

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended July 1, 2023

or

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number: 000-06217



INTEL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

2200 Mission College Boulevard,

Santa Clara,

California

(Address of principal executive offices)

94-1672743

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

95054-1549

(Zip Code)

(408) 765-8080

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

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

Trading symbol(s)  
INTC

Name of each exchange on which registered  
Nasdaq Global Select Market

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer



Accelerated filer



Non-accelerated filer



Smaller reporting company



Emerging growth company



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

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

As of July 21, 2023, the registrant had outstanding 4,188 million shares of common stock.

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### Organization of Our Form 10-Q

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

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

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

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## Forward-Looking Statements

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

- our business plans and strategy and anticipated benefits therefrom, including with respect to our IDM2.0 strategy, our partnership with Brookfield, the transition to an internal foundry model, updates to our reporting structure and our AI strategy;
- projections of our future financial performance, including future revenue, gross margins, capital expenditures, and cash flows;
- projected costs and yield trends;
- future cash requirements and the availability, uses, sufficiency, and cost of capital resources, and sources of funding, including future capital and R&D investments, credit rating expectations, and expected returns to stockholders, such as stock repurchases and dividends;
- future products, services and technologies, and the expected goals, timeline, ramps, progress, availability, production, regulation and benefits of such products, services and technologies, including future process nodes and packaging technology, product roadmaps, schedules, future product architectures, expectations regarding process performance, per-watt parity, and metrics and expectations regarding product and process leadership;
- investment plans, and impacts of investment plans, including in the US and abroad;
- internal and external manufacturing plans, including future internal manufacturing volumes, manufacturing expansion plans and the financing therefor, and external foundry usage;
- future production capacity and product supply;
- supply expectations, including regarding constraints, limitations, pricing, and industry shortages;
- plans and goals related to Intel's foundry business, including with respect to future manufacturing capacity and foundry service offerings, including technology and IP offerings;
- expected timing and impact of acquisitions, divestitures, and other significant transactions, including our proposed acquisition of Tower Semiconductor Ltd. and the sale of our NAND memory business;
- expected completion and impacts of restructuring activities and cost-saving or efficiency initiatives, including those related to the 2022 Restructuring Program;
- future social and environmental performance goals, measures, strategies and results;
- our anticipated growth, future market share, and trends in our businesses and operations;
- projected growth and trends in markets relevant to our businesses;
- anticipated trends and impacts related to industry component, substrate, and foundry capacity utilization, shortages and constraints;
- expectations regarding government incentives;
- future technology trends and developments, such as AI;
- future macro environmental and economic conditions, including regional or global downturns or recessions;
- future responses to and effects of COVID-19, including as to manufacturing, transportation and operational restrictions and disruptions and broader economic conditions;
- geopolitical conditions, including the impacts of Russia's war on Ukraine and rising tensions between the U.S. and China;
- tax- and accounting-related expectations;
- expectations regarding our relationships with certain sanctioned parties; and
- other characterizations of future events or circumstances.

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

- changes in demand for our products;
- changes in product mix;
- the complexity and fixed cost nature of our manufacturing operations;
- the high level of competition and rapid technological change in our industry;
- the significant upfront investments in R&D and our business, products, technologies, and manufacturing capabilities;
- vulnerability to new product development and manufacturing-related risks, including product defects or errata, particularly as we develop next generation products and implement next generation process technologies;
- risks associated with a highly complex global supply chain, including from disruptions, delays, trade tensions, or shortages;
- sales-related risks, including customer concentration and the use of distributors and other third parties;



- potential security vulnerabilities in our products;
- cybersecurity and privacy risks;
- investment and transaction risk;
- IP risks and risks associated with litigation and regulatory proceedings;
- evolving regulatory and legal requirements across many jurisdictions;
- geopolitical and international trade conditions;
- our debt obligations;
- risks of large scale global operations;
- macroeconomic conditions;
- impacts of the COVID-19 or similar such pandemic;
- other risks and uncertainties described in this report, our 2022 Form 10-K and our other filings with the SEC.

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

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

## Availability of Company Information

We use our Investor Relations website, [www.intc.com](http://www.intc.com), as a routine channel for distribution of important, and often material, information about us, including our quarterly and annual earnings results and presentations, press releases, announcements, information about upcoming webcasts, analyst presentations, and investor days, archives of these events, financial information, corporate governance practices, and corporate responsibility information. We do not distribute our financial results via a news wire service. All such information is available on our Investor Relations website free of charge. Our Investor Relations website allows interested persons to sign up to automatically receive e-mail alerts when we post financial information and issue press releases, and to receive information about upcoming events. We encourage interested persons to follow our Investor Relations website in addition to our filings with the SEC to timely receive information about the company.

*Intel, the Intel logo, Intel Core, Intel Optane, and Xeon are trademarks of Intel Corporation or its subsidiaries in the US and/or other countries.*

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



## A Quarter in Review

Total revenue of \$12.9 billion was down \$2.4 billion or 15% from Q2 2022, as CCG revenue decreased 12%, DCAI revenue decreased 15%, and NEX revenue decreased 38%. CCG revenue decreased due to lower notebook and desktop volumes on lower demand. Notebook ASPs decreased due to a higher mix of small core products combined with a higher mix of older generation products, while desktop ASPs increased due to an increased mix of product sales to the commercial and gaming market segments. DCAI revenue decreased due to lower server volume resulting from a softening CPU data center market, partially offset by higher ASPs from an increased mix of high core count products. NEX revenue decreased due to lower demand across product lines.

Revenue	Gross Margin	Diluted EPS attributable to Intel	Cash Flows
■ GAAP \$B	■ GAAP ■ Non-GAAP	■ GAAP ■ Non-GAAP	■ Operating Cash Flow \$B ■ Adjusted Free Cash Flow \$B
979	982	985	986
<b>\$12.9B</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>\$0.35</b>	<b>\$1.0B</b>
<b>GAAP</b>	<b>GAAP</b>	<b>GAAP</b>	<b>GAAP</b>
Revenue down \$2.4B or 15% from Q2 2022	Gross margin down 0.7 ppt from Q2 2022	Diluted EPS attributable to Intel up \$0.46 from Q2 2022	Operating cash flow down \$5.7B or 85% from Q2 2022
	<b>39.8%</b>	<b>\$0.13</b>	<b>\$(11.5)B</b>
	<b>non-GAAP<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>non-GAAP<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>non-GAAP<sup>1</sup></b>
	Gross margin down 5 ppts from Q2 2022	Diluted EPS attributable to Intel down \$0.15 or 54% from Q2 2022	Adjusted free cash flow down \$10.7B from Q2 2022

Lower revenue in CCG, DCAI, and NEX.

Lower GAAP gross margin from lower revenue, higher unit cost, and higher excess capacity charges, partially offset by a decrease in period charges and the absence of one-time charges recognized in Q2 2022 (Optane inventory impairment and a patent settlement - both excluded from non-GAAP results).

Higher GAAP EPS attributable to Intel primarily from a tax benefit and reduced operating expenses from various cost-cutting measures.

Lower operating cash flow driven primarily by a net operating loss.

### Key Developments

- An important part of our AI strategy is to democratize AI – scaling it and making it ubiquitous across the full continuum of workloads and usage models. We are championing an open ecosystem with a full suite of silicon and software IP to drive AI in both discrete and integrated solutions. Our 4th Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable processor and Habana Gaudi2\* deep learning accelerator were recognized in MLCommons' AI performance benchmark data as two compelling, open alternatives in the AI market that compete on both performance and price.
- We announced plans to expand our manufacturing capacity, which include an agreement in principle to build a \$25.0 billion chip manufacturing plant in Kiryat Gat, Israel, signing a revised letter of intent to increase our planned investment to be more than \$33.0 billion in the Magdeburg, Germany wafer fabrication site, and plans to invest up to \$4.6 billion in an assembly and test facility in Poland. These investments further our IDM 2.0 strategy and are expected to support a resilient semiconductor supply chain and to create the foundation for a next-generation chip ecosystem.

<sup>1</sup> See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" within MD&A.

## Consolidated Condensed Statements of Income

(In Millions, Except Per Share Amounts; Unaudited)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022
<b>Net revenue</b>	<b>\$ 12,949</b>	<b>\$ 15,321</b>	<b>\$ 24,664</b>	<b>\$ 33,674</b>
Cost of sales	8,311	9,734	16,018	18,843
<b>Gross margin</b>	<b>4,638</b>	<b>5,587</b>	<b>8,646</b>	<b>14,831</b>
Research and development	4,080	4,400	8,189	8,762
Marketing, general, and administrative	1,374	1,800	2,677	3,552
Restructuring and other charges	200	87	264	(1,124)
<b>Operating expenses</b>	<b>5,654</b>	<b>6,287</b>	<b>11,130</b>	<b>11,190</b>
<b>Operating income (loss)</b>	<b>(1,016)</b>	<b>(700)</b>	<b>(2,484)</b>	<b>3,641</b>
Gains (losses) on equity investments, net	(24)	(90)	145	4,233
Interest and other, net	224	(119)	365	878
<b>Income (loss) before taxes</b>	<b>(816)</b>	<b>(909)</b>	<b>(1,974)</b>	<b>8,752</b>
Provision for (benefit from) taxes	(2,289)	(455)	(679)	1,093
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 1,473</b>	<b>\$ (454)</b>	<b>\$ (1,295)</b>	<b>\$ 7,659</b>
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(8)	—	(18)	—
<b>Net income (loss) attributable to Intel</b>	<b>\$ 1,481</b>	<b>\$ (454)</b>	<b>\$ (1,277)</b>	<b>\$ 7,659</b>
<b>Earnings (loss) per share attributable to Intel—basic</b>	<b>\$ 0.35</b>	<b>\$ (0.11)</b>	<b>\$ (0.31)</b>	<b>\$ 1.87</b>
<b>Earnings (loss) per share attributable to Intel—diluted</b>	<b>\$ 0.35</b>	<b>\$ (0.11)</b>	<b>\$ (0.31)</b>	<b>\$ 1.86</b>
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding:				
<b>Basic</b>	<b>4,182</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>4,095</b>
<b>Diluted</b>	<b>4,196</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>4,120</b>

See accompanying notes.

# Consolidated Condensed Statements of Comprehensive Income

(In Millions; Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 1,473</b>	<b>\$ (454)</b>	<b>\$ (1,295)</b>	<b>\$ 7,659</b>
Changes in other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Net unrealized holding gains (losses) on derivatives	(131)	(627)	11	(742)
Actuarial valuation and other pension benefits (expenses), net	2	9	3	27
Translation adjustments and other	4	(5)	4	(30)
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>(125)</b>	<b>(623)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>(745)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>(1,077)</b>	<b>(1,277)</b>	<b>6,914</b>
Less: comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(8)	—	(18)	—
<b>Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Intel</b>	<b>\$ 1,356</b>	<b>\$ (1,077)</b>	<b>\$ (1,259)</b>	<b>\$ 6,914</b>

See accompanying notes.

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# Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets

(In Millions; Unaudited)	Jul 1, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,349	\$ 11,144
Short-term investments	15,908	17,194
Accounts receivable, net	2,996	4,133
Inventories	11,984	13,224
Other current assets	4,119	4,712
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>43,356</b>	<b>50,407</b>
<b>Property, plant, and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$95,781 (\$93,386 as of December 31, 2022)</b>	<b>90,945</b>	<b>80,860</b>
<b>Equity investments</b>	<b>5,893</b>	<b>5,912</b>
<b>Goodwill</b>	<b>27,591</b>	<b>27,591</b>
<b>Identified intangible assets, net</b>	<b>5,173</b>	<b>6,018</b>
<b>Other long-term assets</b>	<b>12,671</b>	<b>11,315</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 185,629</b>	<b>\$ 182,103</b>
<b>Liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt	\$ 2,711	\$ 4,367
Accounts payable	8,757	9,595
Accrued compensation and benefits	2,887	4,084
Income taxes payable	2,169	2,251
Other accrued liabilities	10,656	11,858
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>27,180</b>	<b>32,155</b>
<b>Debt</b>	<b>46,335</b>	<b>37,684</b>
<b>Other long-term liabilities</b>	<b>7,643</b>	<b>8,978</b>
<b>Contingencies (Note 13)</b>		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock and capital in excess of par value, 4,188 issued and outstanding (4,137 issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2022)	34,330	31,580
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(544)	(562)
Retained earnings	67,231	70,405
<b>Total Intel stockholders' equity</b>	<b>101,017</b>	<b>101,423</b>
<b>Non-controlling interests</b>	<b>3,454</b>	<b>1,863</b>
<b>Total stockholders' equity</b>	<b>104,471</b>	<b>103,286</b>
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>	<b>\$ 185,629</b>	<b>\$ 182,103</b>

See accompanying notes.



# Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

(In Millions; Unaudited)	Six Months Ended	
	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period</b>	<b>\$ 11,144</b>	<b>\$ 4,827</b>
Cash flows provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	(1,295)	7,659
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	3,733	5,528
Share-based compensation	1,661	1,599
Restructuring and other charges	255	73
Amortization of intangibles	909	968
(Gains) losses on equity investments, net	(146)	(4,230)
(Gains) losses on divestitures	—	(1,072)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	1,137	3,397
Inventories	1,240	(1,386)
Accounts payable	(1,102)	117
Accrued compensation and benefits	(1,340)	(1,985)
Income taxes	(2,186)	(2,232)
Other assets and liabilities	(1,843)	(1,736)
<b>Total adjustments</b>	<b>2,318</b>	<b>(959)</b>
<b>Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>6,700</b>
Cash flows provided by (used for) investing activities:		
Additions to property, plant, and equipment	(13,301)	(11,846)
Purchases of short-term investments	(25,696)	(25,514)
Maturities and sales of short-term investments	26,957	25,407
Sales of equity investments	253	4,775
Proceeds from divestitures	—	6,579
Other investing	458	(1,820)
<b>Net cash used for investing activities</b>	<b>(11,329)</b>	<b>(2,419)</b>
Cash flows provided by (used for) financing activities:		
Repayment of commercial paper	(3,944)	—
Payments on finance leases	(96)	(299)
Partner contributions	834	—
Proceeds from sales of subsidiary shares	1,573	—
Issuance of long-term debt, net of issuance costs	10,968	—
Repayment of debt	—	(1,688)
Payment of dividends to stockholders	(2,036)	(2,986)
Other financing	212	255
<b>Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities</b>	<b>7,511</b>	<b>(4,718)</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(2,795)</b>	<b>(437)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of period</b>	<b>\$ 8,349</b>	<b>\$ 4,390</b>
Supplemental disclosures:		
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 5,113	\$ 3,286
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest, net of capitalized interest	\$ 393	\$ 214
Income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 1,520	\$ 3,326

See accompanying notes.

# Consolidated Condensed Statements of Stockholders' Equity

(In Millions, Except Per Share Amounts; Unaudited)	Common Stock and Capital in Excess of Par Value		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Non- Controlling Interests	Total
	Shares	Amount				
Three Months Ended						
Balance as of April 1, 2023	4,171	\$ 32,829	\$ (419)	\$ 65,649	\$ 2,344	\$ 100,403
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	1,481	(8)	1,473
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	(125)	—	—	(125)
Net proceeds from sales of subsidiary shares and partner contributions	—	866	—	—	1,092	1,958
Employee equity incentive plans and other	22	6	—	—	—	6
Share-based compensation	—	896	—	—	26	922
Restricted stock unit withholdings	(5)	(267)	—	101	—	(166)
Balance as of July 1, 2023	4,188	\$ 34,330	\$ (544)	\$ 67,231	\$ 3,454	\$ 104,471
Balance as of April 2, 2022						
Balance as of April 2, 2022	4,089	\$ 29,244	\$ (1,002)	\$ 74,894	\$ —	\$ 103,136
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(454)	—	(454)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	(623)	—	—	(623)
Employee equity incentive plans and other	22	12	—	—	—	12
Share-based compensation	—	892	—	—	—	892
Restricted stock unit withholdings	(5)	(290)	—	44	—	(246)
Cash dividends declared (\$0.37 per share)	—	—	—	(1,499)	—	(1,499)
Balance as of July 2, 2022	4,106	\$ 29,858	\$ (1,625)	\$ 72,985	\$ —	\$ 101,218
Six Months Ended						
Balance as of December 31, 2022	4,137	\$ 31,580	\$ (562)	\$ 70,405	\$ 1,863	\$ 103,286
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(1,277)	(18)	(1,295)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	18	—	—	18
Net proceeds from sales of subsidiary shares and partner contributions	—	866	—	—	1,541	2,407
Employee equity incentive plans and other	58	665	—	—	—	665
Share-based compensation	—	1,593	—	—	68	1,661
Restricted stock unit withholdings	(7)	(374)	—	139	—	(235)
Cash dividends declared (\$0.49 per share)	—	—	—	(2,036)	—	(2,036)
Balance as of July 1, 2023	4,188	\$ 34,330	\$ (544)	\$ 67,231	\$ 3,454	\$ 104,471
Balance as of December 25, 2021						
Balance as of December 25, 2021	4,070	\$ 28,006	\$ (880)	\$ 68,265	\$ —	\$ 95,391
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	7,659	—	7,659
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	(745)	—	—	(745)
Employee equity incentive plans and other	42	601	—	—	—	601
Share-based compensation	—	1,599	—	—	—	1,599
Restricted stock unit withholdings	(6)	(348)	—	47	—	(301)
Cash dividends declared (\$0.73 per share)	—	—	—	(2,986)	—	(2,986)
Balance as of July 2, 2022	4,106	\$ 29,858	\$ (1,625)	\$ 72,985	\$ —	\$ 101,218

See accompanying notes.

# Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements

## Note 1 : Basis of Presentation

We prepared our interim Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements that accompany these notes in conformity with US GAAP, consistent in all material respects with those applied in our 2022 Form 10-K.

We have a 52- or 53-week fiscal year that ends on the last Saturday in December. Fiscal year 2023 is a 52-week fiscal year; fiscal 2022 was a 53-week fiscal year, with the extra week included in the first quarter of 2022.

We have made estimates and judgments affecting the amounts reported in our Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements and the accompanying notes. The actual results that we experience may differ materially from our estimates. The interim financial information is unaudited, and reflects all normal adjustments that are, in our opinion, necessary to provide a fair statement of results for the interim periods presented. This report should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2022 Form 10-K where we include additional information on our critical accounting estimates, policies, and the methods and assumptions used in our estimates.

## Note 2 : Operating Segments

We previously announced the organizational change to integrate AXG into CCG and DCAI. This change is intended to drive a more effective go-to-market capability and to accelerate the scale of these businesses, while also reducing costs. As a result, we modified our segment reporting in the first quarter of 2023 to align to this and certain other business reorganizations. All prior-period segment data has been retrospectively adjusted to reflect the way our CODM internally receives information and manages and monitors our operating segment performance starting in fiscal year 2023.

We manage our business through the following operating segments:

- Client Computing (CCG)
- Data Center and AI (DCAI)
- Network and Edge (NEX)
- Mobileye
- Intel Foundry Services (IFS)

We derive a substantial majority of our revenue from our principal products that incorporate various components and technologies, including a microprocessor and chipset, a stand-alone SoC, or a multichip package, which is based on Intel® architecture.

CCG, DCAI and NEX are our reportable operating segments. Mobileye and IFS do not qualify as reportable operating segments; however, we have elected to disclose the results of these non-reportable operating segments. When we enter into federal contracts, they are aligned to the sponsoring operating segment.

We have sales and marketing, manufacturing, engineering, finance, and administration groups. Expenses for these groups are generally allocated to the operating segments.

We have an "all other" category that includes revenue, expenses, and charges such as:

- results of operations from non-reportable segments not otherwise presented, and from start-up businesses that support our initiatives;
- historical results of operations from divested businesses;
- amounts included within *restructuring and other charges*;
- employee benefits, compensation, impairment charges, and other expenses not allocated to the operating segments; and
- acquisition-related costs, including amortization and any impairment of acquisition-related intangibles and goodwill.

The CODM, who is our CEO, allocates resources to and assesses the performance of each operating segment using information about the operating segment's revenue and operating income (loss). The CODM does not evaluate operating segments using discrete asset information, and we do not identify or allocate assets by operating segments. Based on the interchangeable nature of our manufacturing and assembly and test assets, most of the related depreciation expense is not directly identifiable within our operating segments, as it is included in overhead cost pools and subsequently absorbed into inventory as each product passes through our manufacturing process. Because our products are then sold across multiple operating segments, it is impracticable to determine the total depreciation expense included as a component of each operating segment's operating income (loss) results. We do not allocate gains and losses from equity investments, interest and other income, share-based compensation, or taxes to our operating segments. Although the CODM uses operating income (loss) to evaluate the segments, operating costs included in one segment may benefit other segments. The accounting policies for segment reporting are the same as for Intel as a whole. There have been no changes to our segment accounting policies disclosed in our 2022 Form 10-K except for the organizational change described above.

Net revenue and operating income (loss) for each period were as follows:

(In Millions)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022
<b>Net revenue:</b>				
<b>Client Computing</b>				
Desktop	\$ 2,370	\$ 2,289	\$ 4,249	\$ 4,930
Notebook	3,896	4,751	7,303	10,710
Other	514	638	995	1,360
	<b>6,780</b>	<b>7,678</b>	<b>12,547</b>	<b>17,000</b>
<b>Data Center and AI</b>	<b>4,004</b>	<b>4,695</b>	<b>7,722</b>	<b>10,769</b>
<b>Network and Edge</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>2,853</b>	<b>4,350</b>
<b>Mobileye</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>854</b>
<b>Intel Foundry Services</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>All other</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>488</b>
<b>Total net revenue</b>	<b>\$ 12,949</b>	<b>\$ 15,321</b>	<b>\$ 24,664</b>	<b>\$ 33,674</b>
<b>Operating income (loss):</b>				
<b>Client Computing</b>	<b>\$ 1,039</b>	<b>\$ 876</b>	<b>\$ 1,559</b>	<b>\$ 3,598</b>
<b>Data Center and AI</b>	<b>(161)</b>	<b>(80)</b>	<b>(679)</b>	<b>1,313</b>
<b>Network and Edge</b>	<b>(187)</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>(487)</b>	<b>710</b>
<b>Mobileye</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>338</b>
<b>Intel Foundry Services</b>	<b>(143)</b>	<b>(134)</b>	<b>(283)</b>	<b>(157)</b>
<b>All other</b>	<b>(1,693)</b>	<b>(1,846)</b>	<b>(2,846)</b>	<b>(2,161)</b>
<b>Total operating income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ (1,016)</b>	<b>\$ (700)</b>	<b>\$ (2,484)</b>	<b>\$ 3,641</b>

In the second quarter of 2022, we initiated the wind-down of our Intel® Optane™ memory business, which is part of our DCAI operating segment, resulting in an inventory impairment of \$559 million in *Cost of sales* on the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Income in the second quarter of 2022. The impairment charge was recognized as a Corporate charge in the "all other" category presented above.

## Note 3 : Non-Controlling Interests

### Semiconductor Co-Investment Program

In 2022, we closed a transaction with Brookfield Asset Management (Brookfield) resulting in the formation of Arizona Fab LLC (Arizona Fab), a VE for which we and Brookfield own 51% and 49%, respectively. Because we are the primary beneficiary of the VE, we fully consolidate the results of Arizona Fab into our consolidated financial statements. Generally, contributions will be made to, and distributions will be received from, Arizona Fab based on both parties' proportional ownership. We will be sole operator and majority owner of two new chip factories that will be constructed by Arizona Fab, and we will have the right to purchase 100% of the related factory output. Once production commences, we will be required to operate Arizona Fab at minimum production levels measured in wafer starts per week and will be required to limit excess inventory held on site or we will be subject to certain penalties.

We have an unrecognized commitment to fund our respective share of the total construction costs of Arizona Fab of \$29.0 billion.

As of July 1, 2023, a substantial majority of the assets of Arizona Fab consisted of property, plant, and equipment. The assets held by Arizona Fab, which can be used only to settle obligations of the VE and are not available to us, were \$3.5 billion as of July 1, 2023 (\$1.8 billion as of December 31, 2022).

Non-controlling interest in Arizona Fab was \$1.7 billion as of July 1, 2023 (\$874 million as of December 31, 2022). Net loss attributable to non-controlling interest in Arizona Fab was \$3 million in the second quarter of 2023 and \$8 million in the first six months of 2023; there was no net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest in the first six months of 2022.

### Mobileye

In October 2022, Mobileye completed its IPO and certain other equity financing transactions that resulted in net proceeds of \$1.0 billion. During the second quarter of 2023, we converted \$38.5 million of class B shares into class A shares, representing 5% of Mobileye's outstanding capital stock, and subsequently sold the class A shares for \$42 per share as part of a secondary offering. We received net proceeds of \$1.6 billion and increased our capital in excess of par value by \$866 million as a result of the secondary offering.

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As of July 1, 2023, Intel held approximately 88% (94% as of December 31, 2022) of the outstanding equity interest in Mobileye. Non-controlling interest in Mobileye was \$1.8 billion as of July 1, 2023 (\$1.0 billion as of December 31, 2022). Net loss attributable to non-controlling interest in Mobileye was \$5 million in the second quarter of 2023 and \$10 million in the first six months of 2023; there was no net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest in the first six months of 2022.

### IMS Nanofabrication

In June 2023, we signed an agreement with Bain Capital Special Situations to sell an approximately 20% minority stake in our IMS Nanofabrication GmbH (IMS) business, a business within our IFS operating segment. Following the closure of the transaction, which is expected to occur in the third quarter of 2023, we will continue to consolidate the results of IMS into our consolidated financial statements. The transaction is expected to accelerate the innovation of critical technologies and foster deeper cross-industry collaboration.

## Note 4 : Earnings (Loss) Per Share

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

(In Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 1,473</b>	<b>\$ (454)</b>	<b>\$ (1,295)</b>	<b>\$ 7,659</b>
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(8)	—	(18)	—
<b>Net income (loss) attributable to Intel</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>(454)</b>	<b>(1,277)</b>	<b>7,659</b>
<b>Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding—basic</b>	<b>4,182</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>4,095</b>
Dilutive effect of employee equity incentive plans	14	—	—	25
<b>Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding—diluted</b>	<b>4,196</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>4,120</b>
<b>Earnings (loss) per share attributable to Intel—basic</b>	<b>\$ 0.35</b>	<b>\$ (0.11)</b>	<b>\$ (0.31)</b>	<b>\$ 1.87</b>
<b>Earnings (loss) per share attributable to Intel—diluted</b>	<b>\$ 0.35</b>	<b>\$ (0.11)</b>	<b>\$ (0.31)</b>	<b>\$ 1.86</b>

Potentially dilutive shares of common stock from employee equity incentive plans are determined by applying the treasury stock method to the assumed exercise of outstanding stock options, the assumed vesting of outstanding RSUs, and the assumed issuance of common stock under the stock purchase plan. Due to our net losses for the six months ended July 1, 2023 and for the three months ended July 2, 2022, the assumed exercise of outstanding stock options, the assumed vesting of outstanding RSUs, and the assumed issuance of common stock under the stock purchase plan had an anti-dilutive effect on diluted loss per share for those periods and were excluded.

Securities that were anti-dilutive were insignificant and were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share in all periods presented.

## Note 5 : Other Financial Statement Details

### Accounts Receivable

We sell certain of our accounts receivable on a non-recourse basis to third-party financial institutions. We record these transactions as sales of receivables and present cash proceeds as *cash provided by operating activities* in the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows. Accounts receivable sold under non-recourse factoring arrangements were \$1.0 billion during the first six months of 2023, and we did not factor accounts receivable during the first six months of 2022. After the sale of our accounts receivable, we expect to collect payment from the customers and remit it to the third-party financial institution.

### Inventories

(In Millions)	Jul 1, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Raw materials	\$ 1,284	\$ 1,517
Work in process	6,638	7,565
Finished goods	4,062	4,142
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>\$ 11,984</b>	<b>\$ 13,224</b>

### Other Accrued Liabilities

Other accrued liabilities include deferred compensation of \$2.7 billion as of July 1, 2023 (\$2.4 billion as of December 31, 2022).

## Interest and Other, Net

(In Millions)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022
Interest income	\$ 313	\$ 98	\$ 647	\$ 145
Interest expense	(214)	(109)	(407)	(233)
Other, net	125	(108)	125	966
<b>Total interest and other, net</b>	<b>\$ 224</b>	<b>\$ (119)</b>	<b>\$ 365</b>	<b>\$ 878</b>

*Interest expense* is net of \$381 million of interest capitalized in the second quarter of 2023 and \$744 million in the first six months of 2023 (\$154 million in the second quarter of 2022 and \$296 million in the first six months of 2022). *Other, net* includes a gain in 2022 of \$1.0 billion resulting from the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND memory business.

## Property, Plant, and Equipment

Effective January 2023, we increased the estimated useful life of certain production machinery and equipment from 5 years to 8 years. We estimate this change resulted in an approximate \$570 million increase to gross margin and an approximate \$110 million decrease in R&D expense in the second quarter of 2023 when compared to what the impact would have been using the estimated useful life in place prior to this change. We estimate this change resulted in an approximate \$930 million increase to gross margin and an approximate \$210 million decrease in R&D expenses in the first six months of 2023. As of July 1, 2023, we estimate this change resulted in an approximate \$910 million decrease in ending inventory values. This estimate is based on the assets in use and under construction as of the beginning of 2023.

## Note 6 : Restructuring and Other Charges

(In Millions)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022
Employee severance and benefit arrangements	\$ 171	\$ 38	\$ 132	\$ 43
Litigation charges and other	20	13	97	(1,203)
Asset impairment charges	9	36	35	36
<b>Total restructuring and other charges</b>	<b>\$ 200</b>	<b>\$ 87</b>	<b>\$ 264</b>	<b>\$ (1,124)</b>

The 2022 Restructuring Program was approved in the third quarter of 2022 to rebalance our workforce and operations to create efficiencies and improve our product execution in alignment with our strategy. We expect these actions to be substantially completed by the end of 2023, but this is subject to change. Any changes to the estimates or timing of executing the 2022 Restructuring Program will be reflected in our results of operations.

Restructuring activity for the 2022 Restructuring Program during the first six months of 2023 was as follows:

(In Millions)	
<b>Accrued restructuring balance as of December 31, 2022</b>	\$ 873
Additional accruals	101
Adjustments	26
Cash payments	(742)
<b>Accrued restructuring balance as of July 1, 2023</b>	<b>\$ 258</b>

The accrued restructuring balances as of July 1, 2023 and December 31, 2022 were recorded as current liabilities within *accrued compensation and benefits* on the Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets. The cumulative cost of the 2022 Restructuring Program as of July 1, 2023 was \$1.2 billion.

*Litigation charges and other* includes a \$1.2 billion benefit in the first six months of 2022 from the annulled penalty related to an EC fine that was recorded and paid in 2009. Refer to "Note 13: Contingencies" within the Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements for further information on legal proceedings related to the EC fine.

## Note 7 : Income Taxes

(In Millions)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022
Income (loss) before taxes	\$ (816)	\$ (909)	\$ (1,974)	\$ 8,752
Provision for (benefit from) taxes	\$ (2,289)	\$ (455)	\$ (679)	\$ 1,093
Effective tax rate	280.5 %	50.1 %	34.4 %	12.5 %

Our provision for, or benefit from, income taxes for an interim period has historically been determined using an estimated annual effective tax rate, adjusted for discrete items, if any. Under certain circumstances where we are unable to make a reliable estimate of the annual effective tax rate, we use the actual effective tax rate for the year-to-date period. In the second quarter of 2023, we used this approach due to the variability of the rate as a result of fluctuations in forecasted income and the effects of being taxed in multiple tax jurisdictions.

## Note 8 : Investments

### Short-term Investments

Short-term investments include marketable debt investments in corporate debt, government debt, and financial institution instruments. Government debt includes instruments such as non-US government bonds and US agency securities. Financial institution instruments include instruments issued or managed by financial institutions in various forms, such as commercial paper, fixed- and floating-rate bonds, money market fund deposits, and time deposits. As of July 1, 2023, and December 31, 2022, substantially all time deposits were issued by institutions outside the US.

For certain of our marketable debt investments, we economically hedge market risks at inception with a related derivative instrument or the marketable debt investment itself is used to economically hedge currency exchange rate risk from remeasurement. These hedged investments are reported at fair value with gains or losses from the investments and the related derivative instruments recorded in *interest and other, net*. The fair value of our hedged investments was \$14.7 billion as of July 1, 2023 (\$16.2 billion as of December 31, 2022). For hedged investments still held at the reporting date, we recorded net losses of \$183 million in the second quarter of 2023 and net losses of \$91 million in the first six months of 2023 (\$1.0 billion of net losses in the second quarter of 2022 and \$1.3 billion of net losses in the first six months of 2022). We recorded net gains on the related derivatives of \$237 million in the second quarter of 2023 and net gains of \$124 million in the first six months of 2023 (\$868 million of net gains in the second quarter of 2022 and net gains of \$1.2 billion in the first six months of 2022).

Our remaining unhedged marketable debt investments are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains or losses, net of tax, recorded in *accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)*. The adjusted cost of our unhedged investments was \$6.9 billion as of July 1, 2023 (\$10.2 billion as of December 31, 2022), which approximated the fair value for these periods.

The fair value of marketable debt investments, by contractual maturity, as of July 1, 2023, was as follows:

(In Millions)	Fair Value
Due in 1 year or less	\$ 10,441
Due in 1–2 years	1,958
Due in 2–5 years	5,352
Due after 5 years	725
Instruments not due at a single maturity date <sup>1</sup>	3,142
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 21,618</b>

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



## Equity Investments

(In Millions)	Jul 1, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Marketable equity securities <sup>1</sup>	\$ 1,295	\$ 1,341
Non-marketable equity securities	4,589	4,561
Equity method investments	9	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,893</b>	<b>\$ 5,912</b>

<sup>1</sup> Over 90% of our marketable equity securities are subject to trading-volume or market-based restrictions, which limit the number of shares we may sell in a specified period of time, impacting our ability to liquidate these investments. The trading volume restrictions generally apply for as long as we own more than 1% of the outstanding shares. Market-based restrictions result from the rules of the respective exchange.

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

(In Millions)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022
Ongoing mark-to-market adjustments on marketable equity securities	\$ (85)	\$ (209)	\$ 103	\$ (639)
Observable price adjustments on non-marketable equity securities	—	135	10	206
Impairment charges	(38)	(44)	(74)	(67)
Sale of equity investments and other <sup>1</sup>	99	28	106	4,733
<b>Total gains (losses) on equity investments, net</b>	<b>\$ (24)</b>	<b>\$ (90)</b>	<b>\$ 145</b>	<b>\$ 4,233</b>

<sup>1</sup> Sale of equity investments and other includes initial fair value adjustments recorded upon a security becoming marketable, realized gains (losses) on sales of non-marketable equity investments and equity method investments, and our share of equity method investee gains (losses) and distributions.

Net unrealized gains and losses for our marketable and non-marketable equity securities for each period were as follows:

(In Millions)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022
Net unrealized gains (losses) recognized during the period on equity securities	\$ (26)	\$ (93)	\$ 141	\$ (337)
Less: Net (gains) losses recognized during the period on equity securities sold during the period	28	(19)	(7)	(11)
<b>Net unrealized gains (losses) recognized during the reporting period on equity securities still held at the reporting date</b>	<b>\$ 2</b>	<b>\$ (112)</b>	<b>\$ 134</b>	<b>\$ (348)</b>

### McAfee Corp.

During the first quarter of 2022, the sale of the McAfee consumer business was completed and we received \$4.6 billion in cash for the sale of our remaining share of McAfee, recognizing a \$4.6 billion gain in sale of equity investments and other.

## Note 9 : Acquisitions and Divestitures

### Acquisitions

#### Acquisition of Tower Semiconductor

During the first quarter of 2022, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Tower Semiconductor Ltd. (Tower) in a cash-for-stock transaction. Tower is a leading foundry for analog semiconductor solutions. The acquisition is intended to advance our IDM2.0 strategy by accelerating our global end-to-end foundry business. Under the agreement, each issued and outstanding ordinary share of Tower would be converted at closing into the right to receive \$53 per share in cash, representing a total enterprise value of approximately \$5.4 billion as of the agreement date. We continue to work to close the transaction, which remains subject to certain regulatory approvals and customary closing conditions. If regulatory approvals are not received prior to August 15, 2023, and the agreement is terminated by either party, we may be obligated to pay Tower a termination fee of \$353 million. If the acquisition is completed, Tower will be included in our IFS operating segment.



## Divestitures

### NAND Memory Business

On December 29, 2021, we closed the first phase of our agreement with SK hynix Inc. (SK hynix) to divest our NAND memory business for \$9.0 billion in cash. Our NAND memory business includes our NAND memory technology and manufacturing business (the NAND OpCo Business), of which we deconsolidated our ongoing interests in as part of the sale. The transaction will be completed in two closings and upon the first closing in the first quarter of 2022, SK hynix paid \$7.0 billion of consideration and we recognized a pre-tax gain of \$1.0 billion within *interest and other, net*, and tax expense of \$495 million. We recorded a receivable in *other long-term assets* for the remaining proceeds of \$1.9 billion which remains outstanding as of July 1, 2023, and will be received upon the second closing of the transaction, expected to be no earlier than March 2025.

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

As of July 1, 2023, we also have a receivable due from the NAND OpCo Business, a deconsolidated entity, of \$201 million recorded within *other current assets* on the Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets. We will be reimbursed for costs of \$32 million per quarter in 2023 for corporate function services, which include human resources, information technology, finance, supply chain, and other compliance requirements associated with being wholly owned subsidiaries.

## Note 10 : Borrowings

In the first quarter of 2023, we issued a total of \$11.0 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes. We also amended both our 5-year \$5.0 billion revolving credit facility agreement, extending the maturity date by one year to March 2028, and our 364-day \$5.0 billion credit facility agreement, extending the maturity date to March 2024. The revolving credit facilities had no borrowings outstanding as of July 1, 2023.

We have an ongoing authorization from our Board of Directors to borrow up to \$10.0 billion under our commercial paper program. In the first six months of 2023, we settled in cash \$3.9 billion of our commercial paper. We had no outstanding commercial paper as of July 1, 2023 (\$3.9 billion as of December 31, 2022).

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

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## Note 11 : Fair Value

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

(In Millions)	Jul 1, 2023				Dec 31, 2022			
	Fair Value Measured and Recorded at Reporting Date Using				Fair Value Measured and Recorded at Reporting Date Using			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash equivalents:								
Corporate debt	\$ —	\$ 1,077	\$ —	\$ 1,077	\$ —	\$ 856	\$ —	\$ 856
Financial institution instruments <sup>1</sup>	3,046	1,587	—	4,633	6,899	1,474	—	8,373
Reverse repurchase agreements	—	1,700	—	1,700	—	1,301	—	1,301
Short-term investments:								
Corporate debt	—	6,158	—	6,158	—	5,381	—	5,381
Financial institution instruments <sup>1</sup>	96	3,731	—	3,827	196	4,729	—	4,925
Government debt <sup>2</sup>	49	5,874	—	5,923	48	6,840	—	6,888
Other current assets:								
Derivative assets	197	963	—	1,160	—	1,264	—	1,264
Loans receivable	—	55	—	55	—	53	—	53
Marketable equity securities	1,295	—	—	1,295	1,341	—	—	1,341
Other long-term assets:								
Derivative assets	—	5	—	5	—	10	—	10
<b>Total assets measured and recorded at fair value</b>	<b>\$ 4,683</b>	<b>\$ 21,150</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 25,833</b>	<b>\$ 8,484</b>	<b>\$ 21,908</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 30,392</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Other accrued liabilities:								
Derivative liabilities	\$ —	\$ 446	\$ 101	\$ 547	\$ 111	\$ 485	\$ 89	\$ 685
Other long-term liabilities:								
Derivative liabilities	—	722	—	722	—	699	—	699
<b>Total liabilities measured and recorded at fair value</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 1,168</b>	<b>\$ 101</b>	<b>\$ 1,269</b>	<b>\$ 111</b>	<b>\$ 1,184</b>	<b>\$ 89</b>	<b>\$ 1,384</b>

<sup>1</sup> Level 1 investments consist of money market funds. Level 2 investments consist primarily of certificates of deposit, time deposits, and notes and bonds issued by financial institutions.

<sup>2</sup> Level 1 investments consist primarily of US Treasury securities. Level 2 investments consist primarily of non-US government debt.

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

Our non-marketable equity securities, equity method investments, and certain non-financial assets, such as intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment, are recorded at fair value only if an impairment or observable price adjustment is recognized in the current period. If an observable price adjustment or impairment is recognized on our non-marketable equity securities during the period, we classify these assets as Level 3.

### Financial Instruments Not Recorded at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Financial instruments not recorded at fair value on a recurring basis include non-marketable equity securities and equity method investments that have not been remeasured or impaired in the current period, grants receivable, reverse repurchase agreements with original maturities greater than three months, and issued debt.

We classify the fair value of grants receivable and reverse repurchase agreements with original maturities greater than three months as Level 2. The estimated fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value. The aggregate carrying value of grants receivable as of July 1, 2023 was \$512 million (the aggregate carrying value as of December 31, 2022 was \$437 million). We have no reverse repurchase agreements as of July 1, 2023 (the aggregate carrying value as of December 31, 2022 was \$400 million).

We classify the fair value of issued debt (excluding any commercial paper) as Level 2. The fair value of our issued debt was \$45.4 billion as of July 1, 2023 (\$34.3 billion as of December 31, 2022).

## Note 12 : Derivative Financial Instruments

### Volume of Derivative Activity

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

(In Millions)	Jul 1, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Foreign currency contracts	\$ 27,267	\$ 31,603
Interest rate contracts	17,356	16,011
Other	2,058	2,094
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 46,681</b>	<b>\$ 49,708</b>

### Fair Value of Derivative Instruments in the Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets

(In Millions)	Jul 1, 2023		Dec 31, 2022	
	Assets <sup>1</sup>	Liabilities <sup>2</sup>	Assets <sup>1</sup>	Liabilities <sup>2</sup>
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts <sup>3</sup>	\$ 144	\$ 347	\$ 142	\$ 290
Interest rate contracts	—	798	—	777
<b>Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments</b>	<b>\$ 144</b>	<b>\$ 1,145</b>	<b>\$ 142</b>	<b>\$ 1,067</b>
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts <sup>3</sup>	\$ 497	\$ 118	\$ 866	\$ 194
Interest rate contracts	327	6	266	12
Equity contracts	197	—	—	111
<b>Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments</b>	<b>\$ 1,021</b>	<b>\$ 124</b>	<b>\$ 1,132</b>	<b>\$ 317</b>
<b>Total derivatives</b>	<b>\$ 1,165</b>	<b>\$ 1,269</b>	<b>\$ 1,274</b>	<b>\$ 1,384</b>

<sup>1</sup> Derivative assets are recorded as other assets, current and long-term.

<sup>2</sup> Derivative liabilities are recorded as other liabilities, current and long-term.

<sup>3</sup> A substantial majority of these instruments mature within 12 months.

## Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets

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

Jul 1, 2023						
(In Millions)	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts Presented in the Balance Sheet	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments	Cash and Non-Cash Collateral Received or Pledged	
Assets:						
Derivative assets subject to master netting arrangements	\$ 1,070	\$ —	\$ 1,070	\$ (548)	\$ (522)	\$ —
Reverse repurchase agreements	1,700	—	1,700	—	(1,700)	—
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 2,770</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 2,770</b>	<b>\$ (548)</b>	<b>\$ (2,222)</b>	<b>\$ —</b>
Liabilities:						
Derivative liabilities subject to master netting arrangements	\$ 1,260	\$ —	\$ 1,260	\$ (548)	\$ (692)	\$ 20
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 1,260</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 1,260</b>	<b>\$ (548)</b>	<b>\$ (692)</b>	<b>\$ 20</b>

Dec 31, 2022						
(In Millions)	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts Presented in the Balance Sheet	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments	Cash and Non-Cash Collateral Received or Pledged	
Assets:						
Derivative assets subject to master netting arrangements	\$ 1,231	\$ —	\$ 1,231	\$ (546)	\$ (682)	\$ 3
Reverse repurchase agreements	1,701	—	1,701	—	(1,701)	—
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 2,932</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 2,932</b>	<b>\$ (546)</b>	<b>\$ (2,383)</b>	<b>\$ 3</b>
Liabilities:						
Derivative liabilities subject to master netting arrangements	\$ 1,337	\$ —	\$ 1,337	\$ (546)	\$ (712)	\$ 79
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 1,337</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 1,337</b>	<b>\$ (546)</b>	<b>\$ (712)</b>	<b>\$ 79</b>

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

## Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships

The before-tax net gains or losses attributed to cash flow hedges recognized in *other comprehensive income (loss)* were \$245 million net losses in the second quarter of 2023 and \$191 million net losses in the first six months of 2023 (\$782 million net losses in the second quarter of 2022 and \$897 million net losses in the first six months of 2022). Substantially all of our cash flow hedges were foreign currency contracts for all periods presented.

During the first six months of 2023 and 2022, the amounts excluded from effectiveness testing were insignificant.

## Derivatives in Fair Value Hedging Relationships

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

(In Millions)	Gains (Losses) on Derivatives Recognized in Consolidated Condensed Statements of Income			
	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022
Interest rate contracts	\$ (213)	\$ (236)	\$ (21)	\$ (947)
Hedged items	213	236	21	947
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>

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

Line Item in the Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets in Which the Hedged Item is Included (In Millions)	Carrying Amount of the Hedged Item Assets/(Liabilities)		Cumulative Amount of Fair Value Hedging Adjustment Included in the Carrying Amount Assets/(Liabilities)	
	Jul 1, 2023	Dec 31, 2022	Jul 1, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Long-term debt	\$ (11,200)	\$ (11,221)	\$ 797	\$ 776

The total notional amount of outstanding pay-variable, receive-fixed interest rate swaps was \$12.0 billion as of July 1, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

## Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments

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

(In Millions)	Location of Gains (Losses) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
		Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022
Foreign currency contracts	Interest and other, net	\$ 211	\$ 1,023	\$ 212	\$ 1,181
Interest rate contracts	Interest and other, net	124	31	90	125
Other	Various	100	(331)	215	(465)
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 435</b>	<b>\$ 723</b>	<b>\$ 517</b>	<b>\$ 841</b>

## Note 13 : Contingencies

### Legal Proceedings

We are regularly party to various ongoing claims, litigation, and other proceedings, including those noted in this section. We have accrued a charge of \$2.2 billion related to litigation involving VLSI, described below. Excluding the VLSI claims, management at present believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings, individually and in the aggregate, will not materially harm our financial position, results of operations, cash flows, or overall trends; however, legal proceedings and related government investigations are subject to inherent uncertainties, and unfavorable rulings, excessive verdicts, or other events could occur. Unfavorable resolutions could include substantial monetary damages, fines, or penalties. Certain of these outstanding matters include speculative, substantial, or indeterminate monetary awards. In addition, in matters for which injunctive relief or other conduct remedies are sought, unfavorable resolutions could include an injunction or other order prohibiting us from selling one or more products at all or in particular ways, precluding particular business practices, or requiring other remedies. An unfavorable outcome may result in a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, financial position, and overall trends. We might also conclude that settling one or more such matters is in the best interests of our stockholders, employees, and customers, and any such settlement could include substantial payments. Unless specifically described below, we have not concluded that settlement of any of the legal proceedings noted in this section is appropriate at this time.

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## European Commission Competition Matter

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

We appealed the EC decision to the European Court of Justice in 2014, after the General Court (then called the Court of First Instance) rejected our appeal of the EC decision in its entirety. In September 2017, the Court of Justice sent the case back to the General Court to examine whether the rebates at issue were capable of restricting competition.

In January 2022, the General Court annulled the EC’s 2009 findings against us regarding rebates, as well as the fine imposed on Intel, which was returned to us in February 2022. In April 2022, the EC appealed the General Court’s decision to the Court of Justice. A hearing date on the appeal has not been scheduled. The General Court’s January 2022 decision did not annul the EC’s 2009 finding that we made payments to prevent sales of specific rival products, and in January 2023 the EC reopened its administrative procedure to determine a fine against us based on that alleged conduct. Given the procedural posture and the nature of this proceeding we are unable to make a reasonable estimate of the potential loss or range of losses, if any, that might arise from this matter.

In a related matter, in April 2022 we filed applications with the General Court seeking an order requiring the EC to pay us approximately €593 million in default interest, which applications have been stayed pending the EC’s appeal of the General Court’s January 2022 decision.

## Litigation Related to Security Vulnerabilities

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

Numerous lawsuits have been filed against us relating to Spectre, Meltdown, and other variants of the security vulnerabilities that have been identified since 2018. As of July 26, 2023, consumer class action lawsuits against us were pending in the US, Canada, and Argentina. The plaintiffs, who purport to represent various classes of purchasers of our products, generally claim to have been harmed by our actions and/or omissions in connection with the security vulnerabilities and assert a variety of common law and statutory claims seeking monetary damages and equitable relief. In the US, class action suits filed in various jurisdictions were consolidated for all pretrial proceedings in the US District Court for the District of Oregon, which entered final judgment in favor of Intel in July 2022 based on plaintiffs’ failure to plead a viable claim. Plaintiffs have appealed that decision to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. In Canada, an initial status conference has not yet been scheduled in one case pending in the Superior Court of Justice of Ontario, and a stay of a second case pending in the Superior Court of Justice of Quebec is in effect. In Argentina, Intel Argentina was served with, and responded to, a class action complaint in June 2022. The Argentinian court dismissed plaintiffs’ claims for lack of standing in May 2023, and plaintiffs have appealed. Additional lawsuits and claims may be asserted seeking monetary damages or other related relief. We dispute the pending claims described above and intend to defend those lawsuits vigorously. Given the procedural posture and the nature of those cases, including that the pending proceedings are in the early stages, that alleged damages have not been specified, that uncertainty exists as to the likelihood of a class or classes being certified or the ultimate size of any class or classes if certified, and that there are significant factual and legal issues to be resolved, we are unable to make a reasonable estimate of the potential loss or range of losses, if any, that might arise from those matters.

## Litigation Related to 7nm Product Delay Announcement

Multiple securities class action lawsuits were filed in the US District Court for the Northern District of California against us and certain officers following our July 2020 announcement of 7nm product delays. The court consolidated the lawsuits and appointed lead plaintiffs in October 2020, and in January 2021 plaintiffs filed a consolidated complaint. Plaintiffs purport to represent all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired our common stock from October 25, 2019 through October 23, 2020, and they generally allege that defendants violated the federal securities laws by making false or misleading statements about the timeline for 7nm products. In March 2023, the court granted the defendants’ motion to dismiss the consolidated complaint, and in April 2023 entered judgment. Plaintiffs have appealed. Given the procedural posture and the nature of the case, including that it is in the early stages, that alleged damages have not been specified, that uncertainty exists as to the likelihood of a class being certified or the ultimate size of any class if certified, and that there are significant factual and legal issues to be resolved, we are unable to make a reasonable estimate of the potential loss or range of losses, if any, that might arise from the matter. In July 2021, we introduced a new process node naming structure, and the 7nm process is now called Intel 4.

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## Litigation Related to Patent and IP Claims

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

### VLSI Technology LLC v. Intel

In October 2017, VLSI Technology LLC (VLSI) filed a complaint against us in the US District Court for the Northern District of California alleging that various Intel FPGA and processor products infringe eight patents that VLSI acquired from NXP Semiconductors, N.V. (NXP). Four patents remain at issue in the case, and VLSI estimates its damages to be approximately \$860 million, and seeks enhanced damages, future royalties, attorneys' fees, costs, and interest. We filed Inter Partes Review (IPR) petitions with the Patent Trial and Appeal Board (PTAB) in 2018 challenging patentability, and the parties stipulated to stay the district court action pending the PTAB's review. The PTAB subsequently found all claims of two patents, and some claims of two other patents, to be unpatentable. The district court lifted the stay in September 2021, and scheduled trial for March 2024 on the claims that were found patentable by the PTAB.

In April 2019, VLSI filed three infringement suits against us in the US District Court for the Western District of Texas accusing various of our processors of infringement of eight additional patents it had acquired from NXP:

- The first Texas case went to trial in February 2021, and the jury awarded VLSI \$1.5 billion for literal infringement of one patent and \$675 million for infringement of another patent under the doctrine of equivalents. In April 2022, the court entered final judgment, awarding VLSI \$2.2 billion in damages and approximately \$162.3 million in pre-judgment and post-judgment interest. We have appealed the judgment to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, including its claim to have a license from Fortress Investment Group's acquisition of Finjan. In December 2021 and January 2022 the PTAB instituted IPRs on the claims found to have been infringed in the first Texas case, and in May and June 2023 found all of those claims unpatentable; VLSI may appeal the PTAB's decisions.
- The second Texas case went to trial in April 2021, and the jury found that we do not infringe the asserted patents. VLSI had sought approximately \$3.0 billion for alleged infringement, plus enhanced damages for willful infringement. The court has not yet entered final judgment.
- The third Texas case went to trial in November 2022, with VLSI asserting one remaining patent. The jury found the patent valid and infringed, and awarded VLSI approximately \$949 million in damages, plus a running royalty. The court has not yet entered final judgment. In February 2023, we filed motions for a new trial and for judgment as a matter of law notwithstanding the verdict on various grounds. Further appeals are possible.

In May 2019, VLSI filed a case in Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court against Intel, Intel (China) Co., Ltd., Intel Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., and Intel Products (Chengdu) Co., Ltd. VLSI asserts one patent against certain Intel Core processors. Defendants filed an invalidation petition in October 2019 with the China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA) which held a hearing in September 2021. CNIPA has not yet issued a decision. The Shenzhen court held trial proceedings in July 2021 and stated that further trial proceedings were needed but would be stayed pending the outcome of defendants' invalidity challenge at the CNIPA. VLSI seeks an injunction as well as RMB 1.3 million in costs and expenses, but no damages.

In May 2019, VLSI filed a case in Shanghai Intellectual Property Court against Intel (China) Co., Ltd., Intel Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., and Intel Products (Chengdu) Co., Ltd. asserting one patent against certain Intel core processors. The court held a trial hearing in December 2020, where VLSI requested expenses (RMB 300 thousand) and an injunction. The court held a second trial hearing in May 2022, but has yet to issue its final decision. In December 2022, we filed a petition to invalidate the patent at issue.

We have accrued a charge of approximately \$2.2 billion related to the VLSI litigation. While we dispute VLSI's claims and intend to vigorously defend against them, we are unable to make a reasonable estimate of losses in excess of recorded amounts given recent developments and future proceedings.

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## Key Terms

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

Term	Definition
5G	The fifth-generation mobile network, which brings dramatic improvements in network speeds and latency, and which we view as a transformative technology and opportunity for many industries
ADAS	Advanced driver-assistance systems
AI	Artificial intelligence
ASP	Average selling price
AXG	Advanced Computing and Graphics operating segment
CCG	Client Computing Group operating segment
CODM	Chief operating decision maker
DCAI	Data Center and Artificial Intelligence operating segment
EC	European Commission
EPS	Earnings per share
Form 10-K	Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022
Form 10-Q	Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 1, 2023
FPGA	Field-programmable gate array
IDM	Integrated device manufacturer, a semiconductor company that both designs and builds chips
IDM 2.0	Evolution of our IDM model that combines our internal factory network, strategic use of foundry capacity and our IFS business to position us to drive technology and product leadership
IFS	Intel Foundry Services operating segment
IP	Intellectual property
IPO	Initial public offering
MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis
MG&A	Marketing, general, and administrative
MNC	Multinational corporation
NAND	NAND flash memory
NEX	Networking and Edge operating segment
nm	Nanometer
R&D	Research and development
RSU	Restricted stock unit
SEC	US Securities and Exchange Commission
SoC	A system on a chip, which integrates most of the components of a computer or other electronic system into a single silicon chip. We offer a range of SoC products in CCG, DCAI, and NEX. In our DCAI and NEX businesses, we offer SoCs across many market segments for a variety of applications, including products targeted for 5G base stations and network infrastructure
SSD	Solid-state drive
US	United States
US GAAP	US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
VE	Variable interest entity
VLSI	VLSI Technology LLC



# Management's Discussion and Analysis

This report should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements in our Form 10-K where we include additional information on our business, operating segments, risk factors, critical accounting estimates, policies, and the methods and assumptions used in our estimates, among other important information.

We previously announced the organizational change to integrate AXG into CCG and DCAI to drive a more effective go-to-market capability, accelerating the scale of these businesses while further reducing costs. As a result, we modified our segment reporting in the first quarter of 2023 to align to this and certain other business reorganizations. All prior-period segment data has been retrospectively adjusted to reflect the way we internally manage and monitor segment performance starting in fiscal year 2023.

"Note 2: Operating Segments" within Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements of this Form 10-Q reconciles our segment revenues presented below to our total revenues, and our segment operating margin (loss) presented below to our total operating margin (loss), for each of the periods presented.

For additional key highlights of our results of operations, see "A Quarter in Review."

## Client Computing

We are committed to advancing PC experiences by delivering an annual cadence of leadership products and deepening our relationships with industry partners to co-engineer and deliver leading platform innovation. We engage in an intentional effort focused on a long-term operating system, system architecture, hardware, and application integration that enables industry-leading PC experiences. We are embracing these opportunities by simplifying and focusing our roadmap, ramping PC capabilities even more aggressively, and designing PC experiences even more deliberately. By doing this, we believe we will continue to fuel innovation across Intel, providing a growing source of IP, scale, and cash flow.

CCG Revenue \$B	CCG Operating Income \$B
725	726
<div> <div>■   ■ Notebook</div> <div>■   ■ Desktop</div> <div>■   ■ Other</div> </div>	

## Revenue Summary

### Q2 2023 vs. Q2 2022

- Notebook revenue was \$3.9 billion, down \$855 million from Q2 2022. Notebook volume decreased 13% in Q2 2023 due to lower demand and customers tempering purchases to reduce existing inventories. Notebook ASPs decreased 5% in Q2 2023 due to a higher mix of small core products attributable to relative strength in the education market combined with a higher mix of older generation products.
- Desktop revenue was \$2.4 billion, up \$81 million from Q2 2022. Desktop volume decreased 11% in Q2 2023 due to lower demand and customers tempering purchases to reduce existing inventories. Desktop ASPs increased 16% in Q2 2023 due to an increased mix of product sales to the commercial and gaming market segments.
- Other revenue was \$514 million, down \$124 million from Q2 2022, primarily driven by lower wireless and connectivity product sales as a result of lower notebook volume.

### YTD 2023 vs YTD 2022

- Notebook revenue was \$7.3 billion, down \$3.4 billion from YTD 2022. Notebook volume decreased 26% in YTD 2023 due to lower demand and due to customers tempering purchases to reduce existing inventories. Notebook ASPs decreased 8% in YTD 2023 due to relative strength in the education market segment resulting in a higher mix of small core products combined with a higher mix of older generation products.
- Desktop revenue was \$4.2 billion, down \$681 million from YTD 2022. Desktop volume decreased 22% in YTD 2023, driven by lower demand and due to customers tempering purchases to reduce existing inventories. Desktop ASPs increased 10% in YTD 2023 due to an increased mix of product sales to the commercial and gaming market segments.

- Other revenue was \$995 million, down \$365 million from YTD 2022, primarily driven by lower wireless and connectivity product sales as a result of lower notebook volumes.

### Operating Income Summary

Operating income increased 19% from Q2 2022, with an operating margin of 15%.

Operating income decreased 57% from YTD 2022, with an operating margin of 12%.

(In Millions)

<b>\$</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>Q2 2023 CCG Operating Income</b>
	428	Lower operating expenses driven by various cost-cutting measures
	402	Lower period charges driven by the sell-through of previously reserved inventory and lower reserves taken in Q2 2023
	148	Higher product margin from desktop revenue
	93	Lower period charges primarily driven by a decrease in product ramp costs
	(585)	Lower product margin from notebook revenue
	(186)	Higher unit costs primarily from increased mix of Intel 7 products
	(77)	Higher period charges related to excess capacity charges
	(60)	Other
<b>\$</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>Q2 2022 CCG Operating Income</b>
<b>\$</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>YTD 2023 CCG Operating Income</b>
	(2,861)	Lower product margin primarily from notebook and desktop revenue
	(344)	Higher unit cost primarily from increased mix of Intel 7 products
	(197)	Higher period charges related to excess capacity charges
	628	Lower operating expenses driven by various cost-cutting measures
	412	Lower period charges driven by the sell-through of previously reserved inventory and lower reserves taken in 2023
	323	Lower period charges primarily driven by a decrease in product ramp costs
<b>\$</b>	<b>3,598</b>	<b>YTD 2022 CCG Operating Income</b>

Data Center and AI

DCAI delivers industry-leading workload-optimized solutions to cloud service providers and enterprise customers, along with silicon devices for communications service providers and high-performance computing customers. We are uniquely positioned to deliver solutions to help solve our customers' most complex challenges with the depth and breadth of our hardware and software portfolio combined with silicon and platforms, advanced packaging, and at-scale manufacturing made possible by being the world's only IDM at scale. Our customers and partners include cloud hyperscalers, MNCs, small and medium-sized businesses, independent software vendors, systems integrators, communications service providers, and governments around the world.

DCAI Revenue \$B	DCAI Operating Income (Loss) \$B
28	29

Revenue Summary

Q2 2023 vs. Q2 2022

Revenue was \$4.0 billion, down \$691 million from Q2 2022, driven by a decrease in server revenue. Server volume decreased 34% in Q2 2023, due to lower demand in a softening CPU data center market. Server ASPs increased 17% primarily due to a higher mix of high core count products. The decrease in server revenue was partially offset by an increase in revenue from the FPGA product line.

YTD 2023 vs YTD 2022

Revenue was \$7.7 billion, down \$3.0 billion from YTD 2022, driven by a decrease in server revenue. Server volume decreased 43% in YTD 2023, due to lower demand and from customers tempering purchases to reduce existing inventories in a softening CPU data center market. Server ASPs increased 8% primarily due to a higher mix of high core count products. The decrease in server revenue was partially offset by an increase in revenue from the FPGA product line.

## Operating Income (Loss) Summary

Operating loss increased 101% from Q2 2022, with an operating margin of (4)%.

We had an operating loss of \$679 million in YTD 2023, compared to operating income of \$1.3 billion in YTD 2022.

(In Millions)

<b>\$</b>	<b>(161)</b>	<b>Q2 2023 DCAI Operating Income (Loss)</b>
	(394)	Lower product margin due to lower server revenue, partially offset by an increase in product margin from higher DCAI other product revenue
	(270)	Higher server unit cost primarily from increased mix of Intel 7 products
	(100)	Higher period charges related to excess capacity charges
	386	Lower operating expenses driven by various cost-cutting measures
	186	Lower period charges primarily driven by a decrease in product ramp costs
	111	Lower period charges driven by the sell-through of previously reserved inventory
<b>\$</b>	<b>(80)</b>	<b>Q2 2022 DCAI Operating Income (Loss)</b>
<b>\$</b>	<b>(679)</b>	<b>YTD 2023 DCAI Operating Income (Loss)</b>
	(2,314)	Lower product margin due to lower server revenue, partially offset by an increase in product margin from higher DCAI other product revenue
	(542)	Higher server unit cost primarily from increased mix of Intel 7 products
	(254)	Higher period charges related to excess capacity charges
	584	Lower operating expenses driven by various cost-cutting measures
	288	Lower period charges primarily driven by a decrease in product ramp costs
	246	Lower period charges driven by the sell-through of previously reserved inventory
<b>\$</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>YTD 2022 DCAI Operating Income (Loss)</b>

## Network & Edge

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

NEX Revenue \$B	NEX Operating Income (Loss) \$B
27	28

### Revenue Summary

#### Q2 2023 vs. Q2 2022

Revenue was \$1.4 billion, down \$847 million from Q2 2022, as customers tempered purchases to reduce existing inventories and adjust to a lower demand environment across product lines.

#### YTD 2023 vs. YTD 2022

Revenue was \$2.9 billion, down \$1.5 billion from YTD 2022, as customers tempered purchases to reduce existing inventories and adjust to a lower demand environment across product lines.

### Operating Income (Loss) Summary

We had an operating loss of \$187 million in Q2 2023, compared to operating income of \$294 million in Q2 2022.

We had an operating loss of \$487 million in YTD 2023, compared to operating income of \$710 million in YTD 2022.

#### (In Millions)

<b>\$</b>	<b>(187)</b>	<b>Q2 2023 NEX Operating Income (Loss)</b>
	(569)	Lower product margin driven by lower revenue across NEX product lines
	88	Other, including lower operating expenses driven by various cost-cutting measures
<b>\$</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>Q2 2022 NEX Operating Income (Loss)</b>
<b>\$</b>	<b>(487)</b>	<b>YTD 2023 NEX Operating Income (Loss)</b>
	(1,074)	Lower product margin driven by lower revenue across NEX product lines
	(143)	Higher period charges driven by inventory reserves taken in 2023
	20	Other, including lower operating expenses driven by various cost-cutting measures
<b>\$</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>YTD 2022 NEX Operating Income (Loss)</b>

## Mobileye

Mobileye is a global leader in driving assistance and self-driving solutions. Our product portfolio is designed to encompass the entire stack required for assisted and autonomous driving, including compute platforms, computer vision, and machine learning-based perception, mapping and localization, driving policy, and active sensors in development. We pioneered ADAS technology more than 20 years ago, and have continuously expanded the scope of our ADAS offerings while leading the evolution to autonomous driving solutions. Our unique assets in ADAS allow for building a scalable self-driving stack that meets the requirements for both robotaxi and consumer-owned autonomous vehicles. Our customers and strategic partners include major global original equipment manufacturers, Tier 1 automotive system integrators, and public transportation operators.

Mobileye Revenue \$B	Mobileye Operating Income \$B
871	872

### Revenue and Operating Income Summary

#### Q2 2023 vs. Q2 2022

Revenue was \$454 million, down \$6 million from Q2 2022. Operating income was \$129 million, down \$61 million from Q2 2022, primarily due to increased investments in leadership products.

#### YTD 2023 vs. YTD 2022

Revenue was \$912 million, up \$58 million from YTD 2022 primarily driven by higher demand for EyeQ® products and Mobileye SuperVision™ systems. Operating income was \$252 million, down \$86 million from YTD 2022, primarily due to increased investments in leadership products.



## Intel Foundry Services

As the first Open System Foundry, we offer customers differentiated full stack solutions created from the best of Intel and the foundry industry ecosystem, delivered from a secure and sustainable source of supply with an array of flexible business models to enable customers to lead in their industry. In addition to a world-class foundry offering enabled by a rich ecosystem, customers have access to our expertise and technologies, including cores, accelerators, and advanced packaging such as Embedded Multi-die Interconnect Bridge. Our early customers and strategic partners include traditional fabless customers, cloud service providers, automotive customers, and military, aerospace, and defense firms. We also offer mask-making equipment for advanced lithography used by many of the world's leading-edge foundries.

IFS Revenue \$B	IFS Operating (Loss) \$B
851	852

### Revenue and Operating (Loss) Summary

#### Q2 2023 vs. Q2 2022

Revenue was \$232 million, up \$175 million from Q2 2022 driven by higher packaging revenue and multi-beam mask writer tool sales. We had an operating loss of \$143 million, compared to an operating loss of \$134 million in Q2 2022.

#### YTD 2023 vs. YTD 2022

Revenue was \$350 million, up \$137 million from YTD 2022 driven by higher packaging revenue. We had an operating loss of \$283 million, compared to an operating loss of \$157 million in YTD 2022, primarily due to increased spending to drive strategic growth.

# Consolidated Condensed Results of Operations

(In Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
	Q2 2023		Q2 2022		YTD 2023		YTD 2022	
	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue
<b>Net revenue</b>	<b>\$ 12,949</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>\$ 15,321</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>\$ 24,664</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>\$ 33,674</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>
Cost of sales	8,311	64.2 %	9,734	63.5 %	16,018	64.9 %	18,843	56.0 %
<b>Gross margin</b>	<b>4,638</b>	<b>35.8 %</b>	<b>5,587</b>	<b>36.5 %</b>	<b>8,646</b>	<b>35.1 %</b>	<b>14,831</b>	<b>44.0 %</b>
Research and development	4,080	31.5 %	4,400	28.7 %	8,189	33.2 %	8,762	26.0 %
Marketing, general, and administrative	1,374	10.6 %	1,800	11.7 %	2,677	10.9 %	3,552	10.5 %
Restructuring and other charges	200	1.5 %	87	0.6 %	264	1.1 %	(1,124)	(3.3) %
<b>Operating income (loss)</b>	<b>(1,016)</b>	<b>(7.8) %</b>	<b>(700)</b>	<b>(4.6) %</b>	<b>(2,484)</b>	<b>(10.1) %</b>	<b>3,641</b>	<b>10.8 %</b>
Gains (losses) on equity investments, net	(24)	(0.2) %	(90)	(0.6) %	145	0.6 %	4,233	12.6 %
Interest and other, net	224	1.7 %	(119)	(0.8) %	365	1.5 %	878	2.6 %
<b>Income (loss) before taxes</b>	<b>(816)</b>	<b>(6.3) %</b>	<b>(909)</b>	<b>(5.9) %</b>	<b>(1,974)</b>	<b>(8.0) %</b>	<b>8,752</b>	<b>26.0 %</b>
Provision for (benefit from) taxes	(2,289)	(17.7) %	(455)	(3.0) %	(679)	(2.8) %	1,093	3.2 %
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>11.4 %</b>	<b>(454)</b>	<b>(3.0) %</b>	<b>\$ (1,295)</b>	<b>(5.3) %</b>	<b>\$ 7,659</b>	<b>22.7 %</b>
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(8)	(0.1) %	—	— %	(18)	(0.1) %	—	— %
<b>Net income (loss) attributable to Intel</b>	<b>\$ 1,481</b>	<b>11.4 %</b>	<b>\$ (454)</b>	<b>(3.0) %</b>	<b>\$ (1,277)</b>	<b>(5.2) %</b>	<b>\$ 7,659</b>	<b>22.7 %</b>
<b>Earnings (loss) per share attributable to Intel—diluted</b>	<b>\$ 0.35</b>		<b>\$ (0.11)</b>		<b>\$ (0.31)</b>		<b>\$ 1.86</b>	



## Revenue

### Segment Revenue Walk \$B

3298534885773	3298534885726

#### Q2 2023 vs. Q2 2022 and YTD 2023 vs. YTD 2022

Our Q2 2023 revenue was \$12.9 billion, down \$2.4 billion or 15% from Q2 2022. Our YTD 2023 revenue was \$24.7 billion, down \$9.0 billion or 27% from YTD 2022. CCG revenue decreased 12% from Q2 2022 and 26% from YTD 2022 due primarily to lower notebook and desktop volumes on lower demand and from customers tempering purchases to reduce existing inventories. Notebook ASPs decreased due to the relative strength in the education market segment resulting in a higher mix of small core products combined with a higher mix of older generation products, while desktop ASPs increased due to an increased mix of product sales to the commercial and gaming market segments. DCAI revenue decreased 15% from Q2 2022 and decreased 28% from YTD 2022 due to lower server volume resulting from a softening CPU data center market, partially offset by higher server ASPs from an increased mix of high core count products and an increase in revenue from the FPGA product line. NEX revenue decreased 38% from Q2 2022 and decreased 34% from YTD 2022 as customers tempered purchases to reduce existing inventories and adjust to a lower demand environment across product lines.

We expect our net revenue to improve sequentially throughout 2023 with higher net revenue in the second half of the year, which generally aligns to the historical seasonality trends that we typically experience for our business.

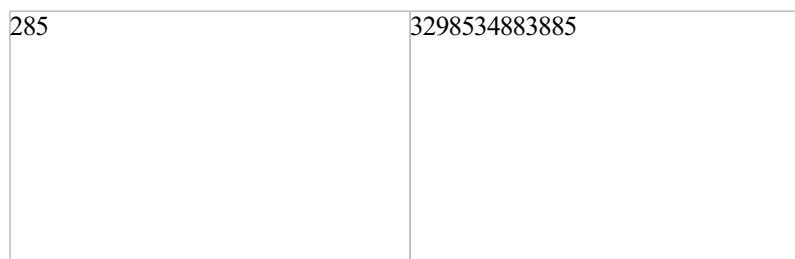
	MD&A	31
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## Gross Margin

We derived substantially all of our overall gross margin in Q2 2023, and most of our gross margin in YTD 2023, from the sale of products in the CCG and DCAI operating segments. Our overall gross margin dollars in Q2 2023 decreased by \$949 million, or 17% compared to Q2 2022, and YTD 2023 decreased by \$6.2 billion, or 42% compared to YTD 2022.

### Gross Margin \$B

(Percentages in chart indicate gross margin as a percentage of total revenue)



(In Millions)

<b>\$</b>	<b>4,638</b>	<b>Q2 2023 Gross Margin</b>
	(569)	Lower product margin driven by lower revenue across NEX product lines
	(456)	Higher unit cost primarily from increased mix of Intel 7 products
	(437)	Lower product margin from notebook revenue, partially offset by higher product margin from desktop revenue
	(394)	Lower product margin due to lower server revenue, partially offset by an increase in product margin due to higher FPGA product line revenue
	(223)	Higher period charges related to excess capacity charges
	559	Absence of the Optane inventory impairment charge taken in Q2 2022 related to the wind down of our Intel Optane memory business
	512	Lower period charges driven by the sell-through of previously reserved inventory and lower reserves taken in Q2 2023
	279	Lower period charges primarily driven by a decrease in product ramp costs
	205	Absence of corporate charges from a patent settlement in Q2 2022
	(425)	Other
<b>\$</b>	<b>5,587</b>	<b>Q2 2022 Gross Margin</b>
<b>\$</b>	<b>8,646</b>	<b>YTD 2023 Gross Margin</b>
	(2,861)	Lower product margin primarily from notebook and desktop revenue
	(2,314)	Lower product margin due to lower server revenue, partially offset by an increase in product margin due to higher FPGA product line revenue
	(1,074)	Lower product margin driven by lower revenue across NEX product lines
	(886)	Higher unit cost primarily from increased mix of Intel 7 products
	(575)	Higher period charges related to excess capacity charges
	611	Lower period charges primarily driven by a decrease in product ramp costs
	559	Absence of the Optane inventory impairment charge taken in Q2 2022 related to the wind down of our Intel Optane memory business
	514	Lower period charges driven by the sell-through of previously reserved inventory and lower reserves taken in 2023
	205	Absence of corporate charges from a patent settlement in Q2 2022
	(364)	Other
<b>\$</b>	<b>14,831</b>	<b>YTD 2022 Gross Margin</b>

Effective January 2023, we increased the estimated useful life of certain production machinery and equipment from 5 years to 8 years. When compared to the estimated useful life in place as of the end of 2022, we expect total depreciation expense in 2023 to be reduced by \$4.2 billion. We expect this change will result in an approximately \$2.5 billion increase to gross margin, a \$400 million decrease in R&D expenses, and a \$1.3 billion decrease in ending inventory values. This estimate is based on the assets in use and under construction as of the beginning of 2023 and is calculated at that point in time. Because most of the depreciation expense associated with this useful life change is included in overhead cost pools and is combined with other costs and other depreciation expense from assets placed into service after this calculation was performed, for which such costs are subsequently absorbed into inventory as each product passes through our manufacturing process, the actual amount of impact from the useful life change that is included in our 2023 operating results and financial position is impractical to individually and specifically quantify on a year-over-year basis.

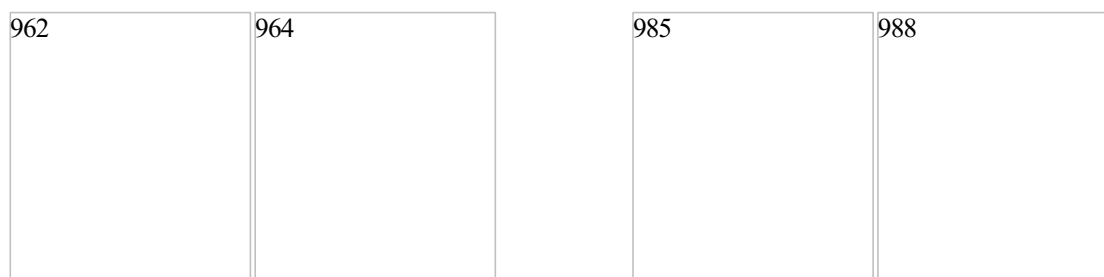
## Operating Expenses

Total R&D and MG&A expenses for Q2 2023 were \$5.5 billion, down 12% from Q2 2022, and \$10.9 billion for YTD 2023, down 12% from YTD 2022. These expenses represent 42.1% of revenue for Q2 2023 and 40.5% of revenue for Q2 2022, and 44.1% of revenue for YTD 2023 and 36.6% of revenue for YTD 2022. In support of our strategy, described in our 2022 Form 10-K, we continue to make significant investments to accelerate our process technology roadmap. This requires continued investments in R&D and focused efforts to attract and retain talent. We have implemented certain cost-cutting measures while we continue to improve our product execution.

### Research and Development \$B

### Marketing, General, and Administrative \$B

(Percentages in chart indicate operating expenses as a percentage of total revenue)



### Research and Development

#### Q2 2023 vs. Q2 2022

R&D decreased by \$320 million, or 7%, driven by the following:

- The effects of various cost-cutting measures
- + Higher incentive-based cash compensation

#### YTD 2023 vs. YTD 2022

R&D decreased by \$573 million, or 7%, driven by the following:

- The effects of various cost-cutting measures, partially offset by increased corporate spending to drive strategic growth
- Lower incentive-based cash compensation

### Marketing, General, and Administrative

#### Q2 2023 vs. Q2 2022

MG&A decreased by \$426 million, or 24%, driven by the following:

- Lower corporate spending as a result of various cost-cutting measures
- + Higher incentive-based cash compensation

#### YTD 2023 vs. YTD 2022

MG&A decreased by \$875 million, or 25%, driven by the following:

- Lower corporate spending as a result of various cost-cutting measures
- Lower incentive-based cash compensation

## Restructuring and Other Charges

(In Millions)	Q2 2023	Q2 2022	YTD 2023	YTD 2022
Employee severance and benefit arrangements	\$ 171	\$ 38	\$ 132	\$ 43
Litigation charges and other	20	13	97	(1,203)
Asset impairment charges	9	36	35	36
<b>Total restructuring and other charges</b>	<b>\$ 200</b>	<b>\$ 87</b>	<b>\$ 264</b>	<b>\$ (1,124)</b>

The 2022 Restructuring Program was approved in Q3 2022 to rebalance our workforce and operations to create efficiencies and improve our product execution in alignment with our strategy. In YTD 2023, activity related to the 2022 Restructuring Program substantially related to cash settlement of previously accrued employee severance and benefit arrangements as well as additional actions in Q2 2023. We expect actions pursuant to the 2022 Restructuring Program to be substantially completed by the end of 2023, but this is subject to change. We expect that our 2022 Restructuring Plan, in conjunction with other initiatives, will reduce our cost structure and allow us to reinvest certain of these cost savings in resources and capacity to develop, manufacture, market, sell, and deliver our products in furtherance of our strategy. The cumulative cost of the 2022 Restructuring Program as of July 1, 2023 was \$1.2 billion.

*Litigation charges and other* includes a \$1.2 billion benefit in YTD 2022 from the annulled penalty related to an EC fine that was recorded and paid in 2009.

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

(In Millions)	Q2 2023	Q2 2022	YTD 2023	YTD 2022
Ongoing mark-to-market adjustments on marketable equity securities	\$ (85)	\$ (209)	\$ 103	\$ (639)
Observable price adjustments on non-marketable equity securities	—	135	10	206
Impairment charges	(38)	(44)	(74)	(67)
Sale of equity investments and other	99	28	106	4,733
<b>Total gains (losses) on equity investments, net</b>	<b>\$ (24)</b>	<b>\$ (90)</b>	<b>\$ 145</b>	<b>\$ 4,233</b>
<b>Interest and other, net</b>	<b>\$ 224</b>	<b>\$ (119)</b>	<b>\$ 365</b>	<b>\$ 878</b>

### Gains (losses) on equity investments, net

Ongoing mark-to-market adjustments for YTD 2023 and YTD 2022 were primarily related to our interest in Montage Technology Co., Ltd and others.

In YTD 2022, the sale of McAfee to an investor group was completed and we received \$4.6 billion in cash for the sale of our remaining share of McAfee, recognizing a \$4.6 billion gain in *sale of equity investments and other*.

### Interest and other, net

In YTD 2022, we recognized a gain of \$1.0 billion from the first closing of the divestiture of our NAND memory business.

## Provision for (Benefit from) Taxes

(In Millions)	Q2 2023	Q2 2022	YTD 2023	YTD 2022
Income (loss) before taxes	\$ (816)	\$ (909)	\$ (1,974)	\$ 8,752
Provision for (benefit from) taxes	\$ (2,289)	\$ (455)	\$ (679)	\$ 1,093
Effective tax rate	280.5 %	50.1 %	34.4 %	12.5 %

In Q2 2023, we recognized a benefit for taxes as we applied our year-to-date actual effective tax rate to our year-to-date measure of ordinary income (loss) before taxes, which reflects our jurisdictional mix of ordinary income and losses. Our effective tax rate increased in YTD 2023 compared to YTD 2022, due to the application of our actual YTD effective tax rate, and our jurisdictional mix of ordinary income and losses.

Our provision for, or benefit from, income taxes for an interim period has historically been determined using an estimated annual effective tax rate, adjusted for discrete items, if any. Under certain circumstances where we are unable to make a reliable estimate of the annual effective tax rate, we use the actual effective tax rate for the year-to-date period. In the second quarter of 2023, we used this approach due to the variability of the rate as a result of fluctuations in forecasted income and the effects of being taxed in multiple tax jurisdictions.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

We consider the following when assessing our liquidity and capital resources:

(In Millions)	Jul 1, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,349	\$ 11,144
Short-term investments	15,908	17,194
Loans receivable and other	64	463
<b>Total cash and investments<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$ 24,321</b>	<b>\$ 28,801</b>
<b>Total debt</b>	<b>\$ 49,046</b>	<b>\$ 42,051</b>

We believe we have sufficient sources of funding to meet our business requirements for the next 12 months and in the longer term. Cash generated by operations, and our total cash and investments<sup>1</sup> as shown in the preceding table, is our primary source of liquidity for funding our strategic business requirements. These sources are further supplemented by the company's committed credit facilities and other borrowing capacity. Our short-term funding requirements include capital expenditures for worldwide manufacturing and assembly and test, including investments in our process technology roadmap; working capital requirements; and potential and pending acquisitions, strategic investments, and dividends. This includes the commitment associated with our pending acquisition of Tower. Our long-term funding requirements incrementally contemplate investments in significant manufacturing expansion plans and investments to accelerate our process technology.

Our total cash and investments<sup>1</sup> and related cash flows may be affected by certain discretionary actions we may take with customers and suppliers to accelerate or delay certain cash receipts or payments to manage liquidity for our strategic business requirements. These actions can include, among others, negotiating with suppliers to optimize our payment terms and conditions, adjusting the timing of cash flows associated with customer sales programs and collections, managing inventory levels and purchasing practices, and selling certain of our accounts receivables on a non-recourse basis to third party financial institutions.

We expect to benefit from government incentives, and any incentives above our current expectations would enable us to increase the pace and size of our IDM2.0 investments. Conversely, incentives below our expectations would increase our anticipated cash requirements and/or potentially curtail planned investments.

In the first quarter of 2023, we declared a reduced quarterly dividend on our common stock. This dividend reduction reflects our deliberate approach to capital allocation, is expected to support the critical investments needed to execute our business strategy, and is designed to position us to create long-term value.

In the first quarter of 2023, we issued a total of \$11.0 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes for general corporate purposes, including, but not limited to, refinancing of outstanding debt and funding for working capital and capital expenditures. We also amended both our 5-year \$5.0 billion revolving credit facility agreement, extending the maturity date by one year to March 2028, and our 364-day \$5.0 billion credit facility agreement, extending the maturity date to March 2024. We have other potential sources of liquidity including our commercial paper program and our automatic shelf registration statement on file with the SEC, pursuant to which we may offer an unspecified amount of debt, equity, and other securities. Under our commercial paper program, we have an ongoing authorization from our Board of Directors to borrow up to \$10.0 billion. As of July 1, 2023, we had no outstanding commercial paper or borrowings on the revolving credit facilities.

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

Our sources of liquidity in the second quarter of 2023 included net proceeds of \$1.6 billion from a secondary offering of Mobileye class A common stock, after which we retained 88% of Mobileye's capital stock.

Cash from Operations \$B	Capital Expenditures \$B	Dividends \$B
6	7	8

<sup>1</sup> See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" within MD&A.

(In Millions)	Six Months Ended	
	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,023	\$ 6,700
Net cash used for investing activities	(11,329)	(2,419)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	7,511	(4,718)
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>\$ (2,795)</b>	<b>\$ (437)</b>

### Operating Activities

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

The decrease in cash provided by operations in the first six months of 2023 was primarily driven by our net operating loss in comparison to our net operating income for the first six months of 2022.

### Investing Activities

Investing cash flows consist primarily of capital expenditures; investment purchases, sales, maturities, and disposals; and proceeds from divestitures.

Cash used for investing activities was higher in the first six months of 2023 compared to the first six months of 2022, primarily due to the absence of proceeds from the divestiture of our NAND business and proceeds for our remaining share of McAfee, both of which occurred in the first six months of 2022; as well as higher capital expenditures in the first six months of 2023. These unfavorable cash impacts during the first six months of 2023 were partially offset by the favorable cash impacts of higher maturities and sales of short-term investments, net of purchases, and lower investment activity in other investments and acquisitions during the first six months of 2023.

### Financing Activities

Financing cash flows consist primarily of payment of dividends to stockholders, issuance and repayment of short-term and long-term debt, and partner contributions.

Cash provided by financing activities in the first six months of 2023 compared to cash used for financing activities in the first six months of 2022 and was primarily due to net proceeds from our debt issuance, net of commercial paper repayments, and proceeds from sales of subsidiary shares in the first six months of 2023.

## Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In addition to disclosing financial results in accordance with US GAAP, this document contains references to the non-GAAP financial measures below. We believe these non-GAAP financial measures provide investors with useful supplemental information about our operating performance, enable comparison of financial trends and results between periods where certain items may vary independent of business performance, and allow for greater transparency with respect to key metrics used by management in operating our business and measuring our performance. These non-GAAP financial measures are used in our performance-based RSUs and our cash bonus plans.

Our non-GAAP financial measures reflect adjustments based on one or more of the following items, as well as the related income tax effects. Beginning in 2023, income tax effects are calculated using a fixed long-term projected tax rate across all adjustments. We project this long-term non-GAAP tax rate on an annual basis using a five-year non-GAAP financial projection that excludes the income tax effects of each adjustment. The projected non-GAAP tax rate also considers factors such as our tax structure, our tax positions in various jurisdictions, and key legislation in significant jurisdictions where we operate. This long-term non-GAAP tax rate may be subject to change for a variety of reasons, including the rapidly evolving global tax environment, significant changes in our geographic earnings mix, or changes to our strategy or business operations. Management uses this non-GAAP tax rate in managing internal short- and long-term operating plans and in evaluating our performance; we believe this approach facilitates comparison of our operating results and provides useful evaluation of our current operating performance. Prior-period non-GAAP results have been retroactively adjusted to reflect this updated approach.

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

Non-GAAP adjustment or measure	Definition	Usefulness to management and investors
Acquisition-related adjustments	Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets consists of amortization of intangible assets such as developed technology, brands, and customer relationships acquired in connection with business combinations. Charges related to the amortization of these intangibles are recorded within both cost of sales and MG&A in our US GAAP financial statements. Amortization charges are recorded over the estimated useful life of the related acquired intangible asset, and thus are generally recorded over multiple years.	We exclude amortization charges for our acquisition-related intangible assets for purposes of calculating certain non-GAAP measures because these charges are inconsistent in size and are significantly impacted by the timing and valuation of our acquisitions. These adjustments facilitate a useful evaluation of our current operating performance and comparison to our past operating performance and provide investors with additional means to evaluate cost and expense trends.
Share-based compensation	Share-based compensation consists of charges related to our employee equity incentive plans.	We exclude charges related to share-based compensation for purposes of calculating certain non-GAAP measures because we believe these adjustments provide better comparability to peer company results and because these charges are not viewed by management as part of our core operating performance. We believe these adjustments provide investors with a useful view, through the eyes of management, of our core business model, how management currently evaluates core operational performance, and additional means to evaluate expense trends, including in comparison to other peer companies.
Patent settlement	A portion of the charge from our IP settlements represents a catch-up of cumulative amortization that would have been incurred for the right to use the related patents in prior periods. This charge related to prior periods is excluded from our non-GAAP results; amortization related to the right to use the patents in the current and ongoing periods is included.	We exclude the catch-up charge related to prior periods for purposes of calculating certain non-GAAP measures because this adjustment facilitates comparison to past operating results and provides a useful evaluation of our current operating performance.
Optane inventory impairment	In 2022, we initiated the wind-down of our Intel Optane memory business.	We exclude these impairments for purposes of calculating certain non-GAAP measures because these charges do not reflect our current operating performance. This adjustment facilitates a useful evaluation of our current operating performance and comparisons to past operating results.

Restructuring and other charges	Restructuring charges are costs associated with a formal restructuring plan and are primarily related to employee severance and benefit arrangements. Other charges may include periodic goodwill and asset impairments, certain pension charges, and costs associated with restructuring activity.	We exclude restructuring and other charges, including any adjustments to charges recorded in prior periods, for purposes of calculating certain non-GAAP measures because these costs do not reflect our core operating performance. These adjustments facilitate a useful evaluation of our core operating performance and comparisons to past operating results and provide investors with additional means to evaluate expense trends.
(Gains) losses on equity investments, net	(Gains) losses on equity investments, net consists of ongoing mark-to-market adjustments on marketable equity securities, observable price adjustments on non-marketable equity securities, related impairment charges, and the sale of equity investments and other.	We exclude these non-operating gains and losses for purposes of calculating certain non-GAAP measures because it provides better comparability between periods. The exclusion reflects how management evaluates the core operations of the business.
Gains (losses) from divestiture	Gains (losses) are recognized at the close of a divestiture, or over a specified deferral period when deferred consideration is received at the time of closing. Based on our ongoing obligation under the NAND wafer manufacturing and sale agreement entered into in connection with the first closing of the sale of our NAND memory business on December 29, 2021, a portion of the initial closing consideration was deferred and will be recognized between first and second closing.	We exclude gains or losses resulting from divestitures for purposes of calculating certain non-GAAP measures because they do not reflect our current operating performance. These adjustments facilitate a useful evaluation of our current operating performance and comparisons to past operating results.
Adjusted free cash flow	We reference a non-GAAP financial measure of adjusted free cash flow, which is used by management when assessing our sources of liquidity, capital resources, and quality of earnings. Adjusted free cash flow is operating cash flow adjusted for (1) additions to property, plant, and equipment, net of proceeds from capital grants and partner contributions, (2) payments on finance leases, and (3) proceeds from the McAfee equity sale.	This non-GAAP financial measure is helpful in understanding our capital requirements and sources of liquidity by providing an additional means to evaluate the cash flow trends of our business. Since the 2017 divestiture, McAfee equity distributions and sales contributed to prior operating and free cash flow, and while the McAfee equity sale in Q1 2022 would have typically been excluded from adjusted free cash flow as an equity sale, we believe including the sale proceeds in adjusted free cash flow facilitate a better, more consistent comparison to past presentations of liquidity.
Total cash and investments	Total cash and investments is used by management when assessing our sources of liquidity, which include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, and loans receivable and other.	This non-GAAP measure is helpful in understanding our capital resources and liquidity position.



Following are the reconciliations of our most comparable US GAAP measures to our non-GAAP measures presented:

	Three Months Ended	
	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022
<b>Gross margin percentage</b>	<b>35.8 %</b>	<b>36.5 %</b>
Acquisition-related adjustments	2.4 %	2.2 %
Share-based compensation	1.6 %	1.2 %
Patent settlement	—%	1.3 %
Optane inventory impairment	—%	3.6 %
<b>Non-GAAP gross margin percentage</b>	<b>39.8 %</b>	<b>44.8 %</b>
<b>Earnings (loss) per share attributable to Intel—diluted</b>	<b>\$ 0.35</b>	<b>\$ (0.11)</b>
Acquisition-related adjustments	0.08	0.09
Share-based compensation	0.22	0.22
Patent settlement	—	0.05
Optane inventory impairment	—	0.14
Restructuring and other charges	0.05	0.02
(Gains) losses on equity investments, net	0.01	0.02
(Gains) losses from divestiture	(0.01)	—
Adjustments attributable to non-controlling interest	—	—
Income tax effects	(0.57)	(0.15)
<b>Non-GAAP earnings (loss) per share attributable to Intel—diluted</b>	<b>\$ 0.13</b>	<b>\$ 0.28</b>
(In Millions)	Six Months Ended	
	Jul 1, 2023	Jul 2, 2022
<b>Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities</b>	<b>\$ 1,023</b>	<b>\$ 6,700</b>
Net additions to property, plant, and equipment	(12,418)	(11,793)
Payments on finance leases	(96)	(299)
Sale of equity investment	—	4,561
<b>Adjusted free cash flow</b>	<b>\$ (11,491)</b>	<b>\$ (831)</b>
<b>Net cash used for investing activities</b>	<b>\$ (11,329)</b>	<b>\$ (2,419)</b>
<b>Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities</b>	<b>\$ 7,511</b>	<b>\$ (4,718)</b>

## Other Key Information

### Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are affected by changes in currency exchange and interest rates, as well as equity and commodity prices. Our risk management programs are designed to reduce, but may not entirely eliminate, the impacts of these risks. For a discussion about market risk and sensitivity analysis related to changes in currency exchange rates, interest rates, equity prices, and commodity prices refer to "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" within MD&A in our 2022 Form 10-K.

### Risk Factors

The risks described in "Risk Factors" within Other Key Information in our 2022 Form 10-K could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations, and the trading price of our common stock could decline. These risk factors do not identify all risks that we face—our operations could also be affected by factors that are not presently known to us or that we currently consider to be immaterial to our operations. Due to risks and uncertainties, known and unknown, our past financial results may not be a reliable indicator of future performance and historical trends should not be used to anticipate results or trends in future periods. Refer also to the other information set forth in this Form 10-Q, including in the Forward-Looking Statements, MD&A and the Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements and Supplemental Details sections.

### Controls and Procedures

#### Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

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

#### Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based on management's evaluation (with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer), as of the end of the period covered by this report, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)), were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

#### Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes to our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the quarter ended July 1, 2023 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

### Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We have an ongoing authorization, originally approved by our Board of Directors in 2005 and subsequently amended, to repurchase shares of our common stock in open market or negotiated transactions. No shares were repurchased during the quarter ending July 1, 2023. As of July 1, 2023, we were authorized to repurchase up to \$110.0 billion, of which \$7.2 billion remained available.

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

### Rule 10b5-1 Trading Arrangements

Our directors and officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1 under the Exchange Act) may from time to time enter into plans or other arrangements for the purchase or sale of our shares that are intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) or may represent a non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement under the Exchange Act. During the quarter ended July 1, 2023, no such plans or arrangements were adopted or terminated, including by modification.

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

Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act requires an issuer to disclose certain information in its periodic reports if it or any of its affiliates knowingly engaged in certain activities, transactions or dealings with individuals or entities subject to specific US economic sanctions during the reporting period, even when the activities, transactions, or dealings are conducted in compliance with applicable law. On March 2, 2021, the US Secretary of State designated the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation (FSB) as a party subject to one such sanction. From time to time, our local subsidiaries are required to engage with the FSB as a licensing authority and file documents in order to conduct business within the Russian Federation. All such dealings are explicitly authorized by general licenses issued by the US Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), and there are no gross revenues or net profits directly associated with any such dealings by us with the FSB. As announced on April 5, 2022, Intel suspended all business operations in Russia until further notice, and we plan to continue limited activities as required to conduct business in the Russian Federation to the extent permitted by applicable law.

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

## Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed or Furnished Herewith
		Form	File Number	Exhibit	Filing Date	
3.1	<u>Third Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Intel Corporation, dated May 17, 2006</u>	8-K	000-06217	3.1	5/22/2006	
3.2	<u>Intel Corporation Bylaws, as amended and restated on March 10, 2021</u>	8-K	000-06217	3.2	3/16/2021	
10.1 <sup>†</sup>	<u>Intel Corporation 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective May 11, 2023</u>					X
31.1	<u>Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act</u>					X
31.2	<u>Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act</u>					X
32.1	<u>Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Exchange Act and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350</u>					X
101	Inline XBRL Document Set for the consolidated condensed financial statements and accompanying notes in Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements and Supplemental Details					X
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File - formatted in Inline XBRL and included as Exhibit 101					X

<sup>†</sup> Management contracts or compensation plans or arrangements in which directors or executive officers are eligible to participate.

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Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

INTEL CORPORATION  
(Registrant)

Date: July 27, 2023

By: /s/ DAVID ZINSNER  
David Zinsner  
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and  
Principal Financial Officer

Date: July 27, 2023

By: /s/ SCOTT GAWEL  
Scott Gawel  
Corporate Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer, and  
Principal Accounting Officer