GHG emissions.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	Not applicable - no major acquisitions that affected GHG emissions.
Mergers	0	No change	0	Not applicable - no major mergers that affected GHG emissions.
Change in output	392000	Increased	14	The change in emissions is calculated as the manufacturing-related emissions (Scope 1 + 2) for 2021 minus manufacturing related emissions for 2020 (Scope 1 + 2) = 3,274,000- 2,882,000= 392,000 metric tonnes/year. The 14% increase represents the change in combined Scope 1 & 2 emissions in metric tonnes CO2e for 2021 (3,274,000) compared to 2020 (2,882,000).
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	Not applicable - no major changes in methodology. Most emission factors change year to year and are not counted as a change in methodology.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	Not applicable - no major changes to boundaries during 2021
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	Not applicable - no major changes to physical operating conditions, except for the increase in production units
Unidentified	0	No change	0	Not applicable - since all of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are quantified, there are no "unknown" emission reductions or increases
Other	0	No change	0	Not applicable.

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	2000000	2000000
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	7700000	1900000	9600000
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	33000	<Not Applicable>	33000
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	7733000	3900000	11633000

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
We did not consume sustainable biomass during 2021.

Other biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
We did not consume other biomass during 2021.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
We did not consume other renewable fuels during 2021.

Coal

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
We did not consume coal during 2021.

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
11500

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
11500

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
MWh fuel 'oil' represents MWh fuel diesel consumed by Intel.

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1991000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
171200

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
910000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
910000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
MWh fuel 'gas' represents the sum of MWh fuel natural gas and MWh fuel liquified petroleum gas consumed by Intel.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
We did not consume other non-renewable fuels during 2021.

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
2002500

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
182700

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
910000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
910000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Total fuel consumed during 2021, including self-generation of electricity, heat and steam.

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	75000	75000	33300	33300
Heat	878000	878000	0	0
Steam	878000	878000	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
5313400

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5313400

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
894200

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
894200

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
26200

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
26200

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Israel

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1064700

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1064700

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Malaysia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
443000

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
443000

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1474800

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1474800

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Malaysia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
443000

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
443000

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Viet Nam

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
247400

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
247400

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
18900

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
18900

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Costa Rica

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
94400

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
94400

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Mexico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
21200

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
21200

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

C8.2h

(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5313400

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
5313400

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2005

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
Green-e

Comment
There are various commissioning years for renewable electricity technologies, both newer and older than 15 years. Certification is a mix of Green-e mixed with various hydro resources.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Ireland

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, solar, hydro, and/or geothermal)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
894200

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
894200

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2005

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
Other, please specify (I-Rec, GO Standard)

Comment
There are various commissioning years for renewable electricity technologies, both newer and older than 15 years.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Poland

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, solar, hydro, and/or geothermal)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
26200

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
26200

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Poland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2005

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
There are various commissioning years for renewable electricity technologies, both newer and older than 15 years.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Israel

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, solar, hydro, and/or geothermal)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1064700

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
1064700

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Israel

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2005

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
There are various commissioning years for renewable electricity technologies, both newer and older than 15 years.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Malaysia

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, solar, hydro, and/or geothermal)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
443000

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
443000

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Malaysia

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2005

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
There are various commissioning years for renewable electricity technologies, both newer and older than 15 years.

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country in the reporting year.

Country/area of generation

United States of America

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
20

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
23000

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
23000

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
23000

Comment
Intel generates renewable electricity through on-site solar installations.

Country/area of generation
Viet Nam

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
200

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
200

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
200

Comment

Country/area of generation
Malaysia

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
5800

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
5800

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5800

Comment

Country/area of generation
India

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1900

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
1900

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1900

Comment

Country/area of generation
Mexico

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.5

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
800

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
800

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
800

Comment

Country/area of generation
China

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
300

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
300

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
300

Comment

C8.2k

(C8.2k) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

Intel is one of the largest voluntary corporate renewable electricity purchasers in the world. This procurement choice sends a strong signal to the market that there is appetite for more renewable electricity on the grid.

C8.2l

(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country-specific
Row 1	Yes, both in specific countries/areas and in general	There were supply shortages in 2021 which resulted in a very dynamic price environment. In addition, supply chain challenges and DOC tariff investigations caused uncertainty for projects in the pipeline to be built.

C8.2m

(C8.2m) Provide details of the country-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
China	Other, please specify (Varying degrees of credibility and acceptance)	There are varying degrees of credibility and acceptance. We are seeking universally accepted and credible mechanisms for REC ownership.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description
Energy usage

Metric value
11.53

Metric numerator
billion kWh/year

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
9

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
Our energy usage increased 9% from 2020 to 2021 due to growth and increase in production.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
CSR-2021-22-Full-Report.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pages 70, 89, 90 of attached Corporate Responsibility Report. Report can also be found at: http://csrreportbuilder.intel.com/pdfbuilder/pdfs/CSR-2021-22-Full-Report.pdf

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
CSR-2021-22-Full-Report.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pages 70, 89, 90 of attached Corporate Responsibility Report. Report can also be found at: http://csrreportbuilder.intel.com/pdfbuilder/pdfs/CSR-2021-22-Full-Report.pdf

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
CSR-2021-22-Full-Report.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pages 70, 89, 90 of attached Corporate Responsibility Report. Report can also be found at: http://csrreportbuilder.intel.com/pdfbuilder/pdfs/CSR-2021-22-Full-Report.pdf

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
CSR-2021-22-Full-Report.pdf

Page/section reference
Pages 70, 89, 90 of attached Corporate Responsibility Report. Report can also be found at: http://csrreportbuilder.intel.com/pdfbuilder/pdfs/CSR-2021-22-Full-Report.pdf

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Emissions reduction activities	ISAE3000	As part of our annual assurance process, our 3rd party provider assured energy conservation projects and results.
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	As part of our annual assurance process, our 3rd party provider assured energy usage as a separate metric.
SC. Supply chain module	Other, please specify (Supply Chain Audits)	ISAE3000	As part of our annual assurance process, our 3rd party provider assured Supply Chain Audits to verify they conform to the Responsible Business Alliance Code of Conduct requirements.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

EU ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

2

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2021

Period end date

December 31 2021

Allowances allocated

6680

Allowances purchased

34000

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

43205

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

EU-ETS for our Leixlip, Ireland site.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

To date, the strategy for complying with the EU-ETS has focused on emissions reduction strategies and efficiency upgrades. These efforts are managed through the site's energy management system certified to ISO 50001 and re-certified to the 2018 version of the standard in November 2019. The site's energy management system has been subject to third party verification since 2007. Key components of ISO 50001 are (a) leadership commitment and policy, (b) delegation of responsibility for energy management with resources, (c) objectives and targets and planning to meet them, and (d) detailed energy review and performance management of significant energy users. Emission reduction initiatives are also driven by the site's energy engineer, who is tasked with identifying and implementing energy efficiency projects. These are both site specific initiatives and include strategic direction through Corporate Sustainability and are incorporated into Design and Construction Specifications, which set requirements for design and construction of new buildings and retrofits or renovations to existing buildings.

For example, Intel has had a corporate standard for design of cleanrooms without the substantial need for fossil fuel heating since 2002. Since this time, the Ireland site has retrofitted chilled water heat recovery to the majority of existing cleanrooms. The remaining fab cleanroom is under design for upgrade. The system takes waste heat from factory equipment that would otherwise go to atmosphere through cooling towers, increases temperature to 40deg C, and provides that heat to the cleanroom HVAC system. The remaining baseload boilers, after reduction of heat load through heat recovery systems, have undergone high efficiency, low nitrogen oxide burner upgrades and have been retrofitted with oxygen trim controls. Site-wide upgrades of non-cleanroom HVAC systems have been completed to substantially reduce the heat load. Variable speed drives were added to fixed speed fans and pumps to optimize heating systems. Variable speed drives have also been added to emissions abatement units and improvements have been made in burner efficiencies to reduce the natural gas usage. An extensive review of heat exchangers was carried out where instrumentation was added to manage performance, and insulation jackets were added to required units. Process water is traditionally heated by hot water boilers. Process water heating now uses heat recovery through re-configuration of compressor waste heat to reduce fossil fuel heating. Intel's energy strategy is to eliminate fossil fuels from heating systems through the use of heat recovery. The result of this strategy paired with chemical substitution, GHG abatement, energy conservation, process optimization, and renewable and alternative electricity has been the avoidance of nearly 75% of our cumulative Scope 1 and 2 emissions over the last decade. These capital-intensive projects are funded through Intel's dedicated energy conservation capital fund. In addition, a monitoring, recording and reporting system is in place in accordance with the EU's Monitoring and Reporting Regulation and there is 3rd party verification of both this system and the reported results in accordance with the EU's Accreditation and Verification Regulations. All assets that are under EU-ETS are connected to a building management system and data historian to manage their performance. A further energy management system takes this data to provide further analysis of performance and provide insights to further improvement. This is an ongoing energy-efficiency project by Intel and our long-term strategy is to eliminate 100% of our fossil fuel use in our heating systems.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

GHG Scope
Scope 1
Scope 2

Application
We follow a proactive approach to drive internal GHG reductions. Since 2008, Intel has incentivized employees for driving sustainability initiatives by linking compensation to environmental performance. Our 2021 bonus included sustainability metrics aligned to our 2030 RISE goals that are focused on climate and water, including conserving > 7.5 billion gallons of water in our operations, restoring > 1.5 billion gallons of water to our local watersheds, and conserving 125 million kWh of electricity globally. Performance bonus 1-year targets are set to be even more ambitious than 1-year on the path to achieve our 2030 goals. This model has been incredibly successful for driving strong progress toward our sustainability goals because every employee – from technician to CEO – is incentivized to support this goal. As a result, we have surpassed all sustainability performance bonus targets in previous years, moving us closer to our longer term sustainability goals.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)
0

Variance of price(s) used
Given the importance of increasing renewable electricity use and conserving energy to reduce GHG emissions, Intel links a portion of all employees' compensation to corporate responsibility targets. Intel allocates this annual performance bonus (APB) to incentivize, rather than penalize, achieving sustainability goals such as energy conservation, water conservation and restoration, renewable electricity, and waste recycling. This model is incredibly successful in driving more ambitious results than is expected in 1-year toward reaching our longer term (i.e., 2030) goals, because every employee is incentivized for achieving these ambitious targets – most notably leadership across the company prioritize these commitments and work to remove challenges and devote resources throughout the year to ensure the full APB targets are reached. As a result, we have surpassed all of the past APB sustainability targets. For example, in 2021, one of the APB targets was to conserve 125 million kWh of energy, and we surpassed this target by reaching 162 million kWh, globally.

To more fully understand climate-related risks & impacts to the company, Intel is currently developing a "total cost of ownership" (TCO) model that quantifies our true "internal price of carbon". The objective is to provide a "true cost" related to GHG emissions – through every step from supply, manufacture, and treatment and consideration of external drivers – not just a typical return-on-investment estimation. The goal in developing a carbon TCO is to better inform decisions where GHG emissions are affected.

Type of internal carbon price
Other, please specify (Financial incentives for all employees for meeting sustainability targets)

Impact & implication
To more fully understand climate-related risks and impacts to the company, Intel is currently developing a "total cost of ownership" (TCO) model that quantifies our true "internal price of carbon". The objective is to provide a "true cost" related to GHG emissions – through every step from supply, manufacture, and treatment and considering external drivers – not just a return-on-investment estimation. The goal in developing a carbon TCO is to better inform decisions where GHG emissions are affected. Financial incentives for all employees for meeting sustainability targets resulted in Intel exceeding each of its targets in 2021 and in previous years, conserving 9.3 billion gallons (BG) of water against a target of 7.5 BG, restoring 2.3 BG of water against a target of 1.5 BG, and reaching 80% renewable electricity globally against a target of 75%. In 2022, the APB targets include: 1) setting a net zero GHG target, 2) 90% renewable electricity globally, and 3) conserve 8.5 BG of water and restore 2 BG of water to our local watersheds.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change
Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme
Other, please specify (CDP Reporting)

% of suppliers by number
1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
57

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
64

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
We first begin with our procurement organization's updated list of our most strategic suppliers which takes both current spending levels and strategic importance into consideration. Intel then engages with our most significant suppliers. Although this makes up <1% of our suppliers by number, these suppliers represent approximately 57% of total procurement spends and also 64% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions. In 2021, we engaged with ~116 of our suppliers that have higher environmental impacts to advance progress in climate-related reporting and GHG emissions reductions. While this subgroup comprises a small percentage of suppliers by number, it represents a significant portion of our total procurement spends and supplier relate emissions. By collaborating with our suppliers to decrease their environmental and climate impacts, we reduce our own environmental impact, lower supply chain risk, and can decrease costs. Using information provided in our suppliers' CDP Climate Change Questionnaire also helps us ensure that we are focusing on the largest climate change impacts. The focus on public disclosure of environmental information is driven by the notion that transparency increases accountability which can lead to improved performance in the future. In addition to engagement, supplier incentives also play an important role. Compliance with Intel's climate-related reporting requests is required in order for suppliers to achieve full Intel supplier report card credit and to be eligible for Intel's prestigious supplier Excellence, Partnership, Inclusion, and Continuous Improvement (EPIC) program public awards (previously Supplier Continuous Quality Improvement award).

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
We communicate expectations and offer capability-building via a number of methods including: 1) webinars, 2) one-on-one communication via procurement, 3) email, and 4) newsletter channels. Since 2013, Intel's Corporate Responsibility Leadership Program has linked supplier environmental performance to a supplier's eligibility to participate in the Excellence, Partnership, Inclusion, and Continuous Improvement EPIC program. In 2021, we had an additional expectation for EPIC program suppliers: they must work on a project that either helps Intel work toward its own 2030 sustainability goals or furthers their own sustainability efforts. In 2021, we asked approximately 116 strategic suppliers with higher environmental impacts to submit data on their own carbon footprints through the CDP Climate Change Questionnaire. We measure success based on response rate. Intel's goal is to have >95% of suppliers we engage with respond to the CDP Climate Questionnaire and set GHG emissions reduction targets. Of those 116 suppliers, 99% of the suppliers submitted the questionnaire and 92% of them made their responses public, giving us and other stakeholders information about the environmental performance of our supply chain. Using CDP's global standard reporting system maximized the reporting benefit while minimizing the burden placed on suppliers who are responding to multiple customers. The impact of this engagement was that, starting in 2020, Intel asked suppliers who had been reporting for more than one year to set GHG emissions reduction targets, and, as of 2021, 95% did so. As a result of our efforts, we were recognized in the CDP Supplier Engagement Leaderboard for the fifth consecutive year. We also focus on reducing emissions related to our events and trade shows and work with transportation and logistics suppliers to reduce their emissions. By collaborating with our suppliers to decrease their climate impacts, we reduce our own environmental impact, lower supply chain risk, and can decrease costs. Using information in our suppliers' CDP Climate Change Questionnaire also helps us ensure that we are focusing on the largest climate change impacts.

Comment
By collaborating with our suppliers to decrease their environmental and climate impacts, we reduce our own environmental impact, lower supply chain risk, and can decrease costs. The focus on public disclosure of environmental information is driven by the notion that transparency increases accountability which can lead to improved future performance. In addition to engagement, supplier incentives also play an important role and compliance with climate-related reporting requests is required in order for suppliers to achieve full Intel supplier report card credit and to be eligible for Intel's EPIC public awards.

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement
Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services
Other, please specify (Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers)

% of suppliers by number
80

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
70

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
0.79

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
We collaborated with four out of twenty transportation suppliers, through the Global Logistics Emission Council (GLEC) to get harmonized and industry aligned CO2 figures in the transportation industry. We accomplished this by collecting emissions data and comparing these values with our internal figures to learn from each other and to drive towards accurate emissions data, rather than using default factors. Intel and these suppliers also collaborated at industry events (often hosted by GLEC) and advocated for harmonized industry standard for airfreight emissions calculations. The GLEC method for emission calculations is an approved CDP calculation standard. Engagement efforts like this one that drive broader participation in the adoption of aligned methodologies enable more accurate emissions data, as well as a better understanding of our Scope 3 emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
The GLEC framework 2.0 has an agreed standard for emissions calculations which is increasingly being adopted by our industry. Large corporations participate, including shippers, logistics service providers, and carriers (airlines, trucking companies, etc.). Engagement efforts that drive broader participation in the adoption of aligned methodologies enable more accurate emissions data, as well as a better understanding of our Scope 3 emissions, than the application of default factors. In addition to measuring success in terms of increasing participation in the use of harmonized, industry aligned emissions estimation methods, we also consider our efforts in terms of our upstream and downstream logistics and distribution GHG emissions. Percent emissions in scope represents the upstream portion of the total logistics and distribution category.

Comment
Percent emissions in scope represents the upstream portion of the total logistics and distribution category

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C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Other, please specify (Engage with our OEM/ODM customers to build energy efficiency into the design of computing products through collaborations, including contributing to EPEAT, ENERGY STAR, and lifecycle assessment (LCA) frameworks.)

% of customers by number
100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
51

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
We engage with our OEM/ODM customers to build energy efficiency into the design of computing products through collaborations, including contributing to EPEAT, ENERGY STAR, and lifecycle assessment (LCA) frameworks. The vast majority of our environmental impact is related to the use of our products; therefore, we have engaged with our customers for decades to reduce their energy costs while reducing our carbon footprint.

We believe engaging with our customers is key toward reducing our Scope 3 GHG emissions and supporting their climate commitments. In our estimate, 51% of our customer-related Scope 3 emissions come from the use of our sold products

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Success is measured in terms of yearly energy efficiency improvements for specific product groups and Scope 3 GHG emissions reductions (both of which are reported annually in our Corporate Responsibility Report and in CDP reports), through benchmarking progress toward our 2030 goal to increase product energy efficiency 10x for Intel client and server microprocessors to reduce our Scope 3 emissions related to product energy usage, and through advancements in energy efficiency standards and policy driven by coalitions and collaborations in which Intel is a participant. As a result of our engagement with ODM customers, our 12th Generation Intel® Core™ processors released in 2021 achieved 2X improvement in product energy efficiency vs the 2019 baseline. This efficiency increase led to a 6% reduction in product energy usage Scope 3 GHG emissions from 2020 to 2021. We estimate that these emissions reductions will continue each year as we continuously improve on the energy efficiency of our processors. During 2021, we continued our work on energy-efficiency initiatives and have made substantial progress in replacing traditional system sleep and idle states with Modern Standby. Intel maintained 100% adoption of Modern Standby on notebook PC designs using 12th Generation Intel Core processors (ADL-P and ADL-U). The transition of desktop PCs to Modern Standby ramped in 2021 with a doubling of design wins through ecosystem collaborations. We are also collaborating with our data center operator customers on projects that accelerate data center energy efficiency and optimize the use of renewable energy sources to power the cloud. To address embedded carbon, we are working with our data center customers on projects that address the data center equipment lifecycle. We are co-leading an Open Compute Project (OCP) workstream project on defining standards and practices on concepts of repairability, modularity, circular economy, biodegradability, and ultimately a minimum level of incremental residual e-waste (inspirationally, targeting less than 10% of the original bill of materials).

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Our 2030 technology industry initiative aims to enable greener chemical strategies across the life cycle of the technology industry's value chain by implementing an innovative chemical footprint methodology to better quantify and reduce environmental impacts. This initiative includes looking at human health, environmental, climate change, regulatory, and reputational risks and impacts. For each chemical used, we have assigned a weighting factor from 1-4, with 4 representing the biggest impact. In 2021, we continued to engage with several industry groups and environmental experts to get input on our methodology and identify future collaboration opportunities. We envision this initiative will enable Intel, our suppliers, customers, and others across our industry to better assess the full lifecycle impact of each chemical, including disposal, and enable industry-wide improvements by 2030. In 2021, we established our baseline chemical footprint for 2020 and completed an initial analysis of current chemical uses, and those identified as the highest impact chemistries have been included within a set of priority projects to further scope and disposition. We are also looking into how we can integrate other aspects in the chemical lifecycle—for example, our supply chain and its waste streams—into our overall efforts. In addition, in 2021 we engaged with industry experts to improve the fixability of our components and recovering the materials for disposal, which resulted in an estimated reduction of 500 MTCO2e Scope 3 emissions. We also decrease the GHG emissions related to our transportation and logistics network by optimizing packaging to reduce the quantity and weight of shipments, and by increasing local sourcing. Intel is at the forefront of standardizing transportation GHG emissions reporting within the industry through collaboration with organizations such as the Global Logistics Emissions Council.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?
Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement
Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement
We have a regular review and scoring process for our supplier report card to grade suppliers for product availability, cost, quality, sustainability (ethics, supplier diversity, and environmental and human rights performance), security, safety, technology, and customer satisfaction. Compliance with climate-related reporting requests is required in order for suppliers to achieve full Intel supplier report card credit and to be eligible for Intel's EPIC public awards. We expect our suppliers and their suppliers to comply with the Intel Code of Conduct, Intel's Supplier policies, and the RBA Code of Conduct (RBA Code). The RBA Code describes industry environmental standards, including specific aspects related to climate change and energy.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
60

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
59

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
On-site third-party verification
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Other, please specify (Non-compliant suppliers are excluded from achieving full Intel supplier report card credit and to be eligible for Intel's EPIC public awards.)

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations
Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
Intel has been a prominent supporter of the Paris Accord. In 2015, our then-CEO, Brian Krzanich, signed the White House Climate Pledge, demonstrating our commitment to reducing our GHG emissions by adding in several new climate-focused sustainability goals. And beginning in late 2016 with the concern over the Trump Administration pulling the US out of this Accord, Intel was one of the first corporations to sign a letter of support (published by C2ES) urging the Administration to remain in the Paris Accord, and was a signatory on the "We Are Still In" letter.

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy
Intel employs a variety of mechanisms that, collectively, are designed to ensure consistency among our climate policy influencing activities and our internal operations. The Intel Political Accountability Guidelines outline our approach to making political contributions, including senior management and Board-level review processes and our commitment to transparency. Decisions on political contributions, whether from the Intel Political Action Committee (IPAC) or corporate funds, consider Intel's business objectives, corporate policies, and the public policy priorities outlined on our Public Policy and Corporate Responsibility websites. We publish reports on our corporate contributions and trade association membership dues and payments, including the reported portion of dues used for political purposes. We regularly evaluate our political spending for effectiveness and alignment as part of our contributions process. We assess recipients' overall voting records related to our key policy issues and make funding decisions that we believe in aggregate will have the greatest benefit for our stockholders and key stakeholders. In response to stakeholder feedback, we further enhanced our review process by adding reviews of public statements to our existing reviews of voting records to better assess alignment with our values. When we identify some degree of misalignment, we will communicate directly with contributions recipients. In cases of significant misalignment across our multiple key public policy issues, we will take action to realign future funding decisions. In 2021, we published statements on our public policy blog covering a range of issues important to our business and industry, including climate change. We have also communicated our positions directly with key trade associations whose positions did not appear to be aligned with science-based climate policy. We also have an Executive-led sustainability committee that sets the overall strategic direction comprised of several senior leaders, including Vice Presidents and Director's of our Global Public Affairs and Sustainability, Corporate Responsibility Office, Supply Chain Responsibility, and Global Environment, Energy and Sustainability Policy organizations. That team, in turn, holds regular review meetings to ensure that operational and influencing activities are in line with the direction set by the sustainability committee, including issues related to science-based climate policy and positions.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Information and communications technology (ICT) enabling climate change solutions.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Global

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
<Not Applicable>

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Recent studies verify that ICT devices, many of which are powered by Intel's products, can enable significant progress in reducing GHG emissions by driving product energy efficiency gains. Government policies should recognize and encourage a bigger role for the ICT industry in devising the climate change mitigation and adaptation solutions. We are working with companies in the ICT industry, and companies in other industries that use ICT in critical parts of their manufacturing, to help develop climate policies at all levels of government, and to demonstrate ICT solutions at work. This effort is now known as the Digital Climate Alliance. Consistent with this view, Intel supported passage of the so-called Infrastructure Package as well as the climate-related provisions of the Build Back Better legislation. Consistent with this view, Intel supported passage of the so-called Infrastructure Package as well as the climate-related provisions of the Build Back Better legislation.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
White House Climate Pledge

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Global

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
<Not Applicable>

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Intel has been a prominent supporter of the Paris Accord. In 2015, our then-CEO, Brian Krzanich, signed the White House Climate Pledge, demonstrating our commitment to reducing our GHG emissions by adding in several new climate-focused sustainability goals. And beginning in late 2016 with the concern over the Trump Administration pulling the US out of this Accord, Intel was one of the first corporations to sign a letter of support (published by C2ES) urging the Administration to remain in the Paris Accord, and was a signatory on the "We Are Still In" letter.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
Other, please specify (The Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
The Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA) is the voice of the US semiconductor industry. Although the industry contributes only a very small fraction of global GHG emissions, SIA and its members have been engaged in ongoing voluntary efforts to reduce the industry's GHG emissions. Intel directly participates in SIA efforts, including voluntary efforts to reduce GHG emissions and develop and apply best practices. In addition, SIA is dedicated to energy conservation, and Intel's goal to conserve 4 billion kWh of energy by 2030 demonstrates our commitment in this space.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Responsible Business Alliance (RBA))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
The Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) is a non-profit coalition of leading companies dedicated to supply chain responsibility. The RBA encourages climate change, water, and waste reporting by suppliers. The Director of Supply Chain Responsibility Group (SCR) is the Vice Chair of RBA, and a senior member of SCS is also a member of RBA's Environmental Working Group.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding
Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES)

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
70000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
The aim of this funding is to build a supportive policy environment for private sector leadership on climate change.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding
Digital Climate Alliance

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
60000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
Intel is a founding member of the Digital Climate Alliance (DCA). The DCA was formed to advocate for public policies that support the role of information and communications technology (ICT) for climate change solutions. Research has shown that digital technologies can play a large role in supporting climate mitigation and adaptation. DCA's position is to promote public policies that enable ICT to play a bigger role in addressing climate change.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In mainstream reports, in line with the CDSB framework (as amended to incorporate the TCFD recommendations)

Status
Complete

Attach the document
CSR-2021-22-Full-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference
Refer to the Sustainable section (pages 64 – 77) and Supplier Environmental Impacts (page 34) of our Corporate Responsibility Report.

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
Intel has a long history of transparency regarding our corporate responsibility performance, publishing our first voluntary environmental report in 1994. Intel was an early mover in voluntary public reporting of environmental data through its annual Corporate Responsibility Report, the publicly available ExploreIntel.com website, and through other external disclosure frameworks such as CDP and DJSI. Several Intel sites also foster venues for direct communication on climate and environmental issues, as well as the presentation of environmental data, through public forums and regularly-scheduled meetings with neighbors and community stakeholders.

Publication
In mainstream reports, in line with the CDSB framework (as amended to incorporate the TCFD recommendations)

Status
Complete

Attach the document
10-K-2021-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference
Climate-related risks & opportunities are described in the Risk Factors section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K (pages 56, 58 and 59). Overall risk management processes & strategy are described throughout our Annual Report on Form 10-K, with a specific focus on strategies related to natural capital in the "Our Capital" section (page 15).

Content elements
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures

Comment
Intel has a long history of transparency regarding our corporate responsibility performance, publishing our first voluntary environmental report in 1994. Intel was an early mover in voluntary public reporting of environmental data through its annual Corporate Responsibility Report, the publicly available exploreintel.com website, and through other external disclosure frameworks such as CDP and DJSI. Several Intel sites also provide venues for direct communication on climate and environmental issues, as well as the presentation of environmental data, through public forums and regularly-scheduled meetings with neighbors and community stakeholders (known as Community Advisory Panels. Since 2020, based on investor feedback, we include more information in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and in our proxy statement on our new 2030 RISE strategy and goals, including our climate change strategy and human capital management topics such as diversity, inclusion, and social equity. In 2021, we also provided more information in our Corporate Responsibility Report on our goals and progress made in the first year since implementation of the 2030 RISE strategy.

Publication
In mainstream reports, in line with the CDSB framework (as amended to incorporate the TCFD recommendations)

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Intel-2021-Proxy-Statement.pdf

Page/Section reference
Details regarding governance, risk, and opportunities are addressed in the Corporate Governance section of our 2021 Proxy Statement (page 28). A discussion of our long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targets can be found on page 51.

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Other, please specify (Shareholder and stakeholder ESG communication and engagement strategy.)

Comment
Intel has a long history of transparency regarding our corporate responsibility performance, publishing our first voluntary environmental report in 1994. Intel was an early mover in voluntary public reporting of environmental data through its annual Corporate Responsibility Report, the publicly available exploreintel.com website, and through other external disclosure frameworks such as CDP and DJSI. Several Intel sites also provide venues for direct communication on climate and environmental issues, as well as the presentation of environmental data, through public forums and regularly-scheduled meetings with neighbors and community stakeholders (known as Community Advisory Panels. In 2020, based on investor feedback, we added more information to our Annual Report on Form 10-K and in our proxy statement on our new 2030 RISE strategy and goals, including our climate change strategy and human capital management topics such as diversity, inclusion, and social equity. In 2021, we also provided more information in our Corporate Responsibility Report on our goals and progress made in the first year since implementation of the 2030 RISE strategy.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	No, but we plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity	In "project activities" section. intel-2021-restore-goal-executive-summary.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

Toward 2030: Intel's RISE goals

Intel's purpose is to create world-changing technology that improves the lives of every person on earth. Our continuing commitment to corporate responsibility is embedded in our purpose. That commitment—built on a strong foundation of transparency, governance, ethics, and respect for human rights—creates value for Intel and our stakeholders by helping us mitigate risks, reduce costs, build brand value, and identify new market opportunities to apply our technology to help address society's most complex issues. Through our long-term focus on advancing transparency, setting ambitious goals, and integrating corporate responsibility across all aspects of our business, we have driven meaningful results and challenged ourselves to achieve higher levels of performance over time. The Intel Foundation amplifies the impact of our employees' volunteer hours and contributions to our local communities and catalyzes action and collaboration with others on social impact initiatives.

With our 2030 corporate responsibility "RISE" strategy and goals, we aim to create a more responsible, inclusive, and sustainable world, enabled through our technology and the expertise and passion of our employees. This strategy not only raises the bar for ourselves and our supply chain, but also increases the scale and global impact of our work through new collaborations with our customers and a broad range of stakeholders. Our aim is to fully harness the power of technology to solve increasingly complex and interconnected global challenges over the next decade and beyond. We know that acting alone, Intel cannot achieve the broad, societal impact we aspire to. Since we announced our new strategy, we have been inspired by the many ways our employees have driven progress on our goals in the face of a challenging external environment, and by the positive feedback and increased interest from stakeholders to work together to accelerate global impact. Our multi-year process to develop our new strategy and goals involved many teams and executives across the company, incorporated direct feedback from our external stakeholders, and leveraged a number of external frameworks, including the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

As a part of our 2030 RISE goals, we aim to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 10%. In 2021, we also made a commitment to achieve net zero Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 2040.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

Intel is an industry leader, creating world-changing technology that enables global progress and enriches lives. Inspired by Moore's Law, we continuously work to advance the design and manufacturing of semiconductors to help address our customers' greatest challenges. We stand at the brink of several technology inflections—cloud, 5G, artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning, and the intelligent edge—that together will shape the future of technology. We unleash the potential of data to transform people, business, and society on a global scale for the better. In 2021 we achieved record revenue of $79 billion, and we had over 121,000 employees worldwide in more than 50 countries (approximately 51% in the US. Canada, and Latin America).

Our Products:

We are at the forefront of developing new technologies and products as building blocks for an increasingly smart and connected world. These technologies and products are used as integrated solutions for a variety of markets. Our end-to-end product portfolio offers innovative solutions scaling from edge computing to the network, the cloud, and the emerging fields of AI and autonomous driving. Our products may be sold directly to end consumers, or further integrated by our customers into end products such as notebooks and storage servers. Combining some of these products enables incremental synergistic value and performance. In 2021 we launched new products, such as the 12th Gen Intel® Core™ processors (previously referred to as Alder Lake), the first on the Intel 7 process, with real-world performance for enthusiast gamers and professional creators. In addition, we launched the 3rd Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable processor (Ice Lake), which boasts up to 40 cores and delivers a significant increase in performance, on average, compared to the previous generation. These Intel Xeon processors include a set of built-in security features, cryptographic acceleration, and AI.

Our Customers:

We are expanding beyond the CPU to better solve our customers' problems, and not just deliver parts of the solution. We sell our products primarily to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), original design manufacturers (ODMs), and cloud service providers. Our also customers include 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. Our worldwide reseller sales channel consists of thousands of indirect customers—systems builders that purchase Intel® processors and other products from our distributors.

Global Climate Policy:

Global climate change is a serious environmental, economic and social challenge, and Intel believes that it warrants an equally serious response by governments and the private sector. Intel exercises leadership both in reducing our own footprint and in working with others to influence the development of sound public policy. As a semiconductor manufacturing company that is committed to reducing our carbon footprint and increasing our handprint (i.e., developing products with a positive climate impact), we have taken voluntary actions to reduce our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for decades including:

- Scope 1: Point-of-use (POU) abatement, nitrogen trifluoride (NF3) remote plasma chamber cleans, chemical substitution, process and equipment optimization, energy efficiency of our operations, electrification of fossil fuel heating.
- Scope 2: Renewable electricity purchases, onsite renewable/alternative electricity systems, green building/factory design, energy efficient operations.
- Scope 3: Energy efficient products, logistics and distribution, electric vehicle charging stations, employee commuting and business travel programs, collaboration with suppliers.

Our products play a key role in climate-related solutions such as smart electricity grids, energy management systems, smart logistics, harnessing and grid integration of wind and other renewable energy sources (i.e., our handprint). Additionally, the accelerating deployment of the "Internet of Things" (IOT), powered by Intel silicon, promises to bring vast increases in intelligence to the world around us, leading to, among other things, further gains in energy efficiency.
Our responses contain forward-looking statements as of such date (unless stated otherwise) re Intel's corporate responsibility expectations or goals, subject to risks/uncertainties detailed in our SEC filings and evolving standards, controls/procedures and assumptions with CDP reporting materiality being different from SEC reporting materiality, and website references provided for ease not incorporation by reference of content.
We previously announced several 2022 organizational changes to accelerate Intel's execution and innovation, such as modifying our Q1 segment reporting; our responses contain segment information as presented in our 2021 Form 10-K.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	79000000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member
Dell Technologies

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
458010

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Manufacturing and energy usage

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Allocation based on % revenue from customer)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
16590000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Refer to Intel's Corporate Responsibility Report (pages 68-69) at http://csrreportbuilder.intel.com/pdfbuilder/pdfs/CSR-2021-22-Full-Report.pdf for details about how our GHG emissions are calculated and reported. Dell accounted for 21% of our net revenue in 2021, and the figure provided here is 21% of our Scope 1 emissions. This assumes an average "emissions per product" value, versus a specific allocation based on the product mix purchased

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Requesting member
Lenovo Group Limited

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
261720

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Manufacturing and energy usage

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Allocation based on % revenue from customer)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
9480000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Refer to Intel's Corporate Responsibility Report (pages 68-69) at http://csrreportbuilder.intel.com/pdfbuilder/pdfs/CSR-2021-22-Full-Report.pdf for details about how our GHG emissions are calculated and reported. Lenovo Group Limited accounted for 12% of our net revenue in 2021, and the figure provided here is 12% of our Scope 1 emissions. This assumes an average "emissions per product" value, versus a specific allocation based on the product mix purchased.

Requesting member
HP Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
218100

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Manufacturing and energy usage

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Allocation based on % revenue from customer)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
7900000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Refer to Intel's Corporate Responsibility Report (pages 68-69) at http://csrreportbuilder.intel.com/pdfbuilder/pdfs/CSR-2021-22-Full-Report.pdf for details about how our GHG emissions are calculated and reported. HP Inc accounted for 10% of our net revenue in 2021, and the figure provided here is 10% of our Scope 1 emissions. This assumes an average "emissions per product" value, versus a specific allocation based on the product mix purchased.

Requesting member
Dell Technologies

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
229530

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Manufacturing and energy usage

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Allocation based on % revenue from customer)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
16590000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Refer to Intel's Corporate Responsibility Report (pages 68-69) at http://csrreportbuilder.intel.com/pdfbuilder/pdfs/CSR-2021-22-Full-Report.pdf for details about how our GHG emissions are calculated and reported. Dell accounted for 21% of our net revenue in 2021, and the figure provided here is 21% of our Scope 2 emissions. This assumes an average "emissions per product" value, versus a specific allocation based on the product mix purchased

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Requesting member
Lenovo Group Limited

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
131160

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Manufacturing and energy usage

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Allocation based on % revenue from customer)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
9480000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Refer to Intel's Corporate Responsibility Report (pages 68-69) at http://csrreportbuilder.intel.com/pdfbuilder/pdfs/CSR-2021-22-Full-Report.pdf for details about how our GHG emissions are calculated and reported. Lenovo Group Limited accounted for 12% of our net revenue in 2021, and the figure provided here is 12% of our Scope 2 emissions. This assumes an average "emissions per product" value, versus a specific allocation based on the product mix purchased.

Requesting member
HP Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
109300

Uncertainty (±%)
15

Major sources of emissions
Manufacturing and energy usage

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Other, please specify (Allocation based on % revenue from customer)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
7900000000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Refer to Intel's Corporate Responsibility Report (pages 68-69) at http://csrreportbuilder.intel.com/pdfbuilder/pdfs/CSR-2021-22-Full-Report.pdf for details about how our GHG emissions are calculated and reported. HP Inc accounted for 10% of our net revenue in 2021, and the figure provided here is 10% of our Scope 2 emissions. This assumes an average "emissions per product" value, versus a specific allocation based on the product mix purchased.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

Refer to Intel's Corporate Responsibility Report at http://csrreportbuilder.intel.com/pdfbuilder/pdfs/CSR-2021-22-Full-Report.pdf for % of net 2021 revenue accounted for by our three largest customers (page 14), for GHG emissions by scope and contributing emissions source category (page 69), and for details about how our GHG emissions are calculated and reported (pages 68-69)

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information	Including these data requests in sales agreements would help us prioritize with our sales team to accurately allocate our emissions.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

This is confidential business information that we are not able to share through this platform, except for our 3 largest customers since that is publicly disclosed in our financial reporting.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms