

Today's presentation contains forwardlooking statements. All statements made that are not historical facts are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ materially. Please refer to our most recent Earnings Release and our most recent Form 10-Q or 10-K filing for more information on the risk factors that could cause actual results to differ.

Our Core Assets Are Increasingly Valuable

- ✓ Silicon Process Technology
- ✓ Intel Architecture based Platforms
- ✓ Market Creation (Capacity, Scale, Diffusion)

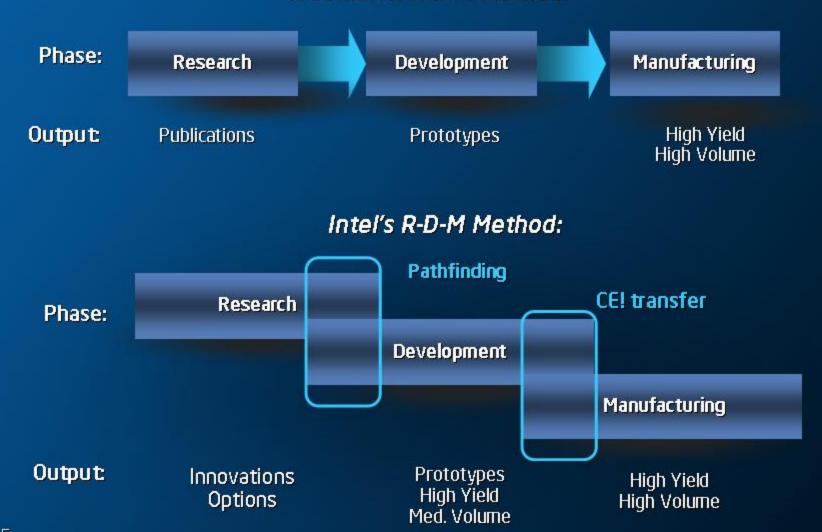


Technology and Manufacturing: An Intel Advantage

- Technology innovation is the driver
- 65nm and manufacturing excellence
- 45nm and industry leadership

We Have a Well-Honed, Unique R-D-M Method

Traditional R-D-M Method:

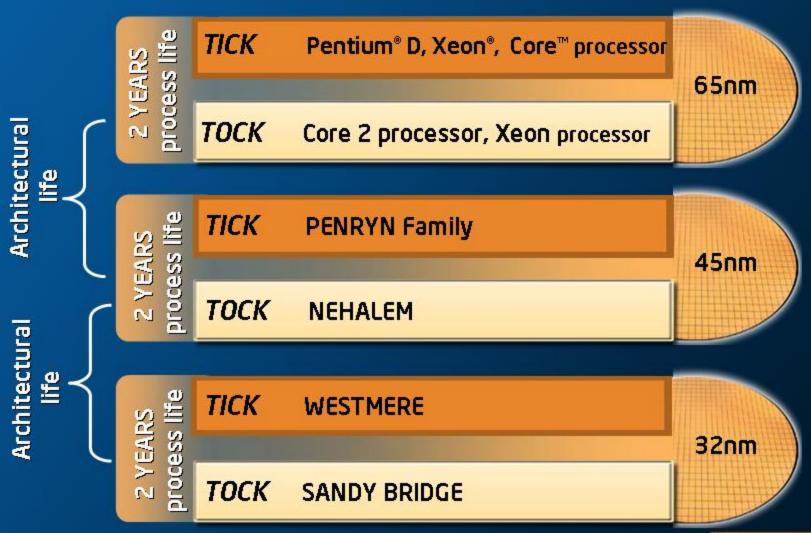


R&D System Delivers World-Class Results

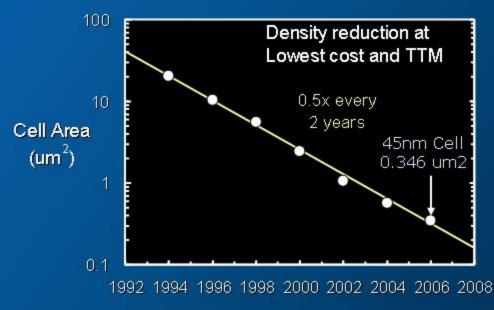
2001 2003 2005 1997 1999 2007 Strained silicon Development 01-02 Production '05 Production '03 High-k metal gate Gate Metal gates **Materials** High-k Research: Materials Development selected research '05-'06 & ALD '96 - '99 2000 2001 Silicon Prod. '07 Demonstrated '03 Tri-gate transistor Research Demonstrated '02 Strain+ high k+ tri-gate '06 III-V Collaborative ... and the pipeline is full Research

Demonstrated 2005

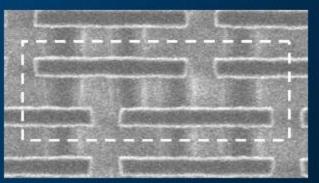
Alternating Process and Product Introductions for Sustained Leadership



Development with a Cost Focus: Dry 193 lithography for 45nm



SRAM - Functional silicon in Jan '06



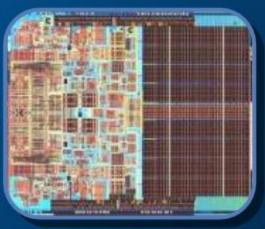
Exceptional Gate control enabled by Intel's DFM (design for manufacturability)



Complete Internal Capabilities Enable Practical DFM that delivers real benefits



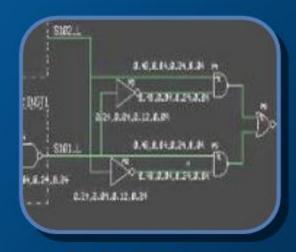
Process



Product



Leading-edge Capacity



Design Tools



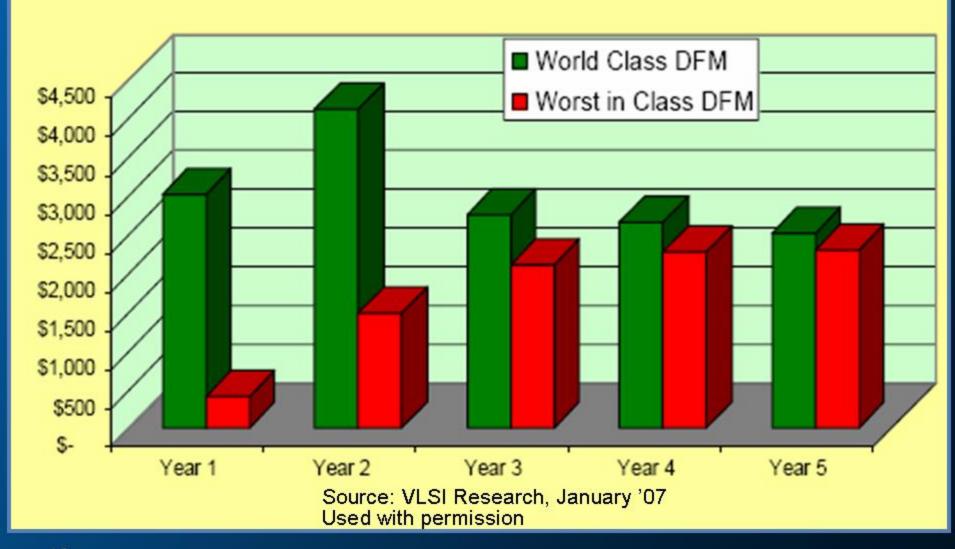
Masks



Packaging

How DFM Can Affect Annual Revenue

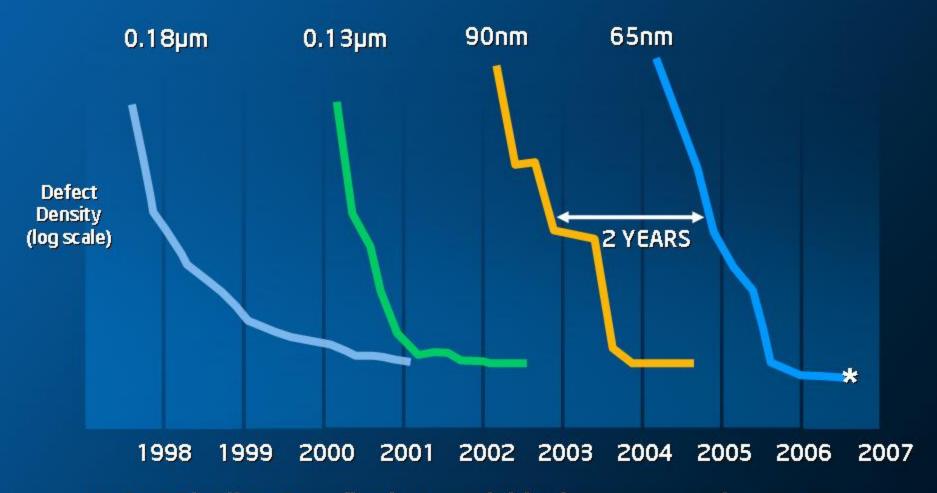
(from a 300mm fab in \$M)



Technology and Manufacturing: An Intel Advantage

- Technology innovation is the driver
- 65nm and manufacturing excellence
 - Leading on Multiple measures
- 45nm and industry leadership

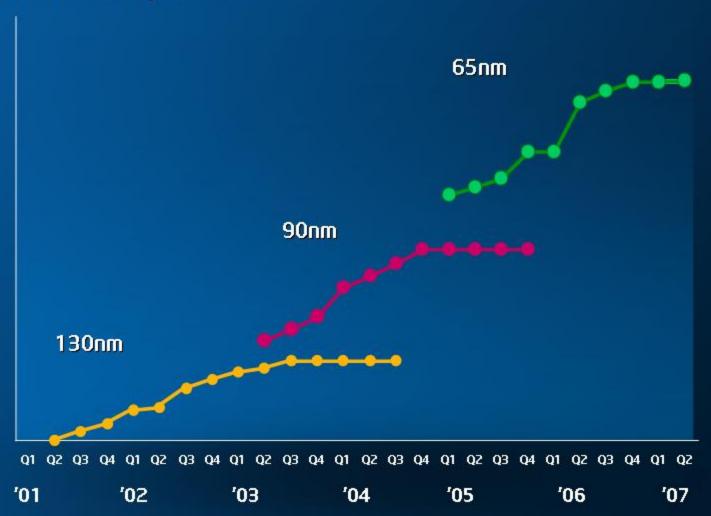
Yields are a Key Measure of Manufacturing Excellence



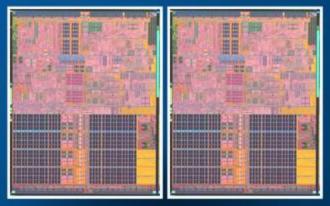
R-D-M Pipeline Benefit - better yields, faster ramps, lower costs

Continuous Improvement Is Nothing New

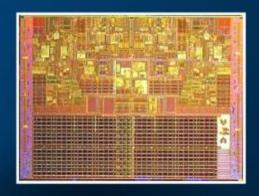
Normalized Transistor Performance



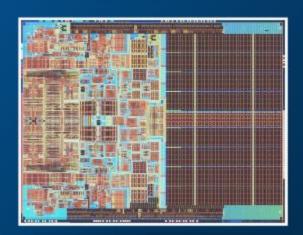
120M 65 nm CPUs Shipped through April '07



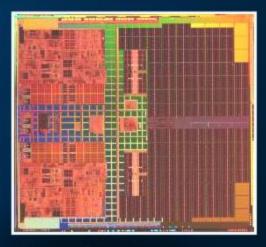
Intel Pentium® D Processor Q4'05



Intel Core™ Duo Processor Q4′05



Intel Core™2 Duo Processor Q2′06



Intel Dual-Core Xeon® 7100 Processor, Q3'06

Technology and Manufacturing: An Intel Advantage

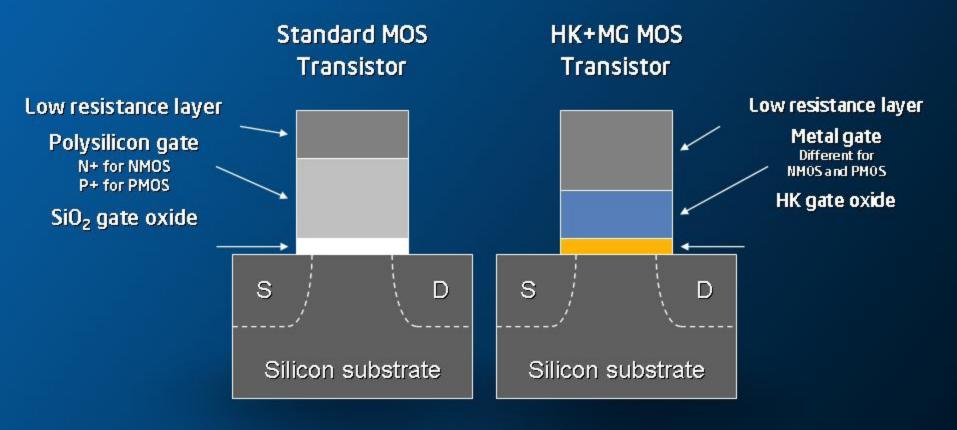
- Technology innovation is the driver
- 65nm and manufacturing excellence
- 45nm and industry leadership
 - Optimized for performance and cost

Extending the Lead at 45nm Technology with High-k/ Metal Gate Transistors

- ~2x improvement in transistor density for either smaller chip size or increased transistor count
- >20% improvement in transistor switching speed or
 - >5x reduction in source-drain leakage power
- >10x reduction in gate oxide leakage power
- >30% reduction in transistor switching power

Benefits of Intel's 45nm technology compared to 65 nm technology

High-k + Metal Gate: The Biggest Change in Transistors in 40 Years



High-k + metal gate enables continuation of transistor scaling

High-k + Metal Gate Delivers True Performance per Watt Improvement

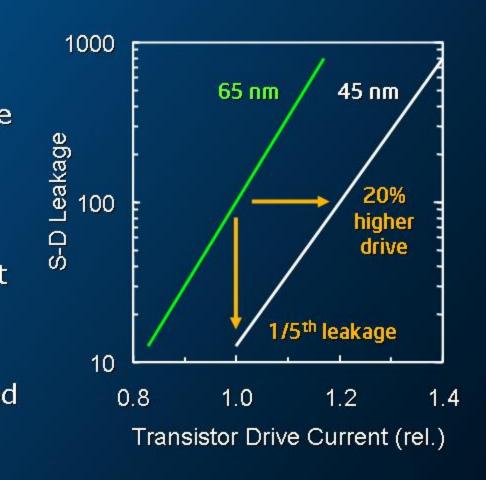
#1: Power Reduction
(energy efficient computing)

1/10th gate oxide leakage

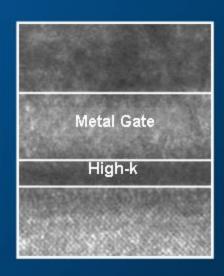
1/5th S-D leakage

#2: Performance Increase 20% higher drive current

#3: Scaling
Higher drive allows scaled transistor width

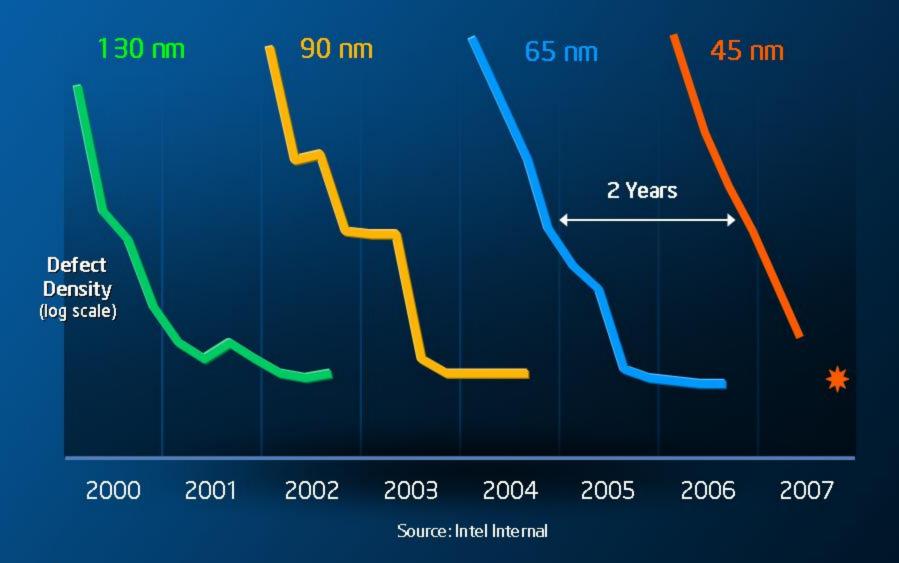


... And a Bargain at That

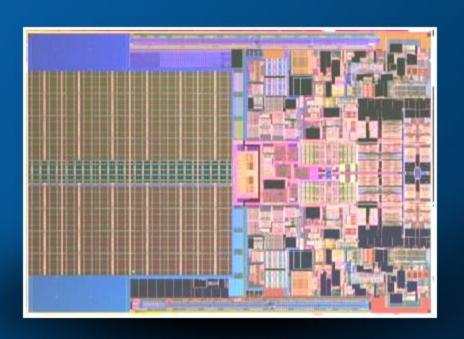


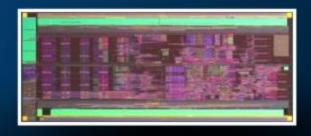
- HK+MG adds ~4% to processed wafer cost
- About same cost as a metal + via layer
- Less than 1/3 the cost adder of SOI wafers

Yield on Track for 45nm Production



World's First Working 45 nm CPUs





Penryn

45 nm Intel® Core™2 family processor Mobile, desktop, workstation, and server applications

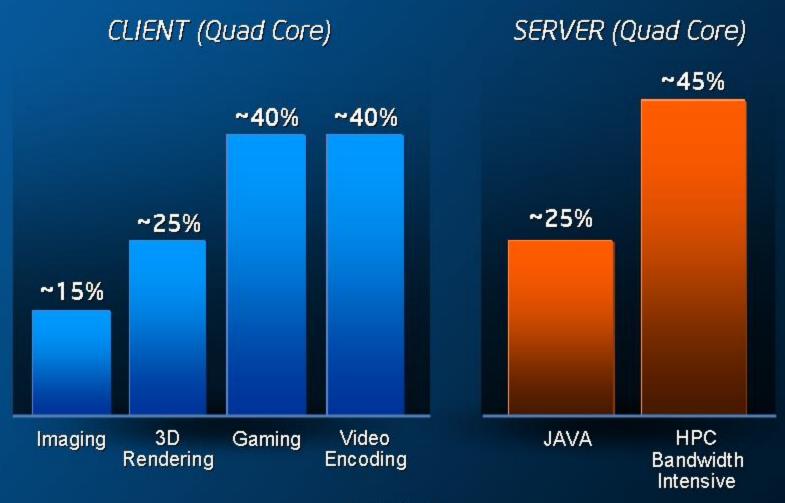
Silverthorne

45 nm Intel Ultra Low Power Processors

For mobile internet devices and ultra mobile PCs

Early Penryn Family Performance Indicators

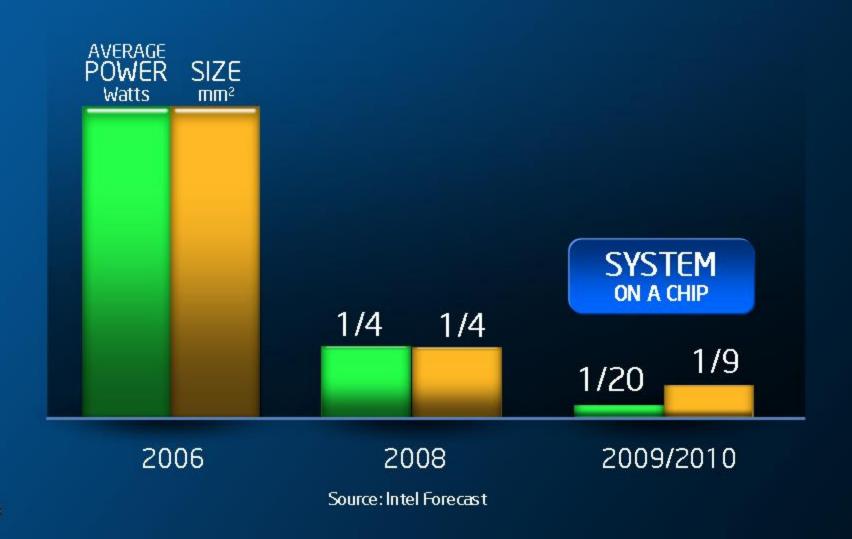
45nm High-k vs. 65nm Intel® Core™ 2 and Xeon™ Processors



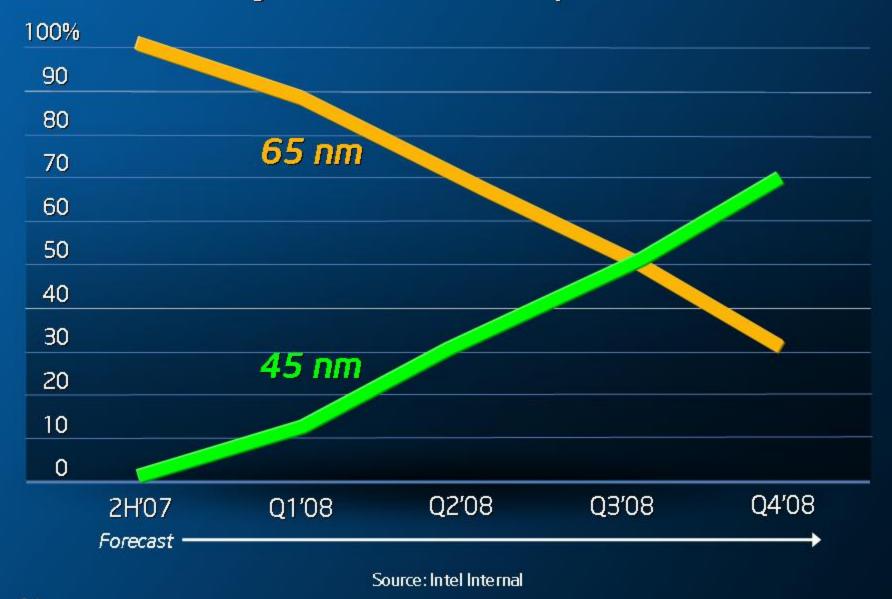
Source: Intel

Impact of Silverthorne on Power and Size

CPU + CHIPSET



Projected CPU Shipments



Technology and Manufacturing: An Intel Advantage

- Technology innovation
 - Effective R & D pipeline delivers sustained results
- 65nm and manufacturing excellence
 - Leading on Multiple measures
- 45nm and industry leadership
 - Optimized for performance and cost

Thank You

Risk Factors

This presentation contains forward-looking statements that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These statements do not reflect the potential impact of any mergers, acquisitions, divestitures, investments or other similar transactions that may be completed in the future. The information presented is accurate only as of today's date and will not be updated. In addition to any factors discussed in the presentation, the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include the following: Intel operates in intensely competitive industries that are characterized by a high percentage of costs that are fixed or difficult to reduce in the short term, significant pricing pressures, and product demand that is highly variable and difficult to forecast. Revenue and the gross margin percentage are affected by the timing of new Intel product introductions and the demand for and market acceptance of Intel's products; actions taken by Intel's competitors, including product offerings, marketing programs and pricing pressures and Intel's response to such actions; Intel's ability to respond quickly to technological developments and to incorporate new features into its products; and the availability of sufficient components from suppliers to meet demand. Factors that could cause demand to be different from Intel's expectations include customer acceptance of Intel and competitors' products; changes in customer order patterns, including order cancellations; changes in the level of inventory at customers; and changes in business and economic conditions. The gross margin percentage could vary significantly from expectations based on changes in revenue levels; product mix and pricing; capacity utilization; variations in inventory valuation; excess or obsolete inventory; manufacturing yields; changes in unit costs; impairments of long-lived assets, including manufacturing, assembly/test and intangible assets; and the timing and execution of the manufacturing ramp and associated costs, including start-up costs. Expenses, particularly certain marketing and compensation expenses, vary depending on the level of demand for Intel's products, the level of revenue and profits and impairments of long-lived assets. Intel is in the midst of a structure and efficiency program which is resulting in several actions that could have an impact on expected expense levels and gross margin. The tax rate expectation is based on current tax law and current expected income. The tax rate may be affected by the closing of acquisitions or divestitures; the jurisdictions in which profits are determined to be earned and taxed; changes in the estimates of credits, benefits and deductions; the resolution of issues arising from tax audits with various tax authorities, including payment of interest and penalties; and the ability to realize deferred tax assets. Gains or losses from equity securities and interest and other could vary from expectations depending on equity market levels and volatility; gains or losses realized on the sale or exchange of securities; gains or losses from equity method investments; impairment charges related to marketable, non-marketable and other investments; interest rates; cash balances; and changes in fair value of derivative instruments. Intel's results could be affected by the amount, type, and valuation of share-based awards granted as well as the amount of awards cancelled due to employee turnover and the timing of award exercises by employees. Intel's results could be impacted by unexpected economic, social, political and physical/infrastructure conditions in the countries in which Intel, its customers or its suppliers operate, including military conflict and other security risks, natural disasters, infrastructure disruptions, health concerns and fluctuations in currency exchange rates. Intel's results could be affected by adverse effects associated with product defects and errata (deviations from published specifications), and by litigation or regulatory matters involving intellectual property, stockholder, consumer, antitrust and other issues, such as the litigation and regulatory matters described in Intel's SEC reports. Please refer to Intel's most recent Earnings Release and most recent Form 10-K or 10-Q filing for more information on the risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially.