

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD
Form 10-K
July 02, 2007

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended January 27, 2007

or

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

For the transition period from N/A to N/A

Commission file number 0-30877

Marvell Technology Group Ltd.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Bermuda

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

77-0481679

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

Canon s Court, 22 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM 12, Bermuda

(Address of principal executive offices)

(441) 296-6395

(Registrant s telephone number, including area code)

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

Common stock, \$0.002 par value per share

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

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to the Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$5,562,448,237 based upon the closing price of \$18.31 per share of such common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on July 28, 2006 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second quarter). Shares of common stock held by each director and executive officer of the registrant, as well as shares held by each holder of more than 5% of the common stock known to the registrant (based on Schedule 13G filings), have been excluded for purposes of the foregoing calculation.

As of May 31, 2007, there were 587,591,437 shares of common stock of the Company outstanding.

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MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.

Forward-Looking Statements

The statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including statements regarding our expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. Words such as anticipates, expects, intends, plans, believes, seeks, estimates, allows, can and similar expressions identify such forward-looking statements. These are statements that relate to future periods and include statements relating to industry trends; our anticipation that the total amount of sales through distributors will increase in future periods; our expectation that a significant percentage of our sales will continue to come from direct sales to key customers; our expectations regarding the number of days in inventory, inventory levels, and levels of accounts receivable; our expectation of additional growth in fiscal 2008 due to various reasons, including expected increases in shipments of cellular and handheld, printer ASIC and our WLAN products from new design wins, and our belief that our analog, mixed signal, digital signal processing and embedded microprocessor integrated circuit technology can be leveraged into other large volume and diverse markets; the potential opportunities for a new generation of integrated circuit solutions in response to growing demand for products enabling the storage, transmission and management of large volumes of data at high speeds; the anticipated benefits of consolidating our facilities and the sufficiency of our facilities; the anticipated features and benefits of our technology solutions; our strategy and components of our strategy, including our intention to expand our market position by developing new signal processing technologies, to leverage our technology for broadband communications applications, to continue to extend our leadership position for storage market applications, and to strengthen and expand our relationship with customers using a variety of techniques; the anticipated needs of our customers; our expectations to transition our semiconductor products to increasingly smaller line width geometries; our intention to continue to use widely available CMOS processes to manufacture our products; the benefits of our fabless manufacturing approach; our expectations regarding competition; our intention to reduce product costs to offset decreases in average selling prices; our continued efforts relating to the protection of our intellectual property; our expectations regarding the amount of customer concentration in the future; the amount of our future sales in Asia; our intention to continue to invest significant resources for research and development; our expected results, cash flows, and expenses, including those related to sales and marketing, research and development and general and administrative; our intention to complete acquired in-process research and development projects; our intention to make acquisitions, investments, strategic alliances and joint ventures; our expectations regarding revenue, sources of revenue and make-up of revenue; our expectations regarding the impact, if any, of legal proceedings and claims; our expectations regarding the adequacy of our capital resources to meet our capital needs; our expectations regarding the growth in business and operations; our expectations regarding our compliance with SEC periodic reporting requirements and NASDAQ listing requirements; our expectations regarding the impact of the restatement of our financial statements in connection with the internal review of our historical stock option granting; our plans regarding remediation of 2007 material weaknesses and expectations regarding the effectiveness of those remediation efforts; our plan regarding dividends; our plan regarding forward exchange contracts; and the effect of recent accounting pronouncements and changes in taxation rules. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those predicted, include but are not limited to, the impact of international conflict and continued economic volatility in either domestic or foreign markets; our dependence upon the hard disk drive industry which is highly cyclical; our ability to scale our operations in response to changes in demand for existing or new products and services; our maintenance of an effective system of internal controls; our dependence on a small number of customers; our ability to develop new and enhanced products; our success in integrating businesses we acquire and the impact such acquisitions may have on our operating results; our ability to estimate customer demand accurately; the success of our strategic relationships with customers; our reliance on independent foundries and subcontractors for the manufacture, assembly and testing of our products; our ability to manage future growth; the development and evolution of markets for our

integrated circuits; our ability to protect our intellectual property; the impact of any change in our application of the United States federal income tax laws and the loss of any beneficial tax treatment that we currently enjoy; the impact of changes in international financial and regulatory conditions; the impact of changes in management; and the outcome of pending or future litigation. Additional factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially, include those set forth in the following discussion, as well as the risks discussed in Item 1A, Risk Factors. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date hereof. Unless required by law, we undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements.

Explanatory Note

In this Form 10-K, we are restating our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures for the fiscal years ended January 28, 2006 and January 29, 2005. This Form 10-K also reflects the restatement of Selected Consolidated Financial Data in Item 6 for fiscal years 2006, 2005, 2004, and 2003, and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation in Item 7 for fiscal years 2006 and 2005. Furthermore, under Supplementary Data in Item 8, we have included restated unaudited condensed consolidated financial information for each affected quarter during fiscal 2006 and the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

For more information regarding the internal review and findings relating to our historical stock option practices and the restatement of stock-based compensation and other items, please refer to Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation and Note 2, Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. For more information regarding the internal review and findings relating to our historical stock option practices and the restatement and our remedial measures, refer to Item 9A, Controls and Procedures.

We have not amended any of our other previously filed annual reports on Form 10-K or quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the periods affected by the restatement except for the Form 10-Q/A concurrently filed with this Form 10-K for the first quarter of fiscal 2007. Consequently, the consolidated financial statements and related financial information contained in such previously filed reports should no longer be relied upon.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

We are a leading global semiconductor provider of high-performance analog, mixed-signal, digital signal processing and embedded microprocessor integrated circuits. Our diverse product portfolio includes storage, switching, transceiver, cellular and handheld, wireless, PC connectivity, gateways, communications controller, and power management solutions that serve diverse applications used in business enterprise, consumer electronics and emerging markets. Our core technologies were initially focused on the storage market, where we provide high-performance products to storage companies such as Fujitsu, Hitachi, Maxtor, Samsung, Seagate, Toshiba and Western Digital. We subsequently applied our technology to the high-speed, or broadband, communications market, where we provide industry-leading physical layer transceivers, switched Ethernet and wireless solutions, which provide the interface between communications systems and data transmission media, to manufacturers of high-speed networking and wireless equipment including Asustek, Cisco, 3Com, Dell, Foundry Networks, Intel and NETGEAR. Our wireless technology has a variety of uses in emerging consumer electronic devices, including enabling applications such as wireless connectivity, ad-hoc gaming, streaming audio or video and voice over Internet applications for products offered by companies such as Microsoft, Motorola, PalmOne and Sony Corporation. In fiscal 2007 we acquired the communications and application processor business from Intel Corporation, providing us with cellular and handheld solutions with customers such as Research in Motion, Motorola, and PalmOne. Also, during fiscal 2007 we acquired the printer semiconductor division from Avago Technologies Limited, which provides system-on-chip and system level solutions for both inkjet and laser jet printer systems. We also have applied our technology by introducing integrated circuits and modules that provide power management broadly to electronic devices.

Marvell Technology Group Ltd. was incorporated in Bermuda in January 1995. Our registered address is Canon's Court, 22 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM 12, Bermuda, and our telephone number there is (441) 296-6395. The address of our United States subsidiary is Marvell Semiconductor, Inc., 5488 Marvell Lane, Santa Clara, California 95054, and our telephone number there is (408) 222-2500. We also have offices in many countries including Israel, Singapore, Germany, Canada, China, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Switzerland, Taiwan and the United Kingdom. Our fiscal year ends on the Saturday nearest January 31.

Available Information

Our website address is located at www.marvell.com. The information contained in our website does not form any part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. However, we make available free of charge through our website our annual reports on Form 10-K, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, our current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file this material with, or furnish it to, the SEC.

Industry Background

Over time, the semiconductor industry continues to improve the overall capabilities of integrated circuits, or chips, including faster processing speeds, power efficiency and the ability to integrate multiple functions into a single integrated circuit that, in the past, would have required multiple discrete integrated circuits. These advances in semiconductor technology along with the wide adoption of industry standard interconnectivity protocols such as Ethernet and wireless local area networking (WLAN) are enabling a large and diverse number of electronic devices to now be interconnected and capable of transmitting voice, video, audio and data through both wired and wireless connections.

With this capability to transmit and process information at high speeds a growing number of business enterprise and consumer electronic devices are now sharing and communicating information for many different applications. Also, with the capability to communicate with other devices combined with the increased processing speeds of the integrated circuits, these devices are supporting a larger number of applications and features. The devices' ability to download larger amounts of data is, in turn, increasing the devices data storage requirements. Given the increased bandwidth and the growing number of devices communicating with one another, the communication infrastructure that supports the interconnection of all of these devices continues to grow in size and sophistication.

Most of these devices interconnect and transmit information to other devices using analog signals but process the information within the device using digital signals. As a result, these devices require a combination of both analog and digital integrated circuit technologies. Given the high volume and cost sensitive nature of these consumer and business enterprise applications, it is very beneficial to integrate many of the analog and digital functions onto a single integrated circuit which helps lower system cost and power consumption. These highly integrated mixed signal chips are typically manufactured using complementary metal oxide semiconductor or CMOS-based technology that allows for low cost complex functional integration. Also, to further maximize the performance of these advanced mixed signal integrated circuits very advanced digital signal processing algorithms are utilized as well.

Because the processing requirements of these mixed signal integrated circuits continue to expand with the increased performance and sophistication of the devices in which they are embedded, many of these integrated circuits are now also integrating high performance embedded microprocessors to handle this increased workload. This minimizes or eliminates the need for a costly host central processing unit, or CPU. With improvements in the performance of such embedded microprocessors, devices can further expand their capabilities while at the same time minimizing power requirements.

Many of these new, sophisticated devices are also handheld battery powered devices in which minimizing the power consumption is critical to maximize the life of the battery. Utilizing highly integrated chips as well as chips designed to optimize power efficiency is very important for these handheld devices. Additionally, advanced digital power management solutions that regulate the power supplied to the integrated circuits in an efficient and cost-effective manner are becoming more and more important to help reduce overall power consumption as well as the total size of the power management solution.

Given the increased sophistication of these devices, the high level of semiconductor integration, and the constant time to market pressures of the system manufacturers, it is becoming very important for a semiconductor manufacturer develop a complete system level understanding of a device in order to provide optimal integration, software support and system reference designs to assist in timely product development.

Our Markets and Products

We target computers, communications-related equipment and consumer devices that require integrated circuit devices for high-speed data storage, transmission, and management. We also target a broad range of electronic products that can utilize our power management solutions. Additionally, we are developing new products that are targeted for new markets that we currently do not serve. Our current product offerings are primarily targeted at three main markets: business enterprise, consumer and emerging markets.

We offer our customers in these markets a wide range of integrated circuit solutions using proprietary Communications Mixed-Signal Processing, or CMSP, and digital signal processing technologies. We are applying our analog, mixed-signal, digital signal processing, embedded microprocessor and complex digital design technologies in a variety of applications. Our broad product portfolio consists of storage, switching,

transceivers, cellular and handheld, wireless, PC connectivity, gateways, communications controllers and power management products.

Storage Products

We offer a broad range of storage products for hard disk drive and tape drive electronics and storage interconnect technology. Also, we recently developed our first optical storage products for DVD recorders that will be used in computer applications.

Read Channel. A read channel is an integrated circuit that provides the interface between the analog signals stored on magnetic disk drives and the digital signals that computers can understand and manipulate. The performance of the read channel normally drives the performance of the overall storage system. We utilize advanced mixed-signal and digital signal processing technologies in our array of partial response maximum likelihood, or PRML read channel products. Our technology incorporates an efficient data-encoding scheme in addition to advanced digital filtering and data-detection techniques. Our read channel products are designed to allow customers to achieve high areal density in addition to fast data transfer rates for their hard disk drives. Our read channels utilize custom digital and analog blocks running at a very high frequency while achieving low power consumption.

Our read channel integrated circuits target specific feature and performance requirements of the enterprise, desktop and mobile computing markets. Our strategy is to consolidate the signal processing algorithms required by each of our different market segments into a single integrated circuit design. This consolidation can result in cost savings and reduced product line complexity.

System-On-Chip. Our integrated drive electronics platform is a flexible system-on-a-chip, or SOC solution that provides increased performance, reduced power consumption and cost savings essential for next-generation hard disk drives. Utilizing our leading-edge read channel physical layer devices as the core for integration, we have the flexibility to either add any number of functional blocks available in our portfolio or to integrate customer provided intellectual property. With our high data transfer rates, our integrated SOC platform provides solutions that have the ability to span multiple product generations, allowing for risk-reduction, cost savings and accelerated time-to-market. Our integrated SOC platform is designed to provide a solution for enterprise, desktop and mobile systems. Our current SOC products incorporate the read channel, hard disk controller, embedded memory and one or more microprocessors into a single integrated circuit.

Hard Disk Controller. A hard disk controller, or HDC, is an integrated circuit that provides high performance interface input/output, or I/O, control for hard disk drives. The HDC consists of a buffer controller, integrated reduced instruction set computer, or RISC processors, a disk formatter, and an I/O interface. We offer HDC products with Fibre Channel-Arbitrated Loop, small computer systems interface, or SCSI, and serial architected SCSI, or SAS, I/O interfaces, which are integrated onto enterprise hard disk drives.

Preamplifier. A preamplifier is an integrated circuit that amplifies the low-level electrical signal transmitted to and from the recording heads in a disk drive device. Preamplifiers operate in two basic modes: read and write. In read mode, preamplifiers provide initial amplification of the high-bandwidth signal from the read head. In write mode, the preamplifier provides the write head with the high-frequency switched current required for writing on the magnetic media.

We offer a comprehensive line of preamplifier integrated circuits for enterprise, desktop and mobile storage systems. Our preamplifier products are designed to provide high-performance, cost-effective solutions for these market segments and are designed for use with magnetoresistance, or MR, giant magnetoresistance, or GMR, and tunneling magnetoresistance, or TMR, read/write heads.

Motor Controller. The motor controller integrated circuit is a driver that controls the amount of electrical current to the motors within the disk drive used to move the head stack and control drive speed. Our devices are power efficient and consume low power in both active and power save modes. The devices are flexible as they can handle current control for battery-operated devices as well as for demanding, high-performance disk drives.

Serial ATA. Serial ATA, or SATA, is the next generation internal storage interconnect designed to replace the existing ATA interface. SATA is the evolution of the ATA interface from a parallel bus to a serial bus architecture. The SATA interface is optimized for internal primary storage and provides the capability for future enhancements. SATA technology can offer extensive performance gains and manufacturing efficiencies to the mainstream PC storage user. With a transfer rate of 1.5 Gigabits per second (Gbps) and scalable to 3.0 Gbps and 6.0 Gbps, SATA technology also enables the application of a cost-effective, storage interface to enterprise storage applications which, until now, have required more expensive interface technologies such as Fibre Channel and Small Computer System Interface.

Our SATA solutions leverage our physical layer transceiver (PHY) technology with our extensive storage expertise. Our family of SATA offerings is designed to provide storage original equipment manufacturers or OEMs with a platform for developing mainstream PC storage as well as high-performance enterprise subsystems and arrays.

Tape Drive Controllers. Our solutions provide our tape drive customers with SCSI, SAS and Fibre Channel I/O interfaces. These devices contain integrated RISC processors, buffer controller, direct memory access, or DMA, and a microprocessor interface.

Switching Products

We have a broad portfolio of switching solutions for the enterprise networking, carrier access and small office/home office (SOHO)/residential networking markets. Our switching products enable voice, video, and data traffic to be seamlessly carried through the network with full fidelity. Additionally, we are supporting the increased usage of packet-based Internet communications of real-time traffic such as telephony and video-on-demand.

Presteria® Switching Architecture. The Presteria® architecture, our sixth generation of switching solutions, is designed to enable system manufacturers to build families of products that address high-density Gigabit solutions for the enterprise and Small and Medium Size Businesses (SMB) as well as terabit densities for Metro Area Networks (MANs). Using this switching architecture, manufacturers can introduce high-performance, feature-rich and cost-effective products that not only meet today's market needs but also provide a scalable platform for future requirements. The Presteria®-MX multi-layer switching family of products are fully integrated 10 Gigabit, One Gigabit and 100 megabit per second wire-speed configurable devices targeted at metropolitan edge and access systems in service provider networks. The Presteria®-MX devices target MAN switching applications, including Layer 2/3 switching, Layer 2 to Layer 5 traffic classification for millions of flows, wire-speed access control lists, or ACLs, traffic policing and shaping, longest prefix match, network address translation, or NAT, and Multi-Protocol Label Switching, or MPLS, functions. The Presteria®-EX family of packet processors is designed to deliver multi-layer enterprise switching to drive Gigabit to the desktop with exceptional price and performance ratios and what we believe are industry-leading features. The Presteria®-EX family is designed to provide a complete line of Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet and 10G switching solutions with 100% software compatibility. The Presteria®-DX family of packet processors offers integration and performance targeted at desktop Gigabit Ethernet switches in small-to-midsize business, or SMB networks. Addressing the cost-sensitive unmanaged and lightly managed desktop switching market, the processors are designed to enable system vendors to design affordable, plug-and-play, high-density, standalone switches. Also, the Presteria®-FX family of fabric processors and crossbar switch fabrics offers expandability and scalability for Presteria®

packet processors. The fabric processors are single-chip traffic managers with an integrated crossbar and Serializer/Deserializer (SERDES) for low cost, high-performance scaling for stackable and chassis systems in data centers, multi-tenant buildings and enterprise wiring closets. These products can accelerate the proliferation of Gigabit switching in local area networks, or LAN, and MAN environments.

Link Street® SOHO Multi-Port Integrated Switches. Our integrated 10/100 Link Street® Fast Ethernet and Gigabit switch product family, which support 3 through 10 port configurations, provide solutions for the SOHO market, where cost, ease-of-use, and flexibility are of paramount importance. Our current product offerings include a product family of multi-port Ethernet LAN Switches, targeting the SOHO LAN switching market. These integrated products can reduce design complexities and time-to-market barriers typically associated with switch development. The SOHO switches with integrated transceivers incorporate advanced features such as smart power management, which dramatically reduces power consumption by more than 50%, and Virtual Cable Tester (VCT) technology, which performs cable diagnostics to reduce overall network support costs. Because of these enhanced features, these switches are targeted at applications such as standalone switches, media converters, Internet Protocol, or IP phones, firewall appliances, wireless and wired gateway routers and wireless access points.

GalNet -2. Our GalNet -2 family comprises more than twenty products, from Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet switch controllers, to G.Link crossbars and bridges all offering what we believe to be a comprehensive switched Ethernet solution. Applications for GalNet-2 devices span the range from SOHO products and rack systems supporting full-wire-speed performance, stacking and advanced features, to mini-chassis and full-chassis systems designed to provide enterprise users with full converged networking support. Systems using the GalNet-2 device use our proprietary G.Link bus to interconnect switch controllers and crossbar switch fabrics. G.Link supports development of very high-performance systems via its high bandwidth and our G.Link crossbar switches. Crossbars are used to route messaging and data between distributed switch controllers and, if present, the management CPU complex. Our G.Link crossbar switches range from 4 to 12 G.Link ports to support the development of a wide variety of system architectures. Crossbars may also be interconnected in meshes to support larger numbers of G.Link ports. GalNet -2 crossbars are also used with GalNet -2+ and GalNet -3 switched Ethernet controllers, for advanced Layer and Layer 3/4/5 system applications. GalNet -2 switched Ethernet controllers are available supporting a wide range of features and configurations. These switches are combined with others to build systems with up to 256 Fast Ethernet ports, 32 Gigabit Ethernet ports or combinations utilizing up to 32 switch controllers and CPUs. We believe that a major benefit of the GalNet-2 devices is software compatibility among switch controllers. Shorter time-to-market is supported by leveraging a previously developed code in new system applications, often with little or no modification.

GalNet -2+. Utilizing the same architecture as our GalNet -2, our GalNet -2+ devices add integrated memory and support for advanced Quality of Service, or QoS, via support for packet prioritization. GalNet-2+ Ethernet controllers support the native QoS requirements of Windows 2000, which is providing an important catalyst for the development of multimedia applications. GalNet-2+ devices integrate both the packet and control memories into the switch controller, providing a high level of integration, low chip-count and advanced features. The GalNet -2+ switches are combined using GalNet -2 crossbars to enable the development of high-performance end products, such as 1U rack-mount stacking switches and modular systems with up to 256 Fast Ethernet ports or 32 Gigabit Ethernet ports.

GalNet-3 . Our GalNet -3 family of converged voice/video/data network switch processors provides full-featured Layer 2/3/4/5 switch processors supporting the development of high-performance enterprise and edge routers, MAN switches and other communications applications requiring state-of-the-art multimedia support and performance. The GalNet -3 products support advanced functions such as 5-quintuple flow classification, bandwidth reservation, rate policing and flow statistics gathering. These features enable system developers to design sophisticated applications, such as IP PBXs supporting

monitoring and compliance to service level agreements negotiated with Internet service providers. The GalNet -3 switches support communications over Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet and OC-12c Packet-Over-Synchronous, or PoS. In addition to asynchronous transfer mode, or ATM, connection support, PoS allow designers to develop converged systems connecting LANs to MANs and wide area networks, or WANs.

Transceiver Products

We have a line of low power, high-performance physical layer transceiver solutions for demanding networking applications. We provide these transceivers to the enterprise networking and storage networking markets.

Alaska® Gigabit Ethernet Transceivers. Our Alaska® family of Gigabit Ethernet transceivers are designed to be solutions for enterprise networking systems where high performance and low power dissipation are absolutely necessary. Each product contains built-in 1.25 Gigabit SERDES function, which allows the device to work seamlessly over either copper or fiber-optic cabling. The devices also support value-added features such as VCT technology, which is used to diagnose the attached cable plant. This technology can allow end-users to quickly and remotely analyze the quality and attributes of the cable, thereby avoiding unnecessary equipment returns and on-site service calls. The advanced built-in diagnostics help pinpoint the cause of network malfunctions without deploying field support personnel or bringing down the network, which can significantly reduce installation time and cable debug efforts and requirements. The design for these products incorporates sophisticated digital signal processing algorithms and power management techniques to achieve low power dissipation. Target applications include Network Interface Cards, LOMs, routers and next-generation switches.

Alaska® X 10 Gigabit Ethernet Transceivers. Our Alaska® X 10 Gigabit Ethernet and backplane transceiver products are designed to accelerate the deployment of 10 Gigabit capable systems for the LAN, MAN and WAN markets. The Alaska® X transceiver family leverages four or eight generations of SERDES technology from our single, dual and quad-port Alaska Gigabit Ethernet products. The Alaska® X transceiver family's features include low power consumption, high performance, and small form factor.

Fast Ethernet Transceivers. We believe that our Fast Ethernet physical layer products offer low power dissipation, small form factor, high performance and advanced features. The latest members of the Fast Ethernet PHY family offer very low power consumption of just 130 mWatts per port, enabling network systems manufacturers to decrease system cost by reducing both power supply and fan requirements. Additionally, the devices support value-add features such as VCT technology used to diagnose the attached cable plant.

Cellular and Handheld Products

Communication Processors. Our processors are fully integrated devices designed to enable an advanced total system solution for today's GSM, GPRS, and WCDMA mobile phones. Our communications processors deliver high performance for voice and computation-intensive data applications. Featuring the Intel® XScale micro-architecture and Intel Micro Signal Architecture (MSA), these processors are designed to deliver improved quality of service with support for the most advanced mobile phone features. Our communication processors provide low power consumption and offer extensive software reuse with other Intel XScale-core-based products, which can provide faster time-to-market for handset designers.

Application Processors. Our applications processors are designed to deliver advanced integration, leading multimedia performance, and superior power savings for the cellular phone, PDA, handheld consumer, and embedded markets. Based on the Intel® XScale technology and featuring integrated

memory, our applications processors are intended to be ideal solutions for low-power, space-sensitive devices. Our silicon solutions provide the ability to integrate advanced applications within a range of power specifications to help manufacturers differentiate their offerings. From streaming video to mixing MP3s, our suite of applications processor deliver advanced multimedia performance with enhanced battery life that meet the ever increasing needs of mobile technology consumers.

Ecosystem Partners. Through a comprehensive ecosystem comprised of third-party providers of communications and applications processors, tools and support, we assist select ecosystem partners in their platform solutions development, which can speed up the time-to-market for cellular and handheld devices.

Wireless Products

Libertas® Wireless LAN Products. The Libertas® family of chipsets represents our wireless Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, or IEEE, 802.11 solution for the SOHO/residential, enterprise networking and consumer electronics markets. Our 802.11 solutions offer high performance and integration for WLAN users who demand 54 Mbps and above wireless connectivity. The Libertas® product line combines the flexibility of embedded IEEE 802.11 standards with dedicated hardware, acceleration engines to support Advance Encryption Standard (AES) wireless security and quality of service, or QoS. The Libertas® product line offers a complete family of WLAN solutions. These products range from traditional client adapter cards to highly integrated home gateways to power efficient products for emerging consumer applications. Each of these solutions are designed to extend WLAN technology by offering improved range, security and high data throughput.

A number of our WLAN products are specifically developed for emerging consumer applications. These products integrate high performance embedded microprocessor technology as well as advanced networking capabilities and sophistication. Our solutions integrate Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), User Datagram Protocol (UDP) and IP network processing to enable the device to perform ad-hoc wireless connections to other wireless devices, enabling such applications such as peer to peer printing, ad-hoc gaming, streaming audio and video and Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) applications.

VoIP Products

VoIP Products. Our family of highly integrated VoIP solutions is targeted at the rapidly growing, Internet voice communications market. Our VoIP products have been designed specifically for ultra-low power Voice over WLAN (VoWLAN) handsets with other members of our WLAN solutions targeted at VoIP residential gateways. Each product integrates VoIP processing, low power wireless internet access, or WiFi, circuitry, a high-performance host CPU and peripherals into single SoC solutions.

These VoWLAN SoC solutions are intended to significantly reduce overall system cost for OEMs because of extremely high levels of integration. In addition, we have increased the performance of these offerings for their respective applications. The VoIP product extends handset talk time by a factor of three versus competitive solutions, and the residential gateway products extend processing capability by integrating a high-performance processor core. All solutions have on-chip security processing engines to support the latest WLAN encryption standards such as Advanced Encryption Standard/Counter Mode with Cipher Block Chaining Message Authentication Code Protocol, or AES/CCMP, and WiFi Protected Access/ Temporal Key Internet Protocol, or WPA/TKIP, and a QoS engine to support priority voice services. With this level of integration in consumer VoIP devices, we are enabling a new class of applications for the home, such as instant messaging service across cordless handsets.

In addition, we have integrated an ARM compliant processor core to improve performance and provide extra processing speed for additional applications. This family of VoIP products also offers AutoLink, a quick, simple, one-click solution for setting up, configuring and enabling a secure WPA or WPA2 wireless network. Once connected, users can enjoy the expanded freedom offered by our

BoostMode technology, which increases throughput and allows up to twice the range of current 802.11g solutions. Our VoWLAN solutions will also support advanced features for enhanced QoS such as wireless multimedia, or WMM, Automatic Power-Save Delivery, or APSD, as well as other 802.11e specifications. All these solutions allow our VoWLAN products to offer robust, easy to use WLAN voice and data connectivity.

Printing ASIC Products

Printing ASICs. Our printing ASIC products are the central processing integrated circuits for laser printers, inkjet printers and all-in-one products, incorporating printing, fax and scanning capabilities. We also provide subsystem solutions for Hewlett-Packard printers, aimed at capturing more content of printer components and offering higher integration and shorter time-to-market.

PC Connectivity Products

PC Connectivity Products. Our PC connectivity products consist of the Yukon Gigabit Ethernet controllers, which were designed for volume deployment of Gigabit PC connections. The Yukon family of single-chip desktop and server network connectivity solutions offers integration of our Alaska Gigabit PHY and Media Access Controller, or MAC, technology with a comprehensive software suite. The Yukon devices are offered in an ultra-small form factor with low-power requirements, and are targeted for client and server network interface cards, or NIC, and LAN-on-Motherboard, or LOM, applications for both traditional peripheral connect interface, or PCI, bus and PCI-Express architectures. The Yukon products provide a wide variety of manageability features such as VCT technology, which reduces network installation and support costs, and is optimized for 32-bit PCI clients. With a low pin count for such a device, the Yukon product is designed to minimize board space, simplify signal routing and reduce the number of required printed circuit board layers with the goal of a cost-effective motherboard and low profile network interface card implementation.

Gateway Products

LinkStreet Gateway Products. Our Link Street family of highly integrated gateway router devices is designed for business, SOHO and residential gateway solutions. The Link Street SOHO gateways provide a full-wire-speed 100 Mbps integrated gateway router solution by integrating a high-performance reduced instruction set computer central processing unit, or RISC CPU, core plus a multi-port Fast Ethernet switch and Fast Ethernet PHYs into a single mixed-signal integrated chip solution. The Link Street solutions are based on advanced technologies and include comprehensive hardware reference designs and Software Development Kits (SDKs) for wired and wireless gateways. By providing the ability to combine Fast Ethernet and wireless IEEE 802.11 networks, the Link Street gateway routers are designed to deliver an integrated, cost-effective chipset solution that networks individual PCs and enables Internet sharing. The latest firewall capabilities are designed to allow the Link Street gateways to isolate and protect WAN/LAN networks from virus intrusion. The LinkStreet gateways include features like built-in VCT diagnostics deliver maximum up-time, while faster file transfer protocol, or FTP, downloads and packet routing.

Communications Controller Products

We have a broad offering of high performing and highly integrated system and communication controllers. These devices can be combined with leading embedded RISC microprocessors to form complete MIPS and PowerPC CPU-based communication systems. Our controllers are used in a broad range of applications including routers, switches, digital subscriber line access multiplexers, access concentrators, wireless base stations, VoIP gateways and storage area networks.

Discovery System Controllers. We provide high-performance Discovery system controllers for MIPS and PowerPC CPU-based communication systems. Our controllers are used in systems developed by leading OEMs for the Internet infrastructure. These include switches, LAN to WAN edge routers, enterprise routers, access concentrators, telecom equipment and laser printers. Our highly-integrated system controllers can be combined with the leading embedded RISC microprocessors to form complete CPU subsystems. Our system controllers contain all of the key control blocks needed to build high-performance 32-bit and 64-bit CPU subsystems, including a DRAM controller, a peripheral device controller, direct memory access engines, timers, PCI interfaces and interrupt controllers. These system controllers are designed to provide system designers with the ability to match their CPU performance to the targeted overall system price/performance. We believe that an additional advantage to OEMs using our system controllers over internally developed solutions is that new products are generally software-compatible with older generations, thereby supporting fast development time by re-using software which might otherwise need to be re-developed.

Horizon WAN Communication Controllers. We believe our Horizon family of advanced communications controllers provides all of the required network interfaces that bridge the LAN with the Internet infrastructure and combines most of the common functions found in multi-service access routers into a single chip. These devices target the core of next-generation multi-service edge routers and remote access equipment that merge the functions of LAN-to-WAN routers, VoIP gateways, network security equipment and remote access concentrators. The Horizon family has been designed to enable end-to-end QoS for applications that run at the edge of a network with the integration of hardware support for Differentiated Services and 802.1p and 802.1q support. Our Horizon system controllers provide new packet processing capabilities for systems that require the convergence of voice, video and data at the edge of the network. The integrated NetGX coprocessor can handle computation-intensive tasks such as flow-classification based on layer 3-5 packet information, encryption and authentication for security purposes and virtually any other packet processing function typically handled by the host CPU. The NetGX coprocessor can free processing power so that the CPU can run multi-service applications such as managing virtual private networks, firewalls and integrated voice services.

Media Vault Product

Orion Product. The Orion product family is designed to enable media vault platforms that allow users to instantly access rich multimedia and data content throughout the home. The Orion family, with what we believe is the industry's first guaranteed, home-wide QoS, is designed to offer true, uninterrupted multi-streaming performance. The Orion product family powers a range of media vault platforms, each capable of delivering simultaneous streams of rich, multimedia content seamlessly across wired and wireless networks. The scalable storage, networking and smart media processing architecture of Orion is designed to provide a price/performance advantage over other solutions and to be a key component in markets such as standalone home storage appliances, integrated storage appliances, such as access points and digital video recorders and next generation broadband service provider products.

Power Management Products

DSP Switcher® Integrated Regulators. Our DSP Switcher® integrated regulators form the core of what we believe is the industry's smallest and highest-performance step-down power supply. DSP Switcher® integrated regulators are designed to provide efficiency, precision and transient response together with small solution size to provide system designers with enhanced form factor and battery life in portable equipment. Integration of power MOSFETs (metal-oxide semiconductor field-effect transistor), internal frequency compensation and single resistor output programming reduces design efforts and increases system reliability.

DSP Switcher® Integrated Regulator Modules. DSP Switcher® integrated regulator modules provide plug-and-play implementations of our switching regulator integrated circuits in convenient, modular form factors. The same benefits in performance efficiency, precision, transient response and small size are preserved while providing a fully assembled, tested and guaranteed power supply. We offer single in-line package, dual in-line package, or surface mount technology form factors that can be combined with a single programming resistor to set the desired output voltage. A full range of output voltages are supported with one part number.

Based on our operational management and financial reporting structure, we have determined that we operate in one reportable business segment: the design, development and sale of integrated circuits. Please see the financial information regarding this reportable business segment set forth in Item 7 of this Form 10-K and the information regarding our net revenue and long-lived assets based on geographic regions included in Note 13 to our Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Customers, Sales and Marketing

Our direct sales force targets markets that have high intensity communications processing requirements. Our customers for our storage products are manufacturers of hard disk drives for the enterprise, desktop and mobile computing markets and the consumer applications market as well as medium to large tape drive manufactures. Our target customers for our communications physical layer transceivers, switches and controllers are manufacturers of high-speed networking equipment and PCs. Our target customers for our cellular and handheld products are manufacturers of smartphones, cell phones, personal digital assistants (PDAs) and a large variety of other handheld consumer applications. Our target customers for our wireless products include manufacturers of WLAN solutions for SOHO and residential gateway solutions as well as manufacturers of a variety of new consumer applications such as cellular handsets, gaming devices, PDAs, and home entertainment multimedia client devices. Our target customers for our power management solutions are very diverse and include manufacturers of many different electronic devices. Our target customers for our VoIP products are the manufacturers and vendors of wireless communications equipment and handsets for the internet voice communications market.

A small number of customers have historically accounted for a substantial portion of our revenue. Customers representing 10% or more of our net revenue in fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005 are set forth below:

Customer(1)	2007	2006	2005
Western Digital	16 %	17 %	18 %
Toshiba	12 %	14 %	10 %
Samsung	11 %	14 %	14 %
Fujitsu	*	10 %	*

(1) In addition, Wintech Microelectronics, our distributor in Asia, accounted for less than 10% of our net revenue in fiscal 2007, 11% of our net revenue in fiscal 2006 and 13% of our net revenue in fiscal 2005.

* Less than 10% of net revenue

We complement and support our direct sales force with manufacturers representatives for our products in North America, Europe and Asia. In addition, we have distributors who support our sales and marketing activities in the United States, Europe and Asia. We also use stocking representatives outside of the United States for some of our products. We anticipate that the total amount of sales through distributors will increase in future periods; however, we expect a significant percentage of our sales will

continue to come from direct sales to key customers. As of January 27, 2007, our sales and marketing organization consisted of 681 employees, 32 manufacturers' representatives and 27 distributors.

Our sales are made under purchase orders typically received between one week and four months prior to the scheduled delivery date. These purchase orders can be cancelled without charge if notice is given within an agreed upon period. Because of the scheduling requirements of our foundries, we generally place firm orders for products with our suppliers up to sixteen weeks prior to the anticipated delivery date and typically prior to an order for the product. Our supply agreement with Intel Corporation for communications and application processor products requires us to place non-cancellable purchase orders at least six months in advance of requested delivery dates. We generally warrant our products for a ninety-day period but in certain circumstances the warranty period can range from one to five years.

Our marketing team works in conjunction with our sales force and is organized around our product applications and markets. Due to the complexity of our products, we introduce new products to major customers with a global tour by a marketing, sales and engineering team. We believe that individual meetings are the most effective and rapid means of communicating the capabilities, benefits and extremely technical specifications of each new product.

We use field application engineers to provide technical support and assistance to existing and potential customers in designing, testing and qualifying systems designs that incorporate our products. We believe that superior field applications engineering support plays a pivotal role in building long-term relationships with customers by improving our customers' time-to-market, maintaining a high level of customer satisfaction and encouraging customers to use our next-generation products.

Backlog

Our sales are made primarily pursuant to standard purchase orders for delivery of products. The quantities actually purchased by the customer, as well as the shipment schedules, are frequently revised during the agreement term to reflect changes in the customer's needs. Due to an industry practice that allows customers to cancel or change purchase orders with limited notice prior to the scheduled shipment dates, we believe that backlog is not a reliable indicator of future revenue.

Research and Development

We believe that our future success depends on our ability to introduce improvements to our existing products and to develop new products that deliver cost-effective solutions for both existing and new markets. Our research and development efforts are directed largely to the development of high-performance analog, mixed-signal, digital signal processing and embedded microprocessor integrated circuits. We devote a significant portion of our resources to expanding our core technology library with designs that enable high-performance, reliable communications over a variety of physical transmission media. We are also focused on incorporating functions currently provided by stand-alone integrated circuits into our products to reduce our customers' overall system costs.

We have assembled a core team of engineers who have extensive experience in the areas of mixed-signal circuit design, digital signal processing, embedded microprocessors, CMOS technology and system-level architectures. As of January 27, 2007, we had 3,706 employees in engineering and process development. We have invested, and expect that we will continue to invest, significant funds for research and development. Our research and development expense was approximately \$654.4 million in fiscal 2007, \$360.0 million in fiscal 2006 and \$299.9 million in fiscal 2005.

Manufacturing

We believe that our fabless manufacturing approach provides us with the benefits of superior manufacturing capability as well as flexibility to move the manufacturing, assembly and testing of our products to those vendors that offer the best capability at an attractive price. Our engineers work closely with our foundries and other subcontractors to increase yields, lower manufacturing costs and improve quality.

Integrated Circuit Fabrication

Our integrated circuits are substantially fabricated using widely available CMOS processes, which provide greater flexibility to engage independent foundries to manufacture integrated circuits. By outsourcing manufacturing, we are able to avoid the cost associated with owning and operating our own manufacturing facility. This allows us to focus our efforts on the design and marketing of our products. We currently outsource a substantial percentage of our integrated circuit manufacturing to Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, or TSMC, with the remaining manufacturing outsourced to other foundries primarily in Asia. We work closely with TSMC and our other foundries to forecast on a monthly basis our manufacturing capacity requirements. Our integrated circuits are currently fabricated in several advanced, sub-micron manufacturing processes. Because finer manufacturing processes lead to enhanced performance, smaller silicon chip size and lower power requirements, we continually evaluate the benefits and feasibility of migrating to smaller geometry process technology in order to reduce cost and improve performance.

In November 2006 we acquired the communications and application processor business from Intel Corporation. As part of this acquisition we entered into a product supply agreement with Intel. Under the terms of the supply agreement, Intel will continue to fabricate and supply integrated circuits to us while we arrange for our independent foundries to begin to supply us with such products. We have committed to purchase and Intel has agreed to supply through June 2008 a minimum number of wafers at fixed prices. If at the end of any fiscal quarter for Intel, there is a shortfall between the quantity of supply ordered by us and the quantities of supply required under the supply agreement commitment, Intel can invoice us for the shortfall and will deliver the corresponding quantity upon receipt of payment from us. The supply agreement requires us to prepay for certain wafers six months in advance of delivery and requires us to issue non cancellable purchase orders at least six months in advance of requested delivery dates for all purchases under the supply agreement.

Assembly and Test

Most of our products are shipped from our third-party foundries to third-party sort, assembly and test facilities where they are assembled into finished integrated circuit packages and tested. We outsource all product packaging and substantially all testing requirements for these products to several assembly and test subcontractors, including STATS ChipPAC Ltd. and Global Testing Corporation in Singapore, Siliconware Precision Industries in Taiwan and ASE Electronics in Singapore, Taiwan and Malaysia. We also perform some in-house testing in Malaysia primarily for our printer ASIC solutions and in the United States of new production and pre-production materials prior to transferring the volume packaging and testing offshore to our third-party assembly and test subcontractors. The remainder of our products are manufactured on a turnkey basis, in which we purchase fully assembled and tested products from our foundries. Our products are designed to use low cost, standard packages and to be tested with widely available test equipment. In addition, we specifically design our integrated circuits for ease of testability, further reducing production costs.

Quality Assurance

We build quality into our products starting with the design and development process. Our designs are subjected to extensive circuit simulation under extreme conditions of temperature, voltage and processing before being committed to manufacture. We pre-qualify each of our subcontractors and conduct regular in-depth quality audits. We closely monitor foundry production to ensure consistent overall quality, reliability and yield levels. All of our independent foundries and assembly and test subcontractors have been awarded ISO 9000 certification.

Intellectual Property

Our future revenue growth and overall success depend in large part on our ability to protect our intellectual property. We rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secret laws, contractual provisions and licenses to protect our intellectual property. We also enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants, suppliers and customers and seek to control access to, and distribution of, our documentation and other proprietary information. Despite these precautions, it may be possible for a third-party to copy or otherwise obtain and use our products and technology without authorization, develop similar technology independently or design around our patents. In addition, we often incorporate the intellectual property of other companies into our designs, and we have certain obligations with respect to the non-use and non-disclosure of their intellectual property. It is possible, however, that the steps taken by us to prevent misappropriation or infringement of our intellectual property or our customers' intellectual property may not be successful.

As of January 27, 2007, we have been issued or have acquired 406 United States patents and 72 non-United States patents on various aspects of our technology, with expiration dates ranging from 2008 to 2025. We have filed a number of additional patent applications in the United States and other countries. However, there can be no assurance that patents will ever be issued for these applications. Furthermore, it is possible that our patents may be invalidated, circumvented, challenged or licensed to others. Additionally, the laws of some foreign countries in which our products are or may be developed, manufactured or sold, including various countries in Asia, may not protect our products or proprietary information to the same extent as do the laws of the United States and thus make the possibility of piracy of our technology and products more likely in these countries. We may need to engage in litigation in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights or the rights of our customers, to protect our trade secrets or to determine the validity and scope of proprietary rights of others, including our customers. This litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of our resources and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have expended and will continue to expend considerable resources in establishing a patent position designed to protect our intellectual property. While our ability to compete is enhanced by our ability to protect our intellectual property, we believe that in view of the rapid pace of technological change, the combination of the technical experience and innovative skills of our employees may be as important to our business as the legal protection of our patents and other proprietary information.

From time to time, we may desire or be required to renew or to obtain licenses from third parties in order to further develop and effectively market commercially viable products. We cannot be sure that any necessary licenses will be available or will be available on commercially reasonable terms.

The integrated circuit industry is characterized by vigorous pursuit and protection of intellectual property rights, which has resulted in significant and often time consuming and expensive litigation. From time to time, we receive, and may continue to receive in the future, notices that claim we have infringed upon, misappropriated or misused the proprietary rights of other parties. Although we defend these claims vigorously, it is possible that we will not prevail in pending or future lawsuits. In addition, we may be sued in the future by other parties who claim that we have infringed their patents or misappropriated or misused

their trade secrets, or who may seek to invalidate one or more of our patents. Any of these claims could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Even if claims against us are not valid or successfully asserted, these claims could result in significant costs and a diversion of management and personnel resources to defend. In that event, our business, financial condition and results of operations could also be materially and adversely affected. In any of the pending or future claims or actions asserted against us, we may seek to obtain licenses under a third party's intellectual property rights. However, we may not be able to obtain such licenses on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

Competition

The markets for our products are intensely competitive and characterized by rapid technological change, evolving standards, short product life cycles and pricing pressures imposed by high-volume customers. We expect competition to intensify as current competitors expand their product offerings and new competitors enter our markets.

We believe that our ability to compete successfully in the rapidly evolving markets for our products depends on a number of factors, including:

- performance, features, quality and price of our products;
- the timing and success of new product introductions by us, our customers and our competitors;
- the emergence of new industry standards;
- our ability to obtain adequate foundry capacity;
- the number and nature of our competitors in a given market; and
- general market and economic conditions.

Our current products face competition from a number of sources. We believe that our principal competitors for our read channels and storage SOCs are LSI Corporation and STMicroelectronics. Our primary competitors for preamplifiers and motor controllers are LSI Corporation and Texas Instruments. For transceiver products, we compete primarily with LSI Corporation, Broadcom, Intel, Realtek Semiconductor and Vitesse Semiconductor. Our switching products compete primarily against Broadcom and Vitesse. In the market for system controllers, our competitors include Tundra and PLX Technology, and our WAN communications controllers compete directly with products from companies such as Freescale Semiconductor and PMC-Sierra. Our cellular and handheld products compete primarily against Broadcom, Freescale Semiconductor, QUALCOMM Corporation, Samsung Semiconductor, and Texas Instruments. In the wireless LAN market, our competitors include Atheros, Broadcom, Conexant, Intel and Texas Instruments. For our power management products we compete with a number of companies including Analog Devices, International Rectifier, Intersil Corporation, Linear Technology, Maxim Integrated Products Incorporated, National Semiconductor and Texas Instruments. Our hard disk controller products compete primarily against devices offered by LSI Corporation and those internally developed by the hard disk manufacturers. Our tape drive controller products compete primarily against devices internally developed by tape drive manufacturers. Our VoIP solutions compete primarily against Texas Instruments and Broadcom. In addition, we expect increased competition in the future from other emerging and established companies.

Some of our current competitors and potential competitors have longer operating histories, greater name recognition, access to larger customer bases and significantly greater financial, sales and marketing, manufacturing, distribution, technical and other resources than we do. As a result, they may be able to respond more quickly to changing customer demands or to devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products than we can. Our current or future competitors may develop and introduce new products that will be priced lower, provide superior performance or achieve greater market

acceptance than our products. In addition, in the event of a manufacturing capacity shortage, these competitors may be able to manufacture products when we are unable to do so.

Furthermore, current or potential competitors have established or may establish financial and strategic relationships among themselves or with existing or potential customers or other third parties to increase the ability of their products to address the needs of customers. Accordingly, it is possible that new competitors or alliances among competitors could emerge and rapidly acquire significant market share, which would harm our business.

In addition, many of our customers and potential customers have substantial technological capabilities and financial resources. Some customers have already developed, or in the future may develop, technologies that will compete directly with our products. We may also face competition from suppliers of products based on new or emerging technologies.

Historically, average unit selling prices in the integrated circuit industry in general, and for our products in particular, have decreased over the life of a particular product. We expect that the average unit selling prices of our products will continue to be subject to significant pricing pressures. In order to offset expected declines in the average unit selling prices of our products, we will likely need to reduce the cost of our products. We intend to accomplish this by implementing design changes that lower the cost of manufacturing, assembly and testing, by entering into long-term, strategic arrangements with our foundry partners to secure wafer capacity at reduced prices, by negotiating reduced charges from our foundries as and if volumes increase and by successfully managing our manufacturing, assembly and testing relationships. Because we do not operate our own manufacturing, assembly or testing facilities, we may not be able to reduce our costs as rapidly as companies that operate their own facilities. If we fail to introduce lower cost versions of our products in a timely manner or to successfully manage our manufacturing, assembly and testing relationships, our business would be harmed.

Employees

As of January 27, 2007, we had a total of 5,249 employees, of which 3,706 were in research and development, 681 in sales and marketing, 504 in operations and 358 in general administration. Our employees are not represented by any collective bargaining agreements, and we have not experienced any work stoppage. We consider our relations with our employees to be good.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Additional Factors That May Affect Future Results

In addition to the factors discussed in the Overview and Liquidity and Capital Resources sections of Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation, the following additional factors may affect our future results. Many of these factors are beyond our control, including business cycles and seasonal trends of the computing, semiconductor and related industries.

Matters related to the internal review of our historical stock option granting practices and the restatement of our financial statements may result in additional litigation, regulatory proceedings and government enforcement actions.

Our historical stock option granting practices and the restatement of our financial statements have exposed us to greater risks associated with litigation, regulatory proceedings and government enforcement actions. For more information regarding our current litigation and related inquiries, please see the discussion included in Part I, Item 3 Legal Proceedings, of this Report as well as the other risk factors related to litigation set forth in this section. We have provided the results of our internal review to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) and the United States Attorney's Office for the

Northern District of California, and in that regard we have responded to formal and informal requests for documents and additional information. The SEC is conducting a formal inquiry into our historical stock option granting practices and we received a grand jury subpoena from the United States Attorney's Office for the Northern District of California requesting documents relating to our historical stock option granting practices. No assurance can be given regarding the outcomes of litigation, regulatory proceedings or government enforcement actions relating to our past stock option practices. The resolution of these matters will be time consuming and expensive, and may distract management from the conduct of our business. Further, if we are subject to adverse findings in litigation, regulatory proceedings or government enforcement actions, we could be required to pay damages or penalties or have other remedies imposed against us, our directors, executive officers or other officers, or employees, which could harm our reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition, while we believe that we have, in completing the restatement of our financial statements, made appropriate judgments in determining the correct measurement dates and disclosures relating to our stock option investigation, the SEC may disagree with the manner in which we reported the results of the investigation or accounted for and reported, or did not report, the corresponding financial impact. Accordingly, it is possible that we will be required to restate further our prior financial statements, amend prior filings with the SEC, or take other actions not currently contemplated.

A number of our current and former executive officers and directors have been named as parties to several derivative action lawsuits arising from our internal option review, and there is a possibility of additional lawsuits, all of which could require significant management time and attention and result in significant legal expenses.

We are subject to a number of lawsuits purportedly on behalf of us against certain of our current and former executive officers and board members, and we may become the subject of additional private lawsuits. Subject to certain limitations, we are obligated to indemnify our current and former directors, officers and employees in connection with the investigation of our historical stock option practices and such lawsuits. The expenses associated with these lawsuits may be significant, the amount of time to resolve these lawsuits is unpredictable and defending these lawsuits may divert management's attention from the day-to-day operations of our business, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, business, results of operations and cash flows.

Recent changes in our management may cause uncertainty in, or be disruptive to, our business.

We have recently experienced significant changes in our management and our board of directors. In May 2007, our former Chief Financial Officer resigned and our Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, who is one of our co-founders, resigned from those positions and as a member of our board of directors and will continue in a non-management role. Also, the general counsel of our U.S. operating subsidiary was terminated in March 2007. We are conducting a search for a permanent Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer and General Counsel. We have also commenced a search for three new independent directors to fill existing vacancies on our board of directors, one of whom will succeed Dr. Sehat Sutardja as Chairman of the Board. We cannot assure you that we will find qualified candidates in a timely manner. These changes in our management and board of directors may be disruptive to our business, and, during the transition period, there may be uncertainty among customers, investors, vendors, employees and others concerning our future direction and performance. Our future success will depend to a significant extent on the ability of our management team to work together effectively. The loss of any of our management or other key personnel could harm our ability to implement our business strategy and respond to the rapidly changing market conditions in which we operate. Moreover, our success will depend on our ability to attract, hire and retain management and other key personnel and on the abilities of the new management personnel to function effectively, both individually and as a group, going forward. If we are unable to attract and retain effective permanent replacements for our key

executives in a timely manner, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows may be adversely affected and our ability to execute our business model could be impaired. Competition for qualified senior employees can be intense. We may experience difficulty in hiring and retaining highly skilled individuals with appropriate qualifications to support our growth and expansion. For example, both our interim Chief Financial Officer and interim General Counsel may choose not to participate as candidates in our search to fill these positions. If we fail to attract, hire and retain qualified management individuals, it could lead to dissatisfaction among our customers, which could slow our growth or result in a loss of business.

We have been named as a party to several purported class action and derivative lawsuits relating to our past option granting practices, and we may be named in additional litigation, all of which could cause our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows to suffer.

We have been named as a nominal defendant in purported shareholder derivative actions that name a number of our current and former directors and officers as defendants and that seek to recover damages purportedly sustained by us in connection with our option granting practices. Further, putative class actions have been filed against us and certain of our officers and directors that allege violations of the federal securities laws and seek to recover damages. We may in the future be subject to additional litigation relating to our past option granting practices. Regardless of the outcome, this litigation, and any other litigation that may be brought against us or our directors and officers, could be time consuming, result in significant expense, and divert the attention and resources of our management and other key employees. An unfavorable outcome in such litigation could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The matters relating to the internal review of our historical stock option granting practices and the restatement of our financial statements may otherwise adversely impact our business.

As a result of our delayed filing of our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended July 29, 2006, October 28, 2006, and April 27, 2007 and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 27, 2007, we will be ineligible to register our securities on Form S-3 for sale by us or resale by others. We may use Form S-1 to raise capital or complete acquisitions, but doing so could increase transaction costs and adversely impact our ability to raise capital or complete acquisitions of other companies in a timely manner.

Employees who were awarded options that were granted at a discount from fair market value and were all or partially unvested as of December 31, 2004, which we refer to as discount options, may be subject to income tax liability on the vesting date of those discount options in addition to a 20% excise tax under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) section 409A. California has adopted IRC 409A and therefore a 20% excise tax will be levied on all California employees. In considering actions that we believe would be in the best interests of our shareholders and employees and might substantially reduce or eliminate section 409A exposure and adverse state tax liability for our employees, we have elected to comply with the Franchise Tax Board Notice 2007-1 program in California. The program allows us to pay the additional 20% tax and interest due to the exercise of certain discounted stock options in 2006 pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code §17501. There is no guarantee that this measure to address employees' adverse tax consequences will be effective or successful. Any such measures may cause us to incur additional cash or noncash compensation expense. In addition, these measures, or the failure of these measures, may require us to incur substantial expenses for legal, accounting, tax and other professional services, could cause employee satisfaction and retention issues, and may divert our management's attention from our business, which could in the future harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We have had material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting and cannot assure you that additional material weaknesses will not be identified in the future. If our internal control over financial reporting or disclosure controls and procedures are not effective, there may be errors in our financial statements that could require a restatement or our filings may not be timely and investors may lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could lead to a decline in our stock price.

We have determined that we have had material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting. Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud. Any inability to provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud could harm our business. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires management and our auditors to evaluate and assess the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

In assessing the findings of our internal review with respect to our historical stock option practices and related accounting matters, our management concluded that there were material weaknesses, as defined in Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Auditing Standard No. 2, in our internal control over financial reporting. See the discussion included in Part II, Item 9A Controls and Procedures, of this Report for additional information regarding our internal control over financial reporting, including planned remediation.

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and interim Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our internal control over financial reporting will prevent all error 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. Further, 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. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, involving us have been, or will be, detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty, breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake, and errors discovered by personnel within control systems may not be properly disclosed and addressed. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and we cannot assure you that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

We cannot assure you that significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting will not be identified in the future. We may not be able to effectively and timely implement necessary control changes and employee training to ensure continued compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and other regulatory and reporting requirements. Our rapid growth and numerous acquisitions in recent periods, and our possible future expansion through additional acquisitions, present challenges to maintain the internal control and disclosure control standards applicable to public companies. Any failure to maintain or implement required new or improved controls, or any difficulties we encounter in their implementation, could result in significant deficiencies or material weaknesses, cause us to fail to timely meet our periodic reporting obligations, or result in material misstatements in our financial statements. Any such failure could also adversely affect the results of periodic management evaluations and annual auditor attestation reports regarding disclosure controls and the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting required under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The existence of a material weakness could result in errors in our financial statements that could result in a restatement of financial statements, cause us to fail to timely meet our reporting obligations and cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, leading to a decline in our stock price. If we fail to maintain effective

internal controls we could be subject to regulatory scrutiny and sanctions and investors could lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports. We cannot assure you that we will be able to fully comply with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act or that management or our auditors will conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective in future periods.

We have not been in compliance with SEC periodic reporting requirements and NASDAQ listing requirements and may continue to face compliance issues with both, which could result in the delisting of our common shares from The NASDAQ Stock Market.

As a result of our failure to timely file our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended July 29, 2006 and October 28, 2006 (the Fiscal 2007 10-Qs), this annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 27, 2007 (the 10-K) and the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended April 28, 2007 (Q1 Fiscal 2008 10-Q) (together with the Fiscal 2007 10-Qs, the delayed Forms 10-Q), we have not been in full compliance with NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4310(c)(14) which requires us to make, on a timely basis, all filings with the SEC required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. With the filing of this 10-K and the Fiscal 2007 10-Qs, which have been filed concurrently, we still must file our Q1 Fiscal 2008 10-Q to regain compliance with Marketplace Rule 4310(c)(14). We expect to file our Q1 Fiscal 2008 10-Q as soon as practicable.

If the SEC disagrees with the manner in which we have accounted for and reported, or not reported, the financial impact of past stock option grants, there could be further delays in filing subsequent SEC reports or other actions that might result in delisting of our common stock from the NASDAQ Global Select Market. If we are unable to maintain compliance with the conditions for continued listing required by NASDAQ, then our shares of common stock may be subject to delisting from the NASDAQ Global Select Market. If our shares of common stock are delisted from the NASDAQ Global Select Market, they may not be eligible to trade on any national securities exchange or the over-the counter market. If our common stock is no longer traded through a market system, the liquidity of our common stock may be greatly reduced, which could negatively affect its price. In addition, we may be unable to obtain future equity financing, or use our common stock as consideration for mergers or other business combinations. A delisting from the NASDAQ Global Select Market may also have other negative implications, including the potential loss of confidence by suppliers, customers and employees, the loss of institutional investor interest, and fewer business development opportunities.

We are obligated to purchase and pre-pay for specified volumes of wafers from Intel Corporation which will adversely affect our cash flow and could lead to inventory write-downs and related charges to our earnings, but Intel is not obligated to increase supply if we encounter unexpected demand.

In connection with our acquisition of Intel s communications and application processor business, we entered into a supply agreement with Intel in an effort to secure supplies of the products and wafers that we will need to sell the acquired product lines. Under the terms of the supply agreement we have committed to purchase and Intel has agreed to supply, through June 2008, a minimum number of wafers at fixed prices. If at the end of any Intel fiscal quarter, there is a shortfall between the quantity of supply ordered by us and the quantities of supply required under the supply agreement commitment, Intel can invoice us for the shortfall and will deliver the corresponding quantity upon receipt of payment from us. The agreement requires us to prepay for certain wafers six months in advance of delivery and issue non cancellable purchase orders at least six months in advance of requested delivery dates for all purchases under the supply agreement.

The supply agreement contractually commits us to purchase supply from Intel regardless of future end customer demand for these products. The amount of wafers we committed to purchase was largely based on our forecasted demand over an extended period of time. Forecasting demand over such a period of time is difficult and is subject to many risks. If the level of demand does not materialize to consume the

product we are obligated to purchase from Intel, we may record additional charges for excess inventory purchases and commitments which could be material.

The supply agreement also requires us to purchase inventory earlier than anticipated product shipments to our customers. As a result, we expect our inventory balances for these products to increase, resulting in higher inventory balances and the associated carrying costs. Additionally, these higher levels of inventory increase our risk of holding excess and obsolete inventory. This could harm our business, results of operations and cash flows by leading to inventory write-downs and related charges to our earnings.

The supply agreement also limits the amount of product that Intel is required to supply to us. If we experience an increase in demand, we might not be able to secure enough supply from Intel to meet that demand. This would lead to lost sales in the short term as well as the long term due to possible customer dissatisfaction.

If we are unable to successfully transition and secure production capacity for our communications and application processor business, we could lose a significant portion of that business.

Our supply agreement with Intel was entered into to secure a supply of wafers and products during a transition period while we arranged for our independent foundries and other contractors to begin fabrication, assembly and test for these products. Intel is only obligated to supply specified quantities of product for a limited amount of time, no later than June 2008. Some of these products are at earlier stages in their new product introduction processes, where manufacturing yields are not yet consistent and changes to the design and processes may still have to be made. This can make the transition of the manufacture of these products to independent foundries and other contractors more complicated and expensive. If we do not successfully transition the production of the wafers and products to independent foundries and other contractors, we will be unable to meet customer demand for these products. This could result in a material decline in revenues, net income, and cash flow. Additionally, our customers could become dissatisfied with us and not continue to use our products if and when we were able to resume providing them with products or if the newly transitioned products would require extended customer re-qualification.

Our recent acquisitions and any future acquisitions could harm our operating results and share price.

In 2005, we acquired the hard disk and tape drive controller semiconductor business of QLogic Corporation and the semiconductor design business division of UTStarcom, Inc. In May 2006, we acquired the printer semiconductor division of Avago Technologies, Pte. as well as certain intellectual property and property and equipment from another company. In November 2006, we purchased the communications and application processor business from Intel Corporation.

Any of these acquisitions, as well as acquisitions in the future, could materially harm our operating results or liquidity as a result of possible concurrent issuances of dilutive equity securities or payment of cash. In addition, the purchase price of any acquired businesses may exceed the current fair values of the net tangible assets of the acquired businesses. As a result, we would be required to record material amounts of goodwill, and acquired in-process research and development charges and other intangible assets, which could result in significant impairment and acquired in-process research and development charges and amortization expense in future periods. These charges, in addition to the results of operations of such acquired businesses, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, if we acquire a business that is operating at a loss or at lower overall gross margins than our businesses, as is the case with the communications and application processor business we acquired from Intel, our profitability will be harmed unless we can improve its performance. We cannot forecast the number, timing or size of future acquisitions, or the effect that any such acquisitions might have on our operating or financial results.

Under generally accepted accounting principles, we are required to review our intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of these assets may not be recoverable. In addition, we are required to review our goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets on an annual basis. If presently unforeseen events or changes in circumstances arise which indicate that the carrying value of our goodwill or other intangible assets may not be recoverable, we will be required to perform impairment reviews of these assets, which have carrying values of approximately \$2.6 billion as of January 27, 2007. An impairment review could result in a write-down of all or a portion of these assets to their fair values. We intend to perform an annual impairment review during the fourth quarter of each fiscal year or more frequently if we believe indicators of impairment exist. In light of the large carrying value associated with our goodwill and intangible assets, any write-down of these assets may result in a significant charge to our statement of operations in the period any impairment is determined and could cause our stock price to decline.

Past acquisitions and any future acquisitions or transactions may not be successful.

We expect to continue to make acquisitions of, and investments in, businesses that offer complementary products, services and technologies, augment our market segment coverage, or enhance our technological capabilities. We may also enter into strategic alliances or joint ventures to achieve these goals. We cannot assure you that we will be able to identify suitable acquisition, investment, alliance, or joint venture opportunities or that we will be able to consummate any such transactions or relationships on terms and conditions acceptable to us, or that such transactions or relationships will be successful.

Any transactions or relationships will be accompanied by the risks commonly encountered with those matters. Risks that could have a material adverse affect on our business, results of operations or financial condition include, among other things:

- the difficulty of assimilating the operations and personnel of acquired businesses;
- the potential disruption of our ongoing business;
- the distraction of management from our business;
- the potential inability of management to maximize our financial and strategic position as a result of an acquisition;
- the potential for costs and delays in implementing, and the potential difficulty in maintaining uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies, including the integration of different information systems;
- the impairment of relationships with employees and customers as a result of any integration of new management personnel;
- the risk of entering market segments in which we have no or limited direct prior experience and where competitors in such market segments have stronger market segment positions;
- the risk that there could be deficiencies in the internal control of any acquired company or investments that could result in a material weakness in our overall internal controls taken as a whole;
- the potential loss of key employees of an acquired company; and
- the potential dilution of earnings through acquisitions and options granted to employees of acquired companies or businesses.

Our ability to realize the expected benefits of our acquisition of the communications and application processor business of Intel Corporation and to eliminate the operating losses of that business will depend

in large part on our ability to transition the manufacturing of that business' products from Intel to third-party foundries, increase the gross margin of those products, and retain the business' relationship with its principal customers, as well as the factors described above relating to our ability to integrate effectively the acquired business and its technologies, operations and personnel.

A significant portion of our business is dependent on the hard disk drive industry, which is highly cyclical, experiences rapid technological change, and is facing increased competition from alternate technologies.

The hard disk drive industry is intensely competitive, and the technology changes rapidly. As a result, this industry is highly cyclical, with periods of increased demand and rapid growth followed by periods of oversupply and subsequent contraction. These cycles may affect us because our customers are suppliers to this industry. Hard disk drive manufacturers tend to order more components than they may need during growth periods, and sharply reduce orders for components during periods of contraction. In addition, advances in existing technologies and the introduction of new technologies may result in lower demand for disk drive storage devices, thereby reducing demand for our products. Rapid technological changes in the hard disk drive industry often result in significant and rapid shifts in market share among the industry's participants. If the hard disk drive manufacturers using our products do not retain or increase their market share, our sales may decrease.

Future changes in the nature of information storage products may reduce demand for traditional hard disk drives. For instance, products using alternative technologies, such as semiconductor memory, optical storage, and other storage technologies could become a significant source of competition to manufacturers of hard disk drives. Flash memory has typically been more costly than disk drive technologies. However, flash memory manufacturers have been reducing the prices for their products, which could enable them to compete more effectively with very small form factor hard disk drive products. Demand for hard disk drives could be reduced if alternative storage technologies such as flash memory can meet customers' cost and capacity requirements.

We depend on a small number of large customers for a significant portion of our sales. The loss of, or a significant reduction or cancellation in sales to, any key customer would significantly reduce our revenues.

In fiscal 2007, approximately 39% of our net revenue was derived from sales to three customers, each of which individually accounted for 10% or more of our net revenue during this period. Of these customers, Western Digital accounted for approximately 16%, Toshiba accounted for approximately 12% and Samsung accounted for approximately 11%. No distributor accounted for 10% of our net revenue during fiscal 2007. Sales to our largest customers have fluctuated significantly from period to period primarily due to the timing and number of design wins with each customer, as well as the continued diversification of our customer base as we expand into new markets, and will likely continue to fluctuate dramatically in the future. The loss of any of our largest customers, a significant reduction in sales we make to them, or any problems we encounter collecting amounts due from them would likely seriously harm our financial condition and results of operations. Our operating results in the foreseeable future will continue to depend on sales to a relatively small number of customers, as well as the ability of these customers to sell products that incorporate our products. In the future, these customers may decide not to purchase our products at all, purchase fewer products than they did in the past, or alter their purchasing patterns in some other way, particularly because:

- substantially all of our sales are made on a purchase order basis, which permits our customers to cancel, change or delay product purchase commitments with little or no notice to us and without penalty;
- our customers may develop their own solutions;
- our customers may purchase integrated circuits from our competitors; or

- our customers may discontinue sales or lose market share in the markets for which they purchase our products.

If we are unable to accurately predict our future sales and to appropriately budget for our expenses, our operating results could suffer.

The rapidly changing nature of the markets in which we sell our products limits our ability to accurately forecast quarterly and annual sales. Additionally, because many of our expenses are fixed in the short term or are incurred in advance of anticipated sales, we may not be able to decrease our expenses in a timely manner to offset any shortfall of sales. We are currently expanding our staffing and increasing our expense levels in anticipation of future sales growth. If our sales do not increase as anticipated, significant losses could result due to our higher expense levels.

Because we expect to experience continued lower sequential growth rates in future periods, investors should not rely on our historical growth rates when evaluating our business.

From fiscal year 2003 to fiscal year 2005, we reported significant sequential quarterly growth in revenues; however, our revenues have been inconsistent and have generally grown at a slower sequential rate in the ten quarters ending with the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007 compared to the double digit sequential growth rate of the previous eleven quarters. This slower growth rate is due, among other things, to the larger base of revenue and market share we now enjoy, which makes continuation of double digit revenue growth on a sequential quarterly basis unlikely in the current market. Accordingly, investors should not rely on the results of any prior quarterly or annual periods as an indication of our future performance.

Changes in financial accounting standards or practices or existing taxation rules or practices may cause adverse unexpected revenue and expense fluctuations and affect our reported results of operations.

A change in accounting standards or practices or a change in existing taxation rules or practices can have a significant effect on our reported results and may even affect our reporting of transactions completed before the change is effective. New accounting pronouncements and taxation rules and varying interpretations of accounting pronouncements and taxation practice have occurred and may occur in the future. Changes to existing rules or the questioning of current practices by regulators may adversely affect our reported financial results or the way we conduct our business.

For example, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued its final standard on accounting for share-based payments, FASB Statement No. 123R (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (FAS 123R), which required us, starting January 29, 2006, to measure compensation costs for all stock-based compensation (including stock options) at fair value and to recognize these costs as expenses in our statements of operations. The recognition of these expenses in our statements of operations will reduce our earnings per share, which could negatively impact our future stock price.

If we are unable to develop and introduce new and enhanced products that achieve market acceptance in a timely and cost-effective manner, our operating results and competitive position will be harmed.

Our future success will depend on our ability, in a timely and cost-effective manner, to develop and introduce new products and enhancements to our existing products. We must also achieve market acceptance for these products and enhancements. If we do not successfully develop and achieve market acceptance for new and enhanced products, our ability to maintain or increase revenues will suffer. The development of our products is highly complex. We occasionally have experienced delays in completing the development and introduction of new products and product enhancements, and we could experience

delays in the future. Even if new and enhanced products are introduced to the market, we may not be able to achieve market acceptance of them in a timely manner.

In addition, our longstanding relationships with some of our larger customers may also deter other potential customers who compete with these customers from buying our products. To attract new customers or retain existing customers, we may offer certain customers favorable prices on our products. If these prices are lower than the prices paid by our existing customers, we would have to offer the same lower prices to certain of our customers who have contractual most favored nation pricing arrangements. In that event, our average selling prices and gross margins would decline. The loss of a key customer, a reduction in sales to any key customer or our inability to attract new significant customers could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we fail to appropriately scale our operations in response to changes in demand for our existing products and services or to the demand for new products requested by our customers, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

To achieve our business objectives, we anticipate that we will need to continue to expand. We have experienced rapid growth and expansion in the past. Through internal growth and acquisitions, we significantly increased the scope of our operations and expanded our workforce from 1,205 employees, as of January 31, 2003, to 5,249 employees, as of January 27, 2007. Nonetheless, we may not be able to expand our workforce and operations in a sufficiently timely manner to respond effectively to changes in demand for our existing products and services or to the demand for new products requested by our customers. In that event, we may be unable to meet competitive challenges or exploit potential market opportunities, and our current or future business could be materially and adversely affected. Conversely, if we expand our operations and workforce too rapidly in anticipation of increased demand for our products, and such demand does not materialize at the pace at which we expected, the rate of increase in our operating expenses may exceed the rate of increase in our revenue, which would adversely affect our operating results.

Our past growth has placed, and any future growth is expected to continue to place, a significant strain on our management personnel, systems and resources. To implement our current business and product plans, we will need to continue to expand, train, manage and motivate our workforce. All of these endeavors will require substantial management effort. Although we have implemented an enterprise resource planning system to help us improve our planning and management processes and are implementing a new human resources management system, we anticipate that we will also need to continue to implement and improve a variety of new and upgraded operational and financial systems, as well as additional procedures and other internal management systems. These processes can be time consuming and expensive, increase management responsibilities, and divert management attention. If we are unable to effectively manage our expanding operations, we may be unable to scale our business quickly enough to meet competitive challenges or exploit potential market opportunities, or conversely, we may scale our business too quickly and the rate of increase in our expenses may exceed the rate of increase in our revenue, either of which would materially and adversely affect our current or future business.

We rely on independent foundries and subcontractors for the manufacture, assembly and testing of our integrated circuit products, and the failure of any of these third-party vendors to deliver products or otherwise perform as requested could damage our relationships with our customers, decrease our sales and limit our growth.

We do not have our own manufacturing or assembly facilities and have very limited in-house testing facilities. Therefore, we rely on third-party vendors to manufacture, assemble and test the products we design. We currently rely on several third-party foundries to produce substantially all of our integrated circuit products. We also currently rely on several third-party assembly and test subcontractors to assemble, package and test our products. The resurgence of severe acute respiratory syndrome, the

outbreak of avian flu and any similar future outbreaks in Asia, where these foundries are located, could affect the production capabilities of our manufacturers by resulting in quarantines or closures. In the event of such a quarantine or closure, if we were unable to quickly identify alternate manufacturing facilities, our revenues, cost of revenues and results of operations would be negatively impacted. If these vendors do not provide us with high-quality products and services in a timely manner, or if one or more of these vendors terminates its relationship with us, we may be unable to obtain satisfactory replacements to fulfill customer orders on a timely basis, our relationships with our customers could suffer, our sales could decrease and harm our business, financial condition or results of operations.

With limited exceptions, our vendors are not obligated to perform services or supply products to us for any specific period, in any specific quantities, or at any specific price, except as may be provided in a particular purchase order. These vendors may allocate capacity to the production of other companies' products while reducing deliveries to us on short notice. In particular, some foundry customers may have long-term agreements with these foundries that may cause these foundries to reallocate capacity to those customers, decreasing the capacity available to us. If we need another integrated circuit foundry or assembly and test subcontractor because of increased demand, or we are unable to obtain timely and adequate deliveries from our providers at the required time, we might not be able to develop relationships with other vendors who are able to satisfy our requirements. Even if other integrated circuit foundries or assembly and test subcontractors are available at that time to satisfy our requirements, it would likely take several months to qualify a new provider. Such a change may also require the approval of our customers, which would take time to effect and could cause our customers to cancel orders or fail to place new orders.

A number of our subsidiaries are incorporated under the laws of, and their principal offices are located in, the State of Israel and, therefore, their business operations may be harmed by adverse political, economic and military conditions affecting Israel.

Each of Marvell Semiconductor Israel Ltd. (MSIL), Marvell T.I. Ltd. (MTIL), Marvell Software Solutions Israel Ltd. (MSSI) and Marvell DSPC Ltd. (DSPC) is incorporated under the laws of and has its principal offices in Israel. In addition, MSIL, MSSI and DSPC maintain their research and development operations in Israel. Thus, MSIL, MTIL, MSSI and DSPC are directly influenced by the political, economic and military conditions affecting Israel. Major hostilities involving or within Israel could disrupt MSIL, MTIL, MSSI and DSPC's operations. For example, continued hostilities between Israel and the Palestinian authority in recent months have caused substantial political unrest, which could lead to a potential economic downturn in Israel. Additionally, the ongoing situation in Iraq could lead to more economic instability and uncertainty in the State of Israel and the Middle East. Also, the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners or a significant downturn in the economic or financial condition of Israel could negatively impact the business operations and financial results of each of MSIL, MTIL, MSSI and DSPC.

We rely on third-party distributors and manufacturers' representatives and the failure of these distributors and manufacturers' representatives to perform as expected could reduce our future sales.

We sell many of our products to customers through distributors and manufacturers' representatives. Our relationships with some of our distributors and manufacturers' representatives have been established within the last two years, and we are unable to predict the extent to which our distributors and manufacturers' representatives will be successful in marketing and selling our products. Moreover, many of our manufacturers' representatives and distributors also market and sell competing products. Our representatives and distributors may terminate their relationships with us at any time. Our future performance will also depend, in part, on our ability to attract additional distributors or manufacturers' representatives that will be able to market and support our products effectively, especially in markets in which we have not previously distributed our products. If we cannot retain our current distributors or

manufacturers' representatives or recruit additional or replacement distributors or manufacturers' representatives, our sales and operating results will be harmed. The loss of one or more of our distributors or manufacturers' representatives could harm our sales and results of operations. We generally realize a higher gross margin on direct sales and from sales through manufacturers' representatives than on sales through distributors. Accordingly, if our distributors were to account for an increased portion of our net sales, our gross margins may decline.

We are subject to order and shipment uncertainties, and if we are unable to accurately predict customer demand, we may hold excess or obsolete inventory, which would reduce our profit margin, or, conversely, we may have insufficient inventory, which would result in lost revenue opportunities and potentially in loss of market share and damaged customer relationships.

We typically sell products pursuant to purchase orders rather than long-term purchase commitments. Customers can generally cancel or defer purchase orders on short notice without incurring a significant penalty. In the recent past, some of our customers have developed excess inventories of their own products and have, as a consequence, deferred purchase orders for our products. We cannot accurately predict what or how many products our customers will need in the future. Anticipating demand is difficult because our customers face volatile pricing and unpredictable demand for their own products and are increasingly focused more on cash preservation and tighter inventory management. In addition, as an increasing number of our chips are being incorporated into consumer products, we anticipate greater fluctuations in demand for our products, which makes it more difficult to forecast customer demand. We place orders with our suppliers based on forecasts of customer demand and, in some instances, may establish buffer inventories to accommodate anticipated demand. Our forecasts are based on multiple assumptions, each of which may introduce error into our estimates. If we overestimate customer demand, we may allocate resources to manufacturing products that we may not be able to sell when we expect to, if at all. As a result, we would hold excess or obsolete inventory, which would reduce our profit margins and adversely affect our financial results. Conversely, if we underestimate customer demand or if insufficient manufacturing capacity is available, we would forgo revenue opportunities and potentially lose market share and damage our customer relationships. In addition, any future significant cancellations or deferrals of product orders or the return of previously sold products could materially and adversely affect our profit margins, increase product obsolescence and restrict our ability to fund our operations. Furthermore, we generally recognize revenue upon shipment of products to a customer. If a customer refuses to accept shipped products or does not timely pay for these products, we could incur significant charges against our income.

The international nature of our business exposes us to financial and regulatory risks that may adversely impact our revenues and profitability.

International operations are subject to a number of risks that may limit our ability to design, develop, test or market certain technologies and products, which could in turn have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition, including:

- international terrorism and anti-American sentiment, particularly in the emerging markets;
- security concerns, including crime, political instability, armed conflict and civil or military unrest;
- local business and cultural factors that differ from our normal standards and practices in the United States;
- regulatory requirements and prohibitions that differ between jurisdictions;
- laws and business practices favoring local companies;
- differing employment practices and labor issues;

- withholding tax obligations on revenues that we may not be able to offset fully against our U.S. tax obligations, including the further risk that foreign tax authorities may increase tax rates, which could result in increased tax withholdings and penalties;
- less effective protection of intellectual property than is afforded to us in the United States or other developed countries; and
- limited infrastructure and disruptions, such as large-scale outages or interruptions of service from utilities or telecommunications providers and natural disasters.

These conditions make it extremely difficult for our customers, our vendors and for us to accurately forecast and plan future business activities. We cannot predict the timing, strength or duration of any economic recovery, worldwide, or in our served markets. If the worldwide economy or our served markets in which we operate were to experience any of the conditions above, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We are a mid-sized company with limited resources compared to some of our current and potential competitors, and we may not be able to compete effectively and increase or maintain revenue and market share.

We may not be able to compete successfully against current or potential competitors. If we do not compete successfully, our market share and revenues may not increase or may decline. In addition, some of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories, significantly greater resources and name recognition, and a larger base of customers than we do. As a result, these competitors may have greater credibility with our existing and potential customers. Moreover, our competitors may foresee the course of market developments more accurately than we do. They also may be able to adopt more aggressive pricing policies and devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products than we do, which would allow them to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies or changes in customer requirements. In addition, new competitors or alliances among existing competitors could emerge. We expect to face competition in the future from our current competitors, other manufacturers and designers of integrated circuits, and innovative start-up integrated circuit design companies. Many of our customers are also large, established integrated circuit suppliers. Our sales to and support of such customers may enable them to become a source of competition to us, despite our efforts to protect our intellectual property rights.

Our future success depends in significant part on strategic relationships with customers. If we cannot maintain these relationships or if these customers develop their own solutions or adopt a competitor's solutions instead of buying our products, our operating results would be adversely affected.

In the past, we have relied in significant part on our strategic relationships with customers that are technology leaders in our target markets. We intend to pursue and continue to form these strategic relationships in the future but we cannot assure you that we will be able to do so. These relationships often require us to develop new products that may involve significant technological challenges. Our customers frequently place considerable pressure on us to meet their tight development schedules. Accordingly, we may have to devote a substantial amount of our limited resources to our strategic relationships, which could detract from or delay our completion of other important development projects. Delays in the development could impair our relationships with our strategic customers and negatively impact sales of the products under development. Moreover, it is possible that our customers may develop their own solutions or adopt a competitor's solution for products that they currently buy from us. If that happens, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially harmed.

If our foundries do not achieve satisfactory yields or quality, our relationships with our customers and our reputation will be harmed.

The fabrication of integrated circuits is a complex and technically demanding process. Our foundries have from time to time experienced manufacturing defects and reduced manufacturing yields. Changes in manufacturing processes or the inadvertent use of defective or contaminated materials by our foundries could result in lower than anticipated manufacturing yields or unacceptable performance. Many of these problems are difficult to detect at an early stage of the manufacturing process and may be time consuming and expensive to correct. Poor yields from our foundries, or defects, integration issues or other performance problems in our products could cause us significant customer relations and business reputation problems, harm our financial results and result in financial or other damages to our customers. Our customers could also seek damages from us for their losses. A product liability claim brought against us, even if unsuccessful, would likely be time consuming and costly to defend. In addition, defects in our existing or new products could result in significant warranty, support and repair costs, and divert the attention of our engineering personnel from our product development efforts.

When demand for foundry capacity is high, we may take various actions to try to secure sufficient capacity, which may be costly and harm our operating results.

Availability of foundry capacity has in the recent past been constrained due to strong demand. The ability of each foundry to provide us with semiconductor devices is limited by its available capacity and existing obligations. Although we have entered into contractual commitments to supply specified levels of products to some of our customers, we may not have sufficient levels of production capacity with all of our foundries, despite signing a long-term guaranteed production capacity agreement with one of our foundries. Despite this agreement, foundry capacity may not be available when we need it or at reasonable prices. We place our orders on the basis of our customers' purchase orders or our forecast of customer demand, and the foundries can allocate capacity to the production of other companies' products and reduce deliveries to us on short notice. It is possible that foundry customers that are larger and better financed than we are or that have long-term agreements with our main foundries, may induce our foundries to reallocate capacity to those customers. This reallocation could impair our ability to secure the supply of components that we need. Although we use several independent foundries to manufacture substantially all of our semiconductor products, most of our components are not manufactured at more than one foundry at any given time, and our products typically are designed to be manufactured in a specific process at only one of these foundries. Accordingly, if one of our foundries is unable to provide us with components as needed, we could experience significant delays in securing sufficient supplies of those components. We cannot assure you that any of our existing or new foundries will be able to produce integrated circuits with acceptable manufacturing yields, or that our foundries will be able to deliver enough semiconductor devices to us on a timely basis, or at reasonable prices. These and other related factors could impair our ability to meet our customers' needs and have a material and adverse effect on our operating results.

In order to secure sufficient foundry capacity when demand is high and mitigate the risks described in the foregoing paragraph, we may enter into various arrangements with suppliers that could be costly and harm our operating results, such as nonrefundable deposits with or loans to foundries in exchange for capacity commitments, and contracts that commit us to purchase specified quantities of integrated circuits over extended periods.

We may not be able to make any such arrangement in a timely fashion or at all, and any arrangements may be costly, reduce our financial flexibility, and not be on terms favorable to us. For example, amounts payable under our foundry capacity are non-refundable regardless of whether we are able to utilize all of any of the guaranteed wafer capacity under the terms of the agreement. Moreover, if we are able to secure

foundry capacity, we may be obligated to use all of that capacity or incur penalties. These penalties may be expensive and could harm our financial results.

The complexity of our products could result in unforeseen delays or expenses or undetected defects or bugs, which could adversely affect the market acceptance of new products, damage our reputation with current or prospective customers, and materially and adversely affect our operating costs.

Highly complex products, such as the products that we offer, frequently contain defects and bugs when they are first introduced or as new versions are released. We have in the past experienced, and may in the future experience, these defects and bugs. Historically, we have been able to design workarounds to fix these defects and bugs with minimal to no disruption to our business or our customers' business. If any of our products contain defects or bugs, or have reliability, quality, or compatibility problems, we may not be able to successfully design workarounds. Consequently, our reputation may be damaged and customers may be reluctant to buy our products, which could materially and adversely affect our ability to retain existing customers, attract new customers, and our financial results. In addition, these defects or bugs could interrupt or delay sales to our customers. To resolve these problems, we may have to invest significant capital and other resources. Although our products are tested by our suppliers, our customers and ourselves, it is possible that our new products will contain defects or bugs. If any of these problems are not found until after we have commenced commercial production of a new product, we may be required to incur additional development costs and product recall, repair or replacement costs. These problems may also result in claims against us by our customers or others. In addition, these problems may divert our technical and other resources from other development efforts. Moreover, we would likely lose, or experience a delay in, market acceptance of the affected product or products, and we could lose credibility with our current and prospective customers. As a result, our financial results could be materially harmed.

We may experience difficulties in transitioning to smaller geometry process technologies or in achieving higher levels of design integration, which may result in reduced manufacturing yields, delays in product deliveries and increased expenses.

In order to remain competitive, we expect to continue to transition our semiconductor products to increasingly smaller line width geometries. This transition requires us to modify the manufacturing processes for our products and to redesign some products. We periodically evaluate the benefits, on a product-by-product basis, of migrating to smaller geometry process technologies to reduce our costs. In the past, we have experienced some difficulties in shifting to smaller geometry process technologies or new manufacturing processes, which resulted in reduced manufacturing yields, delays in product deliveries and increased expenses. We may face similar difficulties, delays and expenses as we continue to transition our products to smaller geometry processes. We are dependent on our relationships with our foundry subcontractors to transition to smaller geometry processes successfully. We cannot assure you that the foundries that we use will be able to effectively manage the transition or that we will be able to maintain our existing foundry relationships or develop new ones. If any of our foundry subcontractors or we experience significant delays in this transition or fail to efficiently implement this transition, we could experience reduced manufacturing yields, delays in product deliveries and increased expenses, all of which could harm our relationships with our customers and our results of operations. As smaller geometry processes become more prevalent, we expect to continue to integrate greater levels of functionality, as well as customer and third party intellectual property, into our products. However, we may not be able to achieve higher levels of design integration or deliver new integrated products on a timely basis, if at all. Moreover, even if we are able to achieve higher levels of design integration, such integration may have a short-term adverse impact on our operating results, as we may reduce our revenue by integrating the functionality of multiple chips into a single chip.

We have a large amount of debt and our debt service obligations may prevent us from taking actions that we would otherwise consider to be in our best interests.

As of January 27, 2007, the aggregate principal amount of our total consolidated debt was \$398.8 million. Covenants in the agreements governing our existing debt, and debt we may incur in the future, may materially restrict our operations, including our ability to incur debt, pay dividends, make certain investments and payments, make acquisitions, and encumber or dispose of assets. In addition, financial covenants contained in agreements relating to our existing and future debt could lead to a default in the event our results of operations do not meet our plans and we are unable to amend those financial covenants. A default and acceleration under one debt instrument may also trigger cross-acceleration under our other debt instruments. An event of default under any debt instrument, if not cured or waived, could result in the lenders requiring us to repay the debt, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition, the level of our indebtedness could have significant negative consequences for our future operations, including:

- increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital and research and development expenditures, and general corporate purposes;
- requiring the dedication of a substantial portion of our expected cash flow or our existing cash to service our indebtedness, thereby reducing the amount of our cash available for other purposes, including working capital, capital expenditures and research and development expenditures;
- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we compete; or
- placing us at a possible competitive disadvantage compared to less leveraged competitors and competitors that have better access to capital resources.

We are subject to the risks of owning real property.

Our U.S. headquarters located in Santa Clara, CA, land in Singapore, building in Malaysia, building in Switzerland and buildings in Shanghai, China subject us to the risks of owning real property, including:

- the possibility of environmental contamination and the costs associated with fixing any environmental problems;
- adverse changes in the value of these properties, due to interest rate changes, changes in the neighborhood in which the property is located, or other factors;
- the possible need for structural improvements in order to comply with zoning, seismic and other legal or regulatory requirements;
- the potential disruption of our business and operations arising from or connected with a relocation due to moving to or renovating the facility;
- increased cash commitments for improvements to the buildings or the property or both;
- increased operating expenses for the buildings or the property or both;
- possible disputes with tenants or other third parties related to the buildings or the property or both; and

- the risk of financial loss in excess of amounts covered by insurance, or uninsured risks, such as the loss caused by damage to the buildings as a result of an earthquake.

We depend on key personnel with whom we do not have employment agreements to manage our business, and if we are unable to retain our current personnel and hire additional personnel, our ability to develop and successfully market our products could be harmed.

We believe our future success will depend in large part upon our ability to attract and retain highly skilled managerial, engineering and sales and marketing personnel. The loss of any key employees or the inability to attract or retain qualified personnel, including engineers and sales and marketing personnel, could delay the development and introduction of and harm our ability to sell our products. We do not have employment contracts with our key personnel, and their knowledge of our business and industry would be extremely difficult to replace.

There is currently a shortage of qualified technical personnel with significant experience in the design, development, manufacturing, marketing and sales of integrated circuits. In particular, there is a shortage of engineers who are familiar with the intricacies of the design and manufacture of products based on analog technology, and competition for these engineers is intense. Our key technical personnel represent a significant asset and serve as the source of our technological and product innovations. We may not be successful in attracting and retaining sufficient numbers of technical personnel to support our anticipated growth.

Our officers and directors own a large percentage of our voting stock, and two of them, together with another employee, are also significant shareholders and are related by blood or marriage. These factors may allow the officers and directors as a group or the three related employees to greatly influence the election of directors and the approval or disapproval of significant corporate actions.

As of March 31, 2007, our executive officers and directors beneficially owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, approximately 20% of the outstanding shares of our common stock. Additionally, Dr. Sehat Sutardja, our Chief Executive Officer, and Weili Dai, who now serves as our Director of Strategic Marketing and Business Development, are husband and wife and Dr. Sehat Sutardja and Dr. Pantas Sutardja are brothers. Together, these three individuals held approximately 20% of our outstanding common stock as of March 31, 2007. As a result, if the directors and officers as a group or any of Dr. Sehat Sutardja, Weili Dai and Dr. Pantas Sutardja act together, they will significantly influence the election of our directors and the approval or disapproval of our significant corporate actions. This influence over our affairs might be adverse to the interests of other shareholders. For instance, the voting power of these officers, directors and others could have the effect of delaying or preventing an acquisition of our company on terms that other shareholders may desire. Furthermore, we have a classified board, which could also further delay or prevent an acquisition, under certain circumstances.

Under Bermuda law all of our officers, in exercising their powers and discharging their duties, must act honestly and in good faith with a view to our best interests and exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. Majority shareholders do not owe fiduciary duties to minority shareholders. As a result, the minority shareholders will not have a direct claim against the majority shareholders in the event the majority shareholders take actions that damage the interests of minority shareholders. Class actions and derivative actions are generally not available to shareholders under the laws of Bermuda, except that Bermuda courts would be expected to follow English case law precedent, which would permit a shareholder to bring an action in our name if the directors or officers are alleged to be acting beyond our corporate power, committing illegal acts or violating our Memorandum of Association or Bye-laws. In addition, minority shareholders would be able to challenge a corporate action that allegedly constituted a fraud against them or required the approval of a greater

percentage of our shareholders than actually approved it. The winning party in such an action generally would be able to recover a portion of attorneys' fees incurred in connection with the action.

We face foreign business, political and economic risks, which may harm our results of operations, because a majority of our products and our customers' products are manufactured and sold outside of the United States.

A substantial portion of our business is conducted outside of the United States and, as a result, we are subject to foreign business, political and economic risks. All of our products are manufactured outside of the United States. Our current qualified integrated circuit foundries are located in the same region within Taiwan, and our primary assembly and test subcontractors are located in the Pacific Rim region. In addition, many of our customers are located outside of the United States, primarily in Asia, which further exposes us to foreign risks. Sales to customers located in Asia represented approximately 89% of our net revenue in fiscal 2007, 94% of our net revenue in fiscal 2006, and 93% of our net revenue in fiscal 2005.

We anticipate that our manufacturing, assembly, testing and sales outside of the United States will continue to account for a substantial portion of our operations and revenue in future periods. Accordingly, we are subject to risks associated with international operations, including:

- difficulties in obtaining domestic and foreign export, import and other governmental approvals, permits and licenses;
- compliance with foreign laws;
- difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;
- trade restrictions or higher tariffs;
- transportation delays;
- difficulties of managing distributors, especially because we expect to continue to increase our sales through international distributors;
- political and economic instability, including wars, terrorism, other hostilities and political unrest, boycotts, curtailment of trade and other business restrictions; and
- inadequate local infrastructure.

Because substantially all of our sales to date have been denominated in United States dollars, increases in the value of the United States dollar will increase the price of our products so that they become relatively more expensive to customers in the local currency of a particular country, potentially leading to a reduction in sales and profitability for us in that country. A portion of our international revenue may be denominated in foreign currencies in the future, which will subject us to risks associated with fluctuations in exchange rates for those foreign currencies.

Our third-party foundries and subcontractors are concentrated in Taiwan and elsewhere in the Pan-Pacific region, an area subject to significant earthquake risks. Any disruption to the operations of these foundries and subcontractors resulting from earthquakes or other natural disasters could cause significant delays in the production or shipment of our products.

Substantially all of our products are manufactured by third-party foundries located in Taiwan. Currently our only alternative manufacturing sources are located in Taiwan, China and Singapore. In addition, substantially all of our assembly and testing facilities are located in Singapore, Taiwan, Malaysia and the Philippines. The risk of an earthquake in Taiwan and elsewhere in the Pacific Rim region is significant due to the proximity of major earthquake fault lines to the facilities of our foundries and assembly and test subcontractors. In September 1999, a major earthquake in Taiwan affected the facilities of several of these third-party contractors. As a consequence of this earthquake, these contractors suffered power outages and disruptions that impaired their production capacity. Major earthquakes also occurred

in Taiwan in 2002 and 2003. Although our foundries and subcontractors did not suffer any significant damage as a result of these most recent earthquakes, the occurrence of additional earthquakes or other natural disasters could result in the disruption of our foundry or assembly and test capacity. Any disruption resulting from such events could cause significant delays in the production or shipment of our products until we are able to shift our manufacturing, assembling or testing from the affected contractor to another third-party vendor. We may not be able to obtain alternate capacity on favorable terms, if at all.

The average selling prices of products in our markets have historically decreased rapidly and will likely do so in the future, which could harm our revenues and gross profits.

The products we develop and sell are used for high volume applications. As a result, the prices of those products have historically decreased rapidly. Our gross profits and financial results will suffer if we are unable to offset any reductions in our average selling prices by increasing our sales volumes, reducing our costs, or developing new or enhanced products on a timely basis with higher selling prices or gross profits. We expect that our gross profits on our products are likely to decrease over the next fiscal year below levels we have historically experienced due to pricing pressures from our customers, an increase in sales of storage SOCs, which typically have lower margins than standalone read channel devices, and an increase in sales of wireless and other products into consumer application markets, which are highly competitive and cost sensitive.

Additionally, because we do not operate our own manufacturing, assembly or testing facilities, we may not be able to reduce our costs as rapidly as companies that operate their own facilities, and our costs may even increase, which could also reduce our margins. In the past, we have reduced the average selling prices of our products in anticipation of future competitive pricing pressures, new product introductions by us or our competitors and other factors. We expect that we will have to do so again in the future.

We have a lengthy and expensive product sales cycle that does not assure product sales, and that if unsuccessful, may harm our operating results.

The sales cycle for many of our products is long and requires us to invest significant resources with each potential customer without any assurance of sales to that customer. Our sales cycle typically begins with an extended evaluation and test period, also known as qualification, during which our products undergo rigorous reliability testing by our customers.

Qualification is typically followed by an extended development period by our customers and an additional three to six month period before a customer commences volume production of equipment incorporating our products. This lengthy sales cycle creates the risk that our customers will decide to cancel or change product plans for products incorporating our integrated circuits. During our sales cycle, our engineers assist customers in implementing our products into the customers' products. We incur significant research and development and selling, general and administrative expenses as part of this process, and this process may never generate related revenues. We derive revenue from this process only if our design is selected. Once a customer selects a particular integrated circuit for use in its product, the customer generally uses solely that integrated circuit for a full generation of its product. Therefore, if we do not achieve a design win for a product, we will be unable to sell our integrated circuit to a customer until that customer develops a new product or a new generation of its product. Even if we achieve a design win with a customer, the customer may not ultimately ship products incorporating our products or may cancel orders after we have achieved a sale. In addition, we will have to begin the qualification process again when a customer develops a new generation of a product for which we were the successful supplier.

Also, during the final production of a mature product, our customers typically exhaust their existing inventory of our integrated circuits. Consequently, orders for our products may decline in those circumstances, even if our products are incorporated into both our customers' mature and replacement

products. A delay in a customer's transition to commercial production of a replacement product may cause the customer to lose sales, which would delay our ability to recover the lost sales from the discontinued mature product. In addition, customers may defer orders in anticipation of new products or product enhancements from our competitors or us.

We must keep pace with rapid technological change and evolving industry standards in the semiconductor industry to remain competitive.

Our future success will depend on our ability to anticipate and adapt to changes in technology and industry standards and our customers changing demands. We sell products in markets that are characterized by rapid technological change, evolving industry standards, frequent new product introductions, short product life cycles and increasing demand for higher levels of integration and smaller process geometries. Our past sales and profitability have resulted, to a large extent, from our ability to anticipate changes in technology and industry standards and to develop and introduce new and enhanced products incorporating the new standards and technologies. Our ability to adapt to these changes and to anticipate future standards, and the rate of adoption and acceptance of those standards, will be a significant factor in maintaining or improving our competitive position and prospects for growth. If new industry standards emerge, our products or our customers' products could become unmarketable or obsolete, and we could lose market share. We may also have to incur substantial unanticipated costs to comply with these new standards. In addition, our target markets continue to undergo rapid growth and consolidation. A significant slowdown in any of these markets could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our success will also depend on the ability of our customers to develop new products and enhance existing products for the markets we serve and to introduce and promote those products successfully.

We may be unable to protect our intellectual property, which would negatively affect our ability to compete.

We believe one of our key competitive advantages results from our collection of proprietary technologies that we have developed since our inception. If we fail to protect these intellectual property rights, competitors could sell products based on technology that we have developed which could harm our competitive position and decrease our revenues. We believe that the protection of our intellectual property rights is and will continue to be important to the success of our business. We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, as well as nondisclosure agreements and other methods, to protect our proprietary technologies. We also enter into confidentiality or license agreements with our employees, consultants and business partners, and control access to and distribution of our documentation and other proprietary information. We have been issued several United States patents and have a number of pending United States patent applications. However, a patent may not be issued as a result of any applications or, if issued, claims allowed may not be sufficiently broad to protect our technology. In addition, it is possible that existing or future patents may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented. Despite our efforts, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or otherwise obtain and use our products or proprietary technology. Monitoring unauthorized use of our technology is difficult, and the steps that we have taken may not prevent unauthorized use of our technology, particularly in foreign countries where the laws may not protect our proprietary rights as fully as in the United States.

We may become involved with costly and lengthy litigation, which could subject us to liability, require us to stop selling our products or force us to redesign our products.

Litigation involving patents and other intellectual property is widespread in the high-technology industry and is particularly prevalent in the integrated circuit industry, where a number of companies aggressively bring numerous infringement claims to protect their patent portfolios. From time to time we receive, and may continue to receive in the future, notices that claim we have infringed upon,

misappropriated or misused the proprietary rights of other parties. These claims could result in litigation, which, in turn, could subject us to significant liability for damages. Any potential intellectual property litigation also could force us to do one or more of the following:

- stop selling products or using technology that contain the allegedly infringing intellectual property;
- pay substantial damages to the party claiming infringement that could adversely impact our liquidity or operating results;
- attempt to obtain a license to the relevant intellectual property, which license may not be available on reasonable terms or at all; and
- attempt to redesign those products that contain the allegedly infringing intellectual property.

In addition, many of our contracts with our customers require us to indemnify our customers against claims alleging infringement of the proprietary rights of other parties. Customers have requested us to indemnify them in connection with a patent infringement lawsuit by Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO). We have also filed an action against CSIRO seeking a declaratory judgment that CSIRO's patent is invalid and unenforceable and that we and our customers do not infringe the CSIRO patent.

We are also party to other claims and litigation proceedings arising in the normal course of business. The impact on us as a result of such claims and litigation cannot currently be ascertained. Any litigation, regardless of the outcome, is time-consuming and expensive to resolve, may require us to pay significant monetary damages and can divert management time and attention. **An unfavorable ruling in litigation could require us to pay damages or one-time license fees or royalty payments, which could adversely impact gross margins in future periods, or could prevent us from manufacturing or selling some of our products or limit or restrict the type of work that employees involved in such litigation may perform for us. There can be no assurance that these matters will be resolved in a manner that is not adverse to our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.**

We are incorporated in Bermuda, and, as a result, it may not be possible for our shareholders to enforce civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States.

We are organized under the laws of Bermuda. As a result, it may not be possible for our shareholders to effect service of process within the United States upon us, or to enforce against us in United States courts judgments based on the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States. Most of our executive officers and directors are residents of the United States. However, there is significant doubt as to whether the courts of Bermuda would recognize or enforce judgments of United States courts obtained against us or our directors or officers based on the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state or hear actions brought in Bermuda against us or those persons based on those laws. The United States and Bermuda do not currently have a treaty providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. Therefore, a final judgment for the payment of money rendered by any federal or state court in the United States based on civil liability, whether or not based solely on United States federal or state securities laws, would not be automatically enforceable in Bermuda.

Our Bye-laws contain a waiver of claims or rights of action by our shareholders against our officers and directors, which will severely limit our shareholders' right to assert a claim against our officers and directors under Bermuda law.

Our Bye-laws contain a broad waiver by our shareholders of any claim or right of action, both individually and on our behalf, against any of our officers and directors. The waiver applies to any action taken by an officer or director, or the failure of an officer or director to take any action, in the

performance of his or her duties with or for us, other than with respect to any matter involving any fraud or dishonesty on the part of the officer or director. This waiver will limit the rights of our shareholders to assert claims against our officers and directors unless the act complained of involves actual fraud or dishonesty. Thus, so long as acts of business judgment do not involve actual fraud or dishonesty, they will not be subject to shareholder claims under Bermuda law. For example, shareholders will not have claims against officers and directors for a breach of trust, unless the breach rises to the level of actual fraud or dishonesty.

Tax benefits we receive may be terminated or reduced in the future, which would increase our costs.

Under current Bermuda law, we are not subject to tax on our income and capital gains. We have obtained from the Minister of Finance of Bermuda under the Exempt Undertakings Tax Protection Act 1966, as amended, an undertaking that, in the event that Bermuda enacts any legislation imposing tax computed on income and capital gains, those taxes should not apply to us until March 28, 2016. However, it is possible that this exemption would not be extended beyond that date.

The Economic Development Board of Singapore granted Pioneer Status to our wholly-owned subsidiary in Singapore in July 1999. Initially, this tax exemption was to expire after ten years, but the Economic Development Board in June 2006 agreed to extend the term to fifteen years. As a result, we anticipate that a significant portion of the income we earn in Singapore during this period will be exempt from the Singapore income tax. We are required to meet several requirements as to investment, headcount and activities in Singapore to retain this status. If our Pioneer Status is terminated early, our financial results could be harmed. As a result of the Pioneer Status, there was a tax savings of \$7.4 million in fiscal 2007 in an earnings per share benefit of \$0.01.

The Israeli government has granted Approved Enterprise Status to two of our wholly-owned subsidiaries in Israel, which provides a tax holiday on undistributed income derived from operations within certain development regions in Israel. In order to maintain our qualification, we must continue to meet specified conditions, including the making of investments in fixed assets in Israel. As our tax holidays expire, we expect that we will start paying income tax on our operations within these development regions. In fiscal 2007, the Israeli subsidiaries were not profitable and did not have any benefit from the tax incentive.

During fiscal 2007, our Switzerland subsidiary received from both Federal and Cantonal purposes a ten-year tax holiday on design and research centre and wafer supply trading activity revenues earned in Switzerland. Each jurisdiction has separate requirements that need to be met such as the ten-year business requirement and investment in head count, intellectual property, office equipment, software and other expense items. If the requirements are not met, there would be tax dollars to be paid which may affect our financial results. As a result of the Swiss holiday, our Switzerland subsidiary benefited from an income tax savings of \$1.3 million, which did not have a significant earnings per share benefit.

Class action litigation due to stock price volatility or other factors could cause us to incur substantial costs and divert our management's attention and resources.

On September 5, 2001, a putative class action was filed in the Southern District of New York relating to our initial public offering, or IPO. In this action, the plaintiffs named several defendants including Marvell and two of our officers, one of whom is also a director. This complaint relating to our IPO has been consolidated with hundreds of other lawsuits by plaintiffs against approximately 40 underwriters and approximately 300 issuers across the United States. Plaintiffs allege that defendants violated various provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. In these actions, plaintiffs seek, among other items, unspecified damages, pre-judgment interest and reimbursement of attorneys' and experts' fees. A Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint against Marvell and two of our officers

was filed on April 19, 2002. Subsequently, defendants in the consolidated proceedings moved to dismiss the actions. In February 2003, the trial court issued its ruling on the motions, granting the motions in part, and denying them in part. Thus, the cases may proceed against the underwriters and us as to alleged violations of section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 and section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Claims against the individual officers have been voluntarily dismissed with prejudice by agreement with plaintiffs.

On June 26, 2003, the plaintiffs announced that a settlement among plaintiffs, the issuer defendants and their directors and officers, and their insurers had been structured, a part of which the insurers for all issuer defendants would guarantee up to \$1 billion to investors who are class members, depending upon plaintiffs' success against non-settling parties. Our board of directors has approved the proposed settlement, which, if approved by the court would result in the plaintiffs' dismissing the case against us and granting releases that extend to all of our officers and directors. The court issued an order preliminarily approving the settlement in August 2005 and held a public hearing on its fairness in April 2006. The court has not yet ruled following the public hearing. These claims and any resulting litigation could result in substantial costs and could divert the attention and resources of our management.

In the past, securities class action litigation often has been brought against a company following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. Companies in the integrated circuit industry and other technology industries are particularly vulnerable to this kind of litigation due to the high volatility of their stock prices. Accordingly, we may in the future be the target of securities litigation. Any securities litigation could result in substantial costs and could divert the attention and resources of our management.

Our Bye-laws contain provisions that could delay or prevent a change in corporate control, even if the change in corporate control would benefit our shareholders.

Our Bye-laws contain change in corporate control provisions, which include:

- authorizing the issuance of preferred stock without shareholder approval;
- providing for a classified board of directors with staggered, three-year terms; and
- requiring a vote of two-thirds of the outstanding shares to approve any change of corporate control.

These changes in corporate control provisions could make it more difficult for a third-party to acquire us, even if doing so would be a benefit to our shareholders.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

Not applicable.

Item 2. *Properties*

As of January 27, 2007, our primary facility, housing research and design functions as well as elements of sales, marketing, administration and operations, is located in Santa Clara, California. This location is our U.S. headquarters. The Santa Clara facility consists of approximately 993,000 square feet on 33.8 acres of land. We also own buildings in Switzerland, Malaysia and China as well as land in Singapore where we are constructing a building for our regional headquarters in Asia to be used for operations, research and design, sales, marketing and administrative functions.

In addition to these properties, we lease approximately 409,000 square feet in Israel for research and design, administration and operations, which lease term expires in August 2025 and approximately 51,000 square feet in Singapore for operations, sales, marketing and administration, which lease term expires in December 2007. We also lease smaller facilities in Bermuda, Canada, China, Finland, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Taiwan, the United Kingdom and the United States, which are occupied by administrative offices, sales offices, design centers and field application engineers.

Based upon our estimates of future hiring, we believe that our current facilities will be adequate to meet our requirements at least through the next fiscal year.

We also lease one additional building in California, totaling approximately 41,000 square feet, which is currently subleased to tenants as of January 27, 2007. For further discussion of this facility and their effect on our financial condition and results of operations, see Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Note 12 to our Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

We are subject to various legal proceedings and claims that are discussed below.

IPO Securities Litigation. On July 31, 2001, a putative class action suit was filed against two investment banks that participated in the underwriting of our initial public offering, or IPO, on June 29, 2000. That lawsuit, which did not name Marvell or any of our officers or directors as defendants, was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Plaintiffs allege that the underwriters received excessive and undisclosed commissions and entered into unlawful tie-in agreements with certain of their clients in violation of Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Thereafter, on September 5, 2001, a second putative class action was filed in the Southern District of New York relating to our IPO. In this second action, plaintiffs named three underwriters as defendants and also named as defendants Marvell and two of our officers, one of whom is also a director. Relying on many of the same allegations contained in the initial complaint in which we were not named as a defendant, plaintiffs allege that the defendants violated various provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. In both actions, plaintiffs seek, among other items, unspecified damages, pre-judgment interest and reimbursement of attorneys' and experts' fees. These two actions relating to our IPO have been consolidated with hundreds of other lawsuits filed by plaintiffs against approximately 40 underwriters and approximately 300 issuers across the United States. Defendants in the consolidated proceedings moved to dismiss the actions. In February 2003, the trial court granted the motions in part and denied them in part, thus allowing the case to proceed against the underwriters and us as to alleged violations of section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 and section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Claims against the individual officers have been voluntarily dismissed with prejudice by agreement with plaintiffs. On June 26, 2003, the plaintiffs announced that a settlement among plaintiffs, the issuer defendants and their directors and officers, and their insurers has been structured, a part of which provides that the insurers for all issuer defendants would guarantee up to \$1 billion to investors who are class members, depending upon plaintiffs' success against non-settling parties. Our board of directors has approved the proposed settlement, which if approved by the court would result in the plaintiffs' dismissing the case against us and granting releases that extend to all of our officers and directors. Definitive settlement documentation was completed in early June 2004 and first presented to the court on June 14, 2004. On February 15, 2005, the court issued an opinion preliminarily approving the proposed settlement, contingent upon certain modifications being made to one aspect of the proposed settlement—the proposed bar order. The court ruled that it had no authority to deviate from the wording of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and that any bar order that may issue should the proposed settlement be finally approved must be limited to the express wording of 15 U.S.C. section 78u-4(f)(7)(A). On May 2, 2005 the issuer defendants and plaintiffs jointly submitted an amendment to the settlement agreement conforming the language of the settlement agreement with the court's February 15, 2005 ruling regarding the bar order. The court on August 31, 2005 issued an order preliminarily approving the settlement and setting a public hearing on its fairness for April 24, 2006 due to difficulties in mailing the required notice to class members. A final settlement approval hearing on the proposed issuer settlement was held on April 24, 2006. The court took the matter under submission. Meanwhile the consolidated case against the underwriters has proceeded. On October 2004, the district

court certified a class. On December 5, 2006, however, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reversed, holding that a class could not be certified. The Second Circuit's holding, while directly affecting only the underwriters, raises some doubt as to whether the settlement class contemplated by the proposed issuer settlement would be approved in its present form. On January 5, 2007, plaintiffs petitioned the Second Circuit for rehearing of the Second Circuit's decision. On April 6, 2007, the Second Circuit denied the petition. At a status conference on April 23, 2007, the district court suggested that the issuers' settlement could not be approved in its present form, given the Second Circuit's ruling. While not yet ruling on the matter, the district court has suggested that the parties will likely withdraw and seek to reformulate the current settlement in light of the Second Circuit ruling.

Jasmine Networks Litigation. On September 12, 2001, Jasmine Networks, Inc. (Jasmine) filed a lawsuit in the Santa Clara County Superior Court alleging claims against three officers and us for improperly obtaining and using information and technologies during the course of the negotiations with our personnel regarding the potential acquisition of certain Jasmine assets by us. The lawsuit claims that our officers improperly obtained and used such information and technologies after we signed a non-disclosure agreement with Jasmine. We believe the claims asserted against our officers and us are without merit and we intend to defend all claims vigorously.

On June 21, 2005, we filed a cross complaint in the above disclosed action in the Santa Clara County Superior Court asserting claims against Jasmine and unnamed Jasmine officers and employees. The cross complaint was later amended to name two individual officers of Jasmine. On May 15, 2007, we filed a second amended cross complaint to add additional causes of action for declaratory relief against Jasmine. Among other actions, the cross complaint alleges that Jasmine and its personnel engaged in fraud in connection with their effort to sell to us technology that Jasmine and its personnel wrongfully obtained from a third party in violation of such third party's rights. The cross complaint seeks declaratory judgment that our technology does not incorporate any of Jasmine's alleged technology. The cross complaint seeks further declaratory judgment that Jasmine and its personnel misappropriated certain aspects of Jasmine's alleged technology. We intend to prosecute the cross complaint against Jasmine and its personnel vigorously, including, but not limited to, filing certain dispositive motions regarding the ownership of the technology which is the subject of the cross complaint.

CSIRO Litigation. In 2004, Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) sent notice letters to a number of Wi-Fi System manufacturers regarding CSIRO's patent, U.S. Patent No. 5,487,069 as it relates to IEEE 802.11a and 802.11g wireless standards. In May 2005, a group of system manufacturers, including customers of our 802.11a or 802.11g wireless LAN products, filed an action in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California seeking a declaratory judgment against CSIRO that the plaintiff manufacturers' products employing the IEEE 802.11a or 802.11g wireless standards do not infringe CSIRO's patent, U.S. Patent No. 5,487,069. In September 2006, CSIRO filed an answer and counterclaims alleging that plaintiffs' products that employ those wireless standards infringe the CSIRO patent and seeking damages, including enhanced damages and attorneys' fees and costs, and an injunction against sales of infringing products. In December 2006, the district court granted CSIRO's motion to transfer the case to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, where CSIRO had brought a similar lawsuit against another company. As a result of CSIRO's counterclaims for patent infringement, a customer of ours has sought indemnification from us. Also in December 2006, CSIRO filed suit in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against several manufacturers and suppliers of wireless products, including customers of our 802.11a or 802.11g wireless LAN products. The complaint alleges that the manufacture, use and sale of wireless products compliant with the IEEE 802.11a or 802.11g wireless standards infringes on the CSIRO patent. As a result of CSIRO's claim for patent infringement, another customer of ours has sought indemnification from us. In response to these demands for indemnification, we have acknowledged the demands and incurred costs in response to them.

On May 4, 2007, we filed an action in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas seeking a declaratory judgment against CSIRO that the CSIRO patent is invalid and unenforceable and that we and our customers do not infringe the CSIRO patent. The complaint also seeks damages and a license for us and our customers on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms in the event our 802.11a/g wireless LAN products are found to infringe and the CSIRO patent is found to be valid and enforceable. CSIRO has not yet responded to the complaint.

Shareholder Derivative Litigation. Between July 7, 2006 and August 2, 2006, three purported shareholder derivative actions were filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. Each of these lawsuits names us as a nominal defendant and a number of our current and former directors and officers as defendants. Each lawsuit seeks to recover damages purportedly sustained by us in connection with our option granting processes, and seeks certain corporate governance and internal control changes. Pursuant to orders of the court dated August 17 and October 17, 2006, the three actions were consolidated as a single action, entitled *In re Marvell Technology Group Ltd. Derivative Litigation*. The plaintiffs filed an amended and consolidated complaint on November 1, 2006. On January 16, 2007, we filed a motion to dismiss the consolidated complaint for lack of standing or, in the alternative, stay proceedings. Pursuant to stipulations among the parties and orders of the court, our motion is currently scheduled to be heard on November 2, 2007.

On February 12, 2007, a new purported derivative action was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. Like *In re Marvell Technology Group Ltd. Derivative Litigation*, this lawsuit names us as a nominal defendant and a number of our current and former directors and officers as defendants. It seeks to recover damages purportedly sustained by us in connection with our option granting processes, and seeks certain corporate governance and internal control changes. On May 1, 2007, the court entered an order consolidating this lawsuit with *In re Marvell Technology Group Ltd. Derivative Litigation*.

On May 29, 2007, the court entered an order staying discovery in this matter pending resolution of our motion to dismiss.

Securities Litigation. Between October 5, 2006 and November 13, 2006, four putative class actions were filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California against us and certain of our officers and directors. The complaints allege that we and certain of our officers and directors violated the federal securities laws by making false and misleading statements and omissions relating to the grants of stock options. The complaints seek, on behalf of persons who purchased our common stock during the period from October 3, 2001 to October 3, 2006, unspecified damages, interest, and costs and expenses, including attorneys' fees and disbursements. Pursuant to an order of the court dated February 2, 2007, these four putative class actions were consolidated as a single action entitled *In re Marvell Technology Group Ltd. Securities Litigation*. By an order of the court dated February 28, 2007, the plaintiffs must file a consolidated complaint no later than 45 days after we file restated financial statements with the SEC.

SEC and United States Attorney Inquiries. In July 2006, we received a letter of informal inquiry from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) requesting certain documents relating to our stock option grants and practices. We also received a grand jury subpoena from the office of the United States Attorney for the Northern District of California requesting substantially similar documents. On April 20, 2007, we were informed that the SEC is now conducting a formal investigation in this matter. On June 8, 2007, we received a document subpoena from the SEC. We have cooperated with the SEC and the United States Attorney regarding these matters and intend to continue to do so. We cannot predict the outcome of these investigations.

General. We are also party to other legal proceedings and claims arising in the normal course of business.

The legal proceedings and claims described above could result in substantial costs and could divert the attention and resources of our management. Although the legal responsibility and financial impact with respect to these proceedings and claims cannot currently be ascertained, we do not believe that these matters will result in our payment of monetary damages, net of any applicable insurance proceeds, that in the aggregate would be material in relation to our consolidated financial position or results of operations. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties and unfavorable rulings could occur. An unfavorable ruling in litigation could require us to pay damages or one-time license fees or royalty payments, which could adversely impact gross margins in future periods, or could prevent us from manufacturing or selling some of our products or limit or restrict the type of work that employees involved in such litigation may perform for us. There can be no assurance that these matters will be resolved in a manner that is not adverse to our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 4. *Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders*

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007.

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PART II**Item 5.** *Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities***Market Information**

Our shares of common stock are traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol MRVL. Our common stock began trading on June 27, 2000, upon completion of our initial public offering. The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the high and low intra-day sale prices for our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market and reflects the stock split effected in fiscal 2007. See Note 1 of Item 8 Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

	Fiscal Year 2007		Fiscal Year 2006	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 35.14	\$ 26.80	\$ 19.45	\$ 16.10
Second Quarter	\$ 29.54	\$ 16.71	\$ 22.28	\$ 16.46
Third Quarter	\$ 21.25	\$ 15.91	\$ 24.11	\$ 20.76
Fourth Quarter	\$ 21.85	\$ 17.27	\$ 36.84	\$ 22.47

As of May 31, 2007 the approximate number of record holders of our common stock was 236 (not including beneficial owners of stock held in street name).

Stock Price Performance Graph

The graph below compares the cumulative total shareholder return of our common stock with the cumulative total return of the S&P 500 Index and the Philadelphia Semiconductor Index since February 3, 2002, through January 27, 2007. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested on February 3, 2002 in our common stock and on January 31, 2002 in each index and that any dividends were reinvested. No cash dividends have been declared on our common stock since our initial public offering in 2000. Shareholder returns over the indicated periods should not be considered indicative of future stock prices or shareholder returns.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among Marvell Technology Group Ltd., The S & P 500 Index And The Philadelphia Semiconductor Index

* \$100 invested on 2/3/02 in stock or on 1/31/02 in index-including reinvestment of dividends. Indexes calculated on month-end basis.

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www.researchdatagroup.com/S&P.htm

Dividends

We have never declared or paid a cash dividend on our common stock and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Any future determination with respect to the declaration and payment of dividends will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors. The terms of our outstanding credit agreement restrict our ability to pay dividends.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

Information regarding the securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans can be found under Item 12 of Part III of this Report.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Item 6. *Selected Consolidated Financial Data*

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read together with Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Item 8 Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data contained elsewhere in this Form 10-K. The following presented in the following tables has been adjusted to reflect the restatement of our financial results which is more fully described in Note 2 Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

We have not amended our previously filed annual reports on Form 10-K or quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the periods affected by this restatement except for the Form 10-Q/A concurrently filed with this Form 10-K for the quarter ended April 29, 2006. The financial information that has been previously filed or otherwise reported for these periods is superseded by the information in this annual report on Form 10-K, and the financial statements and related financial information contained in such previously filed reports should no longer be relied upon.

	January 27, 2007(1)	January 28, 2006(6) (Restated)	January 29, 2005(6) (Restated)	January 31, 2004(6) (Restated) Unaudited	February 1, 2003(6) (Restated) Unaudited
(In thousands, except per share amounts)					
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:					
Net revenue	\$ 2,237,553	\$ 1,670,266	\$ 1,224,580	\$ 819,762	\$ 505,285
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of goods sold	1,100,241	783,244	586,104	386,528	235,789
Research and development and other	658,211	366,740	304,291	253,583	174,750
Selling and marketing	176,103	104,718	90,919	77,044	57,076
General and administrative	114,154	63,044	54,461	30,024	16,988
Amortization and write-off of goodwill and acquired intangible assets and other(2)	109,987	91,738	102,534	80,390	107,645
Acquired in-process research and development(3)	77,800	4,300			
Facilities consolidation charge(4)			2,414		19,562
Total operating costs and expenses	2,236,496	1,413,784	1,140,723	827,569	611,810
Operating income (loss)	1,057	256,482	83,857	(7,807)	(106,525)
Interest and other income, net	13,549	19,369	7,657	6,223	7,318
Income (loss) before income taxes	14,606	275,851	91,514	(1,584)	(99,207)
Provision for income taxes	35,547	76,361	28,719	16,672	8,119
Income (loss) before change in accounting principle	(20,941)	199,490	62,795	(18,256)	(107,326)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax effect(5)	8,846				
Net (loss) income	\$ (12,095)	\$ 199,490	\$ 62,795	\$ (18,256)	\$ (107,326)
Basic net (loss) income per share before change in accounting principle	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.23)
Diluted net (loss) income per share before change in accounting principle	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.23)
Basic net (loss) income per share	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.23)
Diluted net (loss) income per share	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.23)
Weighted average shares basic	586,152	565,870	539,375	503,108	476,962
Weighted average shares diluted	586,152	631,289	597,653	503,108	476,962

(1) Effective from the beginning of fiscal 2007, we adopted SFAS 123R, requiring us to measure and recognize compensation expense for all share-based awards to employees and directors based on estimated fair values. We adopted SFAS 123R under the modified prospective method, reflecting in our fiscal 2007 results the

compensation expense associated with unvested options granted prior to fiscal 2007, as well as options granted during that year.

(2) In addition to recurring amortization of acquired intangible assets, we recorded the following charges during the respective fiscal years in amortization and write-off of goodwill and acquired intangible assets and other: (a) In the first quarter of fiscal 2005, we entered into a technology license and non-assert agreement with a licensor pursuant to which the parties agreed to not take action against each other relative to the use of certain technologies. Under the arrangement, we agreed to make a one-time payment of \$13.5 million which was charged to expenses in that quarter. In the second quarter of fiscal 2005, we entered into a technology license and non-assert agreement with another company pursuant to which the parties agreed to not take action against each other relative to the use of certain technologies. Under this arrangement, we agreed to make a one-time payment of \$25.0 million, of which \$10.0 million related to past use of certain technologies and was charged to expenses. (b) In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2004, we recorded a charge of \$1.9 million related to the recognition of pre-acquisition losses due to our prior investments in RADLAN Computer Communications Ltd. which we acquired in fiscal 2004. (c) In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2003, we decided to no longer use the Galileo trade name in selling and marketing activities. As a result, we wrote-off the remaining \$22.4 million net book value of the trade name.

(3) In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007, we recorded an acquired in-process research and development charge of \$77.8 million in connection with our acquisition of the communications and applications business of Intel Corporation. In fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, we recorded an acquired in-process research and development charge of \$4.3 million in connection with our acquisition of the hard disk and tape drive controller business of QLogic Corporation.

(4) In fiscal 2005, we recorded a facilities consolidation charge of \$2.4 million related to the relocation of several leased facilities. In fiscal 2003, we also recorded a facilities consolidation charge of \$19.6 million related to the abandonment of two leased facilities.

(5) In the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we recorded an adjustment for the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle related to estimating forfeitures in our adoption of SFAS 123R totaling \$8.8 million.

(6) For more information regarding the internal review and findings relating to our historical stock option practices and the restatement of stock-based compensation and other items, please refer to Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Note 2, Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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The following tables present the impact of the financial statement adjustments on our previously reported Consolidated Statement of Operations for fiscal 2004 and 2003:

	Year Ended January 31, 2004			Year Ended February 1, 2003		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustments	As Restated (Unaudited)	As Previously Reported	Adjustments	As Restated (Unaudited)
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)					
Net revenue	\$ 819,762	\$	\$ 819,762	\$ 505,285	\$	\$ 505,285
Operating costs and expenses:						
Cost of goods sold	382,206	4,322 A	386,528	233,039	2,750 A	235,789
Research and development and other	213,740	39,843 A	253,583	145,722	29,028 A	174,750
Selling and marketing	62,350	14,694 A	77,044	48,491	8,585 A	57,076
General and administrative	19,004	11,020 A	30,024	14,303	2,685 A	16,988
Amortization of stock-based compensation	4,943	(4,943)A		7,491	(7,491)A	
Amortization and write-off of goodwill and acquired intangible assets and other	80,390		80,390	107,645		107,645
Acquired in-process research and development						
Facilities consolidation charge				19,562		19,562
Total operating costs and expenses	762,633	64,936	827,569	576,253	35,557	611,810
Operating income (loss)	57,129	(64,936)	(7,807)	(70,968)	(35,557)	(106,525)
Interest and other income, net	6,223		6,223	7,318		7,318
Income (loss) before income taxes	63,352	(64,936)	(1,584)	(63,650)	(35,557)	(99,207)
Provision for income taxes	17,842	(1,170)	16,672	8,524	(405)	8,119
Net income (loss)	\$ 45,510	\$ (63,766)	\$ (18,256)	\$ (72,174)	\$ (35,152)	\$ (107,326)
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.09	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.23)
Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.08	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.23)
Weighted average shares basic	503,108		503,108	476,962		476,962
Weighted average shares diluted	552,966		503,108	476,962		476,962

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A. Adjustments for additional stock-based compensation expense pursuant to Accounting Principles Board No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25) and other interpretations, and reclassification of previously reported stock-based compensation expenses to the respective functional cost and expense line items.

	January 27, 2007	January 28, 2006(1) (Restated)	January 29, 2005(1) (Restated) Unaudited	January 31, 2004(1) (Restated) Unaudited	February 1, 2003(1) (Restated) Unaudited
(In thousands)					
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 596,380	\$ 921,022	\$ 660,014	\$ 386,271	\$ 265,228
Working capital	636,849	1,124,394	798,805	449,519	318,863
Total assets	4,527,700	3,504,506	2,788,866	2,436,919	2,095,891
Term loan and capital lease obligations, net of current portion	411,846	24,447	11,590	19,944	13,755
Total shareholders equity	3,227,184	3,007,225	2,491,631	2,193,437	1,953,145

(1) The information presented has been adjusted to reflect the restatement of our consolidated balance sheets which is more fully described in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Note 2, Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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The following tables present the impact of the financial statement adjustments on our previously reported Consolidated Balance Sheets as of January 29, 2005, January 31, 2004 and February 1, 2003:

	January 29, 2005					
	As Previously Reported	Adjustments		As Restated (Unaudited)		
	(In thousands except par value)					
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 166,471	\$		\$ 166,471		
Short-term investments	493,543			493,543		
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$3,132	200,954			200,954		
Inventories	128,889			128,889		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	15,144			15,144		
Deferred income taxes	12,793	(2,026	)B	10,767	
Total current assets	1,017,794	(2,026	)	1,015,768	
Property and equipment, net	161,770			161,770		
Goodwill	1,480,225			1,480,225		
Acquired intangible assets, net	80,411			80,411		
Other non-current assets	48,762	1,930	B	50,692		
Total assets	\$ 2,788,962	\$ (96	)	\$ 2,788,866	
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$ 129,728	\$		\$ 129,728		
Accrued liabilities	20,604			20,604		
Accrued employee compensation	32,136	3,244	C	35,380		
Income taxes payable	3,195	(1,086	)B	2,109	
Deferred income	15,938			15,938		
Current portion of capital lease obligations	13,204			13,204		
Total current liabilities	214,805	2,158		216,963		
Capital lease obligations, net of current portion	11,590			11,590		
Non-current income taxes payable	46,648	3,545	B	50,193		
Other long-term liabilities	18,489			18,489		
Total liabilities	291,532	5,703		297,235		
Shareholders' equity:						
Preferred stock						
Common stock	1,110			1,110		
Additional paid-in capital	3,034,645	300,361	A	3,335,006		
Deferred stock-based compensation	(3,400)	(75,355)A	(78,755)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,807)		(1,807)	
Accumulated deficit	(533,118)	(230,805)D	(763,923)
Total shareholders' equity	2,497,430	(5,799	)	2,491,631	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,788,962	\$ (96	)	\$ 2,788,866	

A. Adjustments for additional stock-based compensation expense pursuant to APB 25 and other interpretations, net of tax benefit from employee stock transactions.

B. Adjustments to deferred tax assets arising associated with stock-based compensation charge and other.

C. Adjustments for additional payroll taxes.

D. Adjustments for additional stock-based compensation expense, payroll taxes and deferred income tax benefit.

	January 31, 2004		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustments	As Restated (Unaudited)
	(In thousands except par value)		
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 224,399	\$	\$ 224,399
Short-term investments	161,872		161,872
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$2,849	136,513		136,513
Inventories	91,785		91,785
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	12,166		12,166
Deferred income taxes	6,547		6,547
Total current assets	633,282		633,282
Property and equipment, net	149,705		149,705
Goodwill	1,455,639		1,455,639
Acquired intangible assets, net	159,445		159,445
Other non-current assets	37,394	1,454	B 38,848
Total assets	\$ 2,435,465	\$ 1,454	\$ 2,436,919
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 121,190	\$	\$ 121,190
Accrued liabilities	15,927		15,927
Accrued employee compensation	20,896	938	C 21,834
Income taxes payable	2,155	(1,086)	)B 1,069
Deferred income	12,996		12,996
Current portion of capital lease obligations	10,747		10,747
Total current liabilities	183,911	(148)	) 183,763
Capital lease obligations, net of current portion	19,944		19,944
Non-current income taxes payable	22,835	(994)	)B 21,841
Other long-term liabilities	17,934		17,934
Total liabilities	244,624	(1,142)	) 243,482
Shareholders' equity:			
Preferred stock			
Common stock	1,054		1,054
Additional paid-in capital	2,871,754	268,751	A 3,140,505
Deferred stock-based compensation	(7,945)	(114,216)	)A (122,161)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	757		757
Accumulated deficit	(674,779)	(151,939)	)D (826,718)
Total shareholders' equity	2,190,841	2,596	2,193,437
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,435,465	\$ 1,454	\$ 2,436,919

- A. Adjustments for additional stock-based compensation expense pursuant to APB 25 and other interpretations, net of tax benefit from employee stock transactions.
- B. Adjustments to deferred tax assets associated with stock-based compensation charge and other.
- C. Adjustments for additional payroll taxes.
- D. Adjustments for additional stock-based compensation expense, payroll taxes and deferred income tax benefit.

	February 1, 2003		
	As		As
	Previously	Adjustments	Restated
	Reported		(Unaudited)
	(In thousands except par value)		
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 125,316	\$	\$ 125,316
Short-term investments	139,912		139,912
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$2,039	86,175		86,175
Inventories	39,712		39,712
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	11,801		11,801
Deferred income taxes	8,178		8,178
Total current assets	411,094		411,094
Property and equipment, net	64,207		64,207
Goodwill	1,338,768		1,338,768
Acquired intangible assets, net	231,875		231,875
Other non-current assets	49,313	634 B	49,947
Total assets	\$ 2,095,257	\$ 634	\$ 2,095,891
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 47,672	\$	\$ 47,672
Accrued liabilities	14,417		14,417
Accrued employee compensation	11,464	17 C	11,481
Income taxes payable	2,247	(1,086)B	1,161
Deferred income	12,481		12,481
Current portion of capital lease obligations	5,019		5,019
Total current liabilities	93,300	(1,069)	92,231
Capital lease obligations, net of current portion	13,755		13,755
Non-current income taxes payable	22,835	(1,304)B	21,531
Other long-term liabilities	15,229		15,229
Total liabilities	145,119	(2,373)	142,746
Shareholders' equity:			
Preferred stock			
Common stock	970		970
Additional paid-in capital	2,673,368	153,763 A	2,827,131
Deferred stock-based compensation	(5,899)	(62,583)A	(68,482)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	1,988		1,988
Accumulated deficit	(720,289)	(88,173)D	(808,462)
Total shareholders' equity	1,950,138	3,007	1,953,145
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,095,257	\$ 634	\$ 2,095,891

- A. Adjustments for additional stock-based compensation expense pursuant to APB 25 and other interpretations, net of tax benefit from employee stock transactions.
- B. Adjustments to deferred tax assets associated with stock-based compensation charge and other.
- C. Adjustments for additional payroll taxes.
- D. Adjustments for additional stock-based compensation expense, payroll taxes and deferred income tax benefit.

Item 7. *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes included in this report. This discussion may contain forward-looking statements based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties including those discussed under Item 1A – Risk Factors. These risks and uncertainties may cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements.

Overview

We are a leading global semiconductor provider of high-performance analog, mixed-signal, digital signal processing and embedded microprocessor integrated circuits. Our diverse product portfolio includes storage, switching, transceiver, cellular and handheld, wireless, PC connectivity, gateways, communications controller and power management solutions that serve diverse applications used in business enterprises, consumer electronics and emerging markets. We are a fabless integrated circuit company, which means that we rely on independent, third-party contractors to perform manufacturing, assembly and test functions. This approach allows us to focus on designing, developing and marketing our products and significantly reduces the amount of capital we need to invest in manufacturing products. In November 2005, we acquired the hard disk and tape drive controller business of QLogic Corporation for approximately \$232.5 million. The acquired business designs and supplies controller chips for data storage peripherals, such as hard disk and tape drives. In February 2006, we acquired the semiconductor design business of UTStarcom, Inc. for \$40.8 million, including contingent consideration of \$16.0 million subsequently recognized when milestones were achieved. This business designs and supplies chipsets for personal handy phone applications. In May 2006, we acquired the printer semiconductor business of Avago Technologies Limited for \$263.0 million, including earnout considerations of \$10.0 million subsequently recognized during fiscal 2007 based on the achievement of a certain level of revenue. This business designs and develops system-on-chip and system level solutions for both inkjet and laser jet printer systems. In November 2006, we completed the acquisition of the communications and application processor business of Intel Corporation for approximately \$605.9 million. The communications and application processor business of Intel designs and develops cellular baseband processors for multi-mode, multi-band wireless handheld devices such as cellular handsets, PDAs and smartphones.

We offer our customers a wide range of high-performance analog, mixed-signal, digital signal processing and embedded microprocessor integrated circuits. Our products can be utilized in a wide array of enterprise applications including hard disk drives, high-speed networking equipment, PCs, WLAN solutions for SOHO and residential gateway solutions, and consumer applications such as cell phones, printers, digital cameras, MP3 devices, speakers, game consoles and PDAs.

Historically, a relatively small number of customers have accounted for a significant portion of our revenue. In fiscal 2007, approximately 39% of our net revenue was derived from sales to three significant customers, each of which accounted for 10% or more of our net revenue during the period. In fiscal 2006, approximately 55% of our net revenue was derived from sales to four significant customers, each of which accounted for 10% or more of our net revenue during this period. In fiscal 2005, approximately 42% of our net revenue was derived from sales to three significant customers each of which accounted for 10% or more of our net revenue. Also, in fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005, one distributor accounted for less than 10%, 11% and 13% of our net revenue, respectively. We expect to continue to experience significant customer concentration in future periods. In addition, most of our sales is made to customers located outside of the United States, primarily in Asia. Sales to customers in Asia represented approximately 89%, 94% and 93% of our net revenue for fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Because many manufacturers and manufacturing subcontractors of our customers are located in Asia, we expect that most of our revenue will continue to be represented by sales to our customers in that region. Substantially all of our sales to date have been denominated in United States dollars.

Our sales have historically been made on the basis of purchase orders rather than long-term agreements. In addition, the sales cycle for our products is long, which may cause us to experience a delay between the time we incur expenses and the time revenue is generated from these expenditures. We expect to increase our research and development, selling and marketing, and general and administrative expenditures as we seek to expand our operations. We anticipate that the rate of new orders and shipments will vary significantly from quarter to quarter. Consequently, if anticipated sales and shipments in any quarter do not occur when expected, expenses and inventory levels could be disproportionately high, and our operating results for that quarter and future quarters may be adversely affected.

Our fiscal year is the 52- or 53-week period ending on the Saturday closest to January 31. In a 52-week year, each fiscal quarter consists of 13 weeks. The additional week in a 53-week year is added to the fourth quarter, making such quarter consist of 14 weeks. Fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005 were comprised of 52 weeks.

Restatement Adjustments Stock Based Compensation

Background

On about May 23, 2006, our Chief Executive Officer initiated a review of our past stock option granting practices. Then on May 25, 2006, the Board appointed a committee, chaired by and consisting solely of an independent and disinterested member of the Audit Committee who had no prior involvement in the stock option process, to conduct the internal review of our historical stock option practices and related accounting matters. This committee retained outside legal counsel at the time to assist with this internal review. In June and July 2006, this committee identified various stock option grants as having been potentially selected with the benefit of hindsight. During this time we were also named as a nominal defendant, and a number of our current and former directors and officers were named as defendants, in purported shareholder derivative actions.

During this time, we were informed that our outside legal counsel at the time could not represent both the independent committee and us, particularly if that independent committee was going to evaluate and address matters raised by the derivative actions. Our Board met on July 19, 2006 and appointed a successor special committee, titled the Special Committee Regarding Derivative Litigation, to assume responsibility for the stock option review and to evaluate and address matters raised by the derivative action (the Special Committee). The same independent director continued as the sole member of the Special Committee and, after consideration of a number of firms, selected new, independent counsel to represent the Special Committee. The Special Committee subsequently retained a second independent law firm (collectively Independent Counsel). Independent Counsel retained forensic accounting experts to assist in the internal review.

The Special Committee reported its preliminary findings on quantitative issues to the Audit Committee and the Board on September 28, 2006. Based on the report of the Special Committee, and upon the recommendation of management and the Audit Committee, the Board concluded on October 2, 2006, that we would need to restate our historical financial statements to record additional non-cash charges for stock-based compensation expense related to past option grants and that the historical financial statements and all earnings press releases and similar communications issued by us relating to periods beginning on or after our initial public offering in June 2000 should no longer be relied upon. We reported these conclusions in a current report on Form 8-K filed on the same day.

On February 7, 2007, the former General Counsel of our U.S. subsidiary, Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. (MSI), who was a subject of the internal review, raised allegations regarding the independence of the sole member of the Special Committee. Our Audit Committee thereafter formed a subcommittee consisting of the Chairman of the Audit Committee to investigate the matter. The subcommittee appointed a former federal judge to serve as independent reviewer for the subcommittee who in turn retained independent counsel. Although the independent reviewer made no findings as to the truth of the allegations themselves and expressed substantial doubt regarding their credibility, he nevertheless concluded that the independent director should step down from the Special Committee to ensure compliance with the stringent independence standards developed by courts reviewing the independence of special litigation committees formed to assess the merits of shareholder derivative litigation. The subcommittee also found that the General Counsel violated our Code of Ethics and Business Conduct for not reporting the allegations timely. The subcommittee accepted the findings of the independent reviewer. We have since terminated the General Counsel for the violation. On March 30, 2007, the independent director resigned from the Special Committee and the Board appointed two independent non-director members to the Special Committee to continue the review of our historical stock option practices and related accounting matters, which action is permitted under our bye-laws. As a result, the Special Committee thereafter consisted of two non-directors.

On April 27, 2007, the Special Committee reported its findings to the Board of Directors and to the Implementation Committee, which consists of three independent members of the Board. The Implementation Committee was formed by the Board on April 26, 2007 to make such decisions and take such action as the committee determines to be appropriate in light of the Special Committee's findings and recommendations. On May 8, 2007, we disclosed on Form 8-K the completion of the independent review.

Findings of the Special Committee

From our initial public offering through June 9, 2006 (the Relevant Period), option grants awarded to employees who were not then executive officers, as defined in Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Section 16 Officers), were awarded either by the Board of Directors or the Stock Option Committee of the Board. The Stock Option Committee was formed by the Board of Directors in December 2000 and consisted of the Chief Executive Officer and the former Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer. Pursuant to authority delegated by the Board of Directors under Marvell's 1995 Stock Option Plan, the Stock Option Committee was empowered to act jointly. The Stock Option Committee awarded all grants to non-executive employees after its formation until June 9, 2006.

The Special Committee concluded that only one member of the Stock Option Committee was actively involved in the grant approval process. Of the 59 minutes of meetings of the Stock Option Committee, all of which were prepared by or under the direction of the former General Counsel of MSI, only the first set of minutes were separately prepared for each member's signature and signed by each of them; subsequently the minutes were only prepared for one member to sign, and only one member signed those minutes. Additionally, the Special Committee determined that the Stock Option Committee conducted no meetings with respect to option grants and that minutes reflecting such meetings were false.

The Special Committee determined that in a substantial number of instances grant dates were chosen with the benefit of hindsight, so as to provide exercise prices lower than the fair market value on the actual measurement date.

In addition to the foregoing, the review determined that false documentation supporting new hires was employed to reflect start dates that preceded the actual first day of employment, and to reflect secondary grant authorizations as if they occurred on dates prior to the original grant date, which facilitated giving the employees favorable prices.

From our initial public offering in June 2000 through February 28, 2002, grants to our former Chief Financial Officer were awarded only by the Stock Option Committee. The Stock Option Committee was not advised that it lacked the authority to make such awards. Furthermore, the first award made to our former Chief Financial Officer by the Executive Compensation Committee dated October 16, 2002 was backdated and the Special Committee found that the former General Counsel misled the Executive Compensation Committee with respect to the facts and circumstances surrounding the grant, including the grant date.

During the Relevant Period, option grants to Section 16 Officers and members of the Board of Directors were approved by the Board of Directors or the Executive Compensation Committee or made pursuant to the Automatic Director Grant Program under the 1997 Directors' Stock Option Plan. In the absence of a meeting, grant approvals by the Executive Compensation Committee were documented via written consents, which were dated as of a specified date but signed at a later time. The Executive Compensation Committee comprised three to four independent members of the Board over the Relevant Period. The Special Committee found that current board members who had served or are serving on the Executive Compensation Committee had not engaged in impropriety or intentional backdating with the benefit of hindsight.

The Special Committee found evidence of recommendations made by representatives of Human Resources and Finance and our external auditors between 2000 and 2004 to grant options on fixed grant dates. In August 2004, we implemented revisions to our stock option grant processes and procedures for new hire and secondary grants that generally followed a fixed grant date schedule.

For the period from our initial public offering in June 2000 through June 2006, the Special Committee found a systemic failure in controls over the stock option process, and that corporate documents, including our SEC filings on Form 10-K and Form 10-Q and proxy statements, were false in relation to the accounting and related disclosure covering stock option matters.

The Special Committee found that certain individuals had varying degrees of responsibility for the lack of controls and the inappropriate grant practices. As to the following individuals, the Special Committee concluded among other things:

Matthew Gloss, MSI's corporate counsel from April 2000 until February 2001 and thereafter its Vice President and subsequently, General Counsel until his termination in March 2007, failed to properly advise upper management, including Dr. Sutardja and Ms. Dai, about their responsibilities and duties regarding stock options and other financial filings. The minutes of the Stock Option Committee were prepared by or at the direction of Matthew Gloss. Mr. Gloss was also found to have misled the Executive Compensation Committee by creating false minutes and unanimous written consents, including in one instance adding or directing the addition of a grant date to a unanimous written consent after that unanimous written consent was executed, or by creating minutes that were incomplete, inaccurate or misleading. He also failed to establish proper controls over the stock option process despite being on notice of various control problems.

George A. Hervey, Marvell's Vice President and Chief Financial Officer throughout the Relevant Period until his resignation in May 2007, failed to properly advise upper management, including Dr. Sutardja and Ms. Dai, about their responsibilities and duties regarding stock options and other

financial filings. Mr. Hervey also was found to have been aware of awarding options to two employees prior to their start date. He also failed to establish a system of proper controls despite being on notice of repeated concerns raised by others regarding the stock option process. He signed inaccurate external documents, including our SEC filings and financial statements.

Weili Dai, Marvell's former Board member, who served as our Executive Vice President and General Manager of the Communications Business Group from 1999 to April 2006 and thereafter also as our Chief Operating Officer until she resigned from such positions in May 2007, played a central role in all Stock Option Committee grants. Ms. Dai participated in the selection of grant dates with the benefit of hindsight and signed false minutes and other employee related corporate documents. The Special Committee also found that she failed to establish proper internal controls and failed to exercise proper review and inquiry as an officer. Certain individuals involved in the process said that they did not feel able to provide her with frank advice. She signed inaccurate external documents, including 10-K's and proxy statements. She did not personally benefit from any of the grants she approved.

Dr. Sehat Sutardja, Marvell's Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, was found to have had a limited role in the stock option process and to have participated in only a few instances in awards with incorrect measurement dates with respect to which he had received no or inadequate advice. He signed inaccurate external documents, including our SEC filings, financial statements, and proxy statements. The Special Committee found that he failed to establish proper internal controls and that certain individuals involved in the process to some extent did not feel able to provide him with frank advice. He did not personally benefit from any of the grants he approved.

Remediation

With respect to the following employees, the Special Committee made recommendations and Marvell's Implementation Committee has implemented or is in the process of implementing the following remedial steps:

Marvell accepted the resignation of George A. Hervey on May 2, 2007. All unvested stock options previously awarded to him were canceled.

The Implementation Committee of the Board of Directors determined, contrary to the recommendation of the Special Committee that Ms. Dai have no continuing role with the Company, that retaining the services of Ms. Dai in a substantially reduced capacity as Director of Strategic Marketing and Business Development, an individual contributor in a non-managerial role, and under the auspices of the Implementation Committee better serves the interests of all shareholders. Ms. Dai will have no authority to undertake any decisions affecting our internal controls or financial matters. The Implementation Committee will provide periodic compliance updates to the Board of Directors on Ms. Dai's activities. Additionally, all of Ms. Dai's outstanding options that were unvested as of May 6, 2007 have been cancelled and the exercisability of already vested options have been limited, notwithstanding her continued employment.

Dr. Sehat Sutardja will remain Chief Executive Officer and a member of the Board, but will step down as Chairman of the Board in favor of a non-executive Chairman. Dr. Sutardja agreed to reduce the number of shares received in his December 26, 2003 option grant by 500,000 pre-split shares (2,000,000 post-split shares), which is the amount of underlying shares mistakenly awarded by the Executive Compensation Committee in excess of that authorized under the applicable stock option plan.

In April 2007, the Stock Option Committee was formally dissolved; however, it ceased to function during June 2006 and has granted no options since that time. Currently, the Executive Compensation Committee, comprising two independent Board members, holds periodic meetings to approve equity award grants. The process requires that any proposed equity awards be reviewed in advance by the Human

Resources, Legal, Finance and Internal Audit Departments, and requires communication of the details of proposed equity awards to committee members prior to each monthly meeting, as well as awarding recipients promptly after the meeting. Equity awards are priced and valued based upon the closing price of our common stock on the date of the meeting. Decisions of the committee meeting are documented by minutes. Additionally, the Executive Compensation Committee adopted a policy regarding the granting of equity-based compensation awards. Following the Special Committee's recommendations, we are conducting a search for a new Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, General Counsel and Vice President of Compliance. Additionally, the Board's Governance Committee is conducting a search for three new independent directors to fill existing vacancies. One of these independent directors will succeed Dr. Sutardja as Chairman of the Board.

Pre-tax Financial Impact of the Equity Award Review

Approximately 74% of shares granted during the Relevant Period were backdated or resulted in additional accounting charges. Of these re-measured grants, the stock prices on the original grant date were lower than the prices on the appropriate measurement dates for 97% of such shares. Substantially all options granted (99% of shares granted during the Relevant Period) have been evaluated for appropriate re-measurement dates under APB 25.

The types of grant discrepancies uncovered by the internal review (by both the Special Committee and management) and the additional pre-tax stock-compensation expense arising from these adjustments, quantified under APB 25 for periods through fiscal 2006, are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Cumulative through January 28, 2006	Year Ended January 28, 2006	Year Ended January 29, 2005	Year Ended January 31, 2004	Year Ended February 1, 2003	Year Ended February 2, 2002	Year Ended January 27, 2001 and prior
Board of Director Grants(a)	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Officer Grants(b)	19,577	6,317	12,023	836	270	127	4
Re-priced Officer Grants(c)	39,658	24,827	9,888	4,943			
New Hire Grants-effective hire dates(d)	19,879	249	1,530	2,729	4,754	7,278	3,339
Other New Hire(e)	49,876	5,313	13,235	13,437	10,322	7,061	508
Secondary Grants(e)	18,165	2,360	3,713	3,016	4,432	3,975	669
Re-priced New Hire Grants(f)	100,575	49,798	23,727	25,254	(1,885)	3,681	
Evergreen Grants(g)	60,838	9,870	11,082	12,634	17,911	9,312	29
Non-employee Grants*(h)	8,800	121	486	1,166	(264)	1,884	5,407
Termination related charges(i)	10,006						10,006
	\$ 327,375	\$ 98,856	\$ 75,684	\$ 64,015	\$ 35,540	\$ 33,318	\$ 19,962

* The restated financial statements include charges for non-employee grants of \$1,062,000 for fiscal 2000, \$139,000 for fiscal 1999, \$41,000 for fiscal 1998, \$12,000 for fiscal 1997 and \$1,000 for fiscal 1996.

(a) *Board of Director Grants:* Non-employee directors receive initial and annual grants in their capacity as directors. A grant of 24,000 shares to a non-employee director, issued on an annual general meeting date in accordance with the terms of his appointment letter, was outside the 1997 Directors' Stock Option Plan and therefore required approval from the Board. The Board approval was obtained at a later date. For accounting purposes, the grant was re-measured based on our stock price at the date of the Board's ratification.

In December 2006, the terms of this option were reformed to reflect the revised stock option exercise price.

(b) *Officer Grants:* During the Relevant Period, we granted options on 13 different dates (including the Re-priced Officer Grants) to the then-Section 16 Officers Dr. Sehat Sutardja, Weili Dai, Dr. Pantas Sutardja and George Hervey. We recorded additional compensation costs for one grant on December 26, 2003 (which represented 75% of options granted) for three of the officers who were also our founders (Founder Officers) and six grants (which represented 96% of options granted) for George Hervey. For accounting purposes, the grant of 12,640,000 shares to the Founder Officers was re-measured based on the stock price at the date the Executive Compensation Committee meeting occurred to approve the grants. Grants to George

Hervey totaling 1,279,892 shares of options originally priced at the as of dates of the written consents have been re-measured to the last documented date of approval received from members of the Executive Compensation Committee.

In December 2006, the terms of the options deemed to have been issued at a discount were reformed to reflect the revised stock option exercise prices for all affected Section 16 Officer grants. Of these 5.4 million reformed options, we received from the officers the incremental exercise prices for the portion of these options which had previously been exercised totaling \$9.6 million. The reformation of these options did not result in incremental compensation in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007.

The amounts above do not include \$7.5 million in unrecognized stock-based compensation that will be recorded in the second quarter of fiscal 2008 in connection with the cancellation of certain officer grants to Dr. Sehat Sutardja and Weili Dai.

(c) *Re-priced Officer Grants:* The minutes of the May 22, 2002 Executive Compensation Committee meeting reflect the Executive Compensation Committee's approval of a grant to the Founder Officers totaling 1.6 million shares, to be effective on the execution of a unanimous written consent. In June 2002, the Executive Compensation Committee members executed a unanimous written consent dated June 6, 2002 and effective as of May 22, 2002. The Special Committee found that on September 10, 2002 after the former General Counsel had a discussion with two of the Founder Officers who indicated that the setting of the price as of May 22, 2002 was inaccurate, the grant was repriced to the fair market value on June 6, 2002. The Special Committee found that the former General Counsel had misled the Executive Compensation Committee as to the reasons for the change. The Special Committee further found that the amendment was falsely characterized as a documentation error rather than a grant modification. While the affected options were not considered to be issued at a discount on the date of the modification, these shares were subject to variable accounting until our adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123R) at the beginning of fiscal 2007.

(d) *New Hire Grants effective hire dates:* The internal review identified 4,669,200 options to 30 new hire recipients which required revision to reflect a later date. In all cases, the stock price on the original grant date was lower than the price on the appropriate measurement date. For accounting purposes, the new hire start dates had to be reconstructed through payroll records and evaluated to determine appropriate re-measurement dates.

(e) *Other New Hire and Secondary Grants:* In addition to grants issued to new hires at the commencement of their employment, we occasionally issue secondary grants to employees for outstanding performance, retention or other discretionary reasons outside of the annual performance review cycle. During the Relevant Period, we granted new hire and secondary options on 86 different dates, excluding assumption of acquisition-related options. These dates included grants made from August 2004 onwards when a fixed grant date schedule was set on the first Friday of each month. As a result of the internal review, we recorded additional compensation costs for grants relating to 37 different grant dates, impacting approximately two-thirds of our new hire and secondary grants (totaling 48,708,478 options). The original grant date with respect to such grants preceded the appropriate measurement date and in substantially all instances, the stock price on the former date was lower than the price on the appropriate measurement date. Generally, the terms of new hire grants, except for their exercise prices, are stated in employee offer letters which are acknowledged by employees. For new hire grants, re-measurement dates were determined based on the first instance when the Stock Option Committee grant date was picked. For secondary grants, as there was no other reliable documentation available to support the measurement date, we applied the date the grant was submitted to stock administration for processing, which typically indicated the conclusion of the grant process. The last date of submission was used unless the submitted change was proven to be purely administrative in nature and unrelated to the terms of the grant. Absent such submission documentation, we used the date the grant entry was created in our option database, as this was the most objectively verifiable date when the terms of the grant were known, in accordance with the SEC Chief Accountant's letter issued on September 19, 2006, outlining the SEC staff's interpretation of specific accounting guidance for registrants under APB 25.

(f) *Re-priced New Hire Grants:* Of the New Hire grants in the Relevant Period, grant prices were re-set for a segment of grants on three grant dates. Consequently, affected awards totaling 6,224,200 options were subject to variable accounting until our adoption of SFAS 123R. The re-pricing resulted from the Stock Option Committee's originally designated grant date being modified to a later grant date.

(g) *Evergreen Grants:* During the Relevant Period, there were eight Evergreen grant dates. Substantially all employees are entitled to these grants for retention purposes. There were two Evergreen grant dates in both fiscal 2003 and 2004. There was evidence of amendments to the recipients and/or the number of options subsequent to the original grant date. In all cases, the definitive lists of award recipients could not be reasonably determined until after the original grant date, impacting 54,702,828 options. Consequently, all Evergreen grants were re-measured on subsequent dates when the granting process was considered to be finalized. For purposes of the restatement, we used the date the grant was submitted to stock administration for processing, which typically indicated the conclusion of the grant process. The last date of submission was used unless the submitted change was proven to be purely administrative in nature and unrelated to the terms of the grant. Absent this supporting documentation, the date the grant entry was created in our option database was used. In substantially all instances, the stock price on the former date was lower than the price on the appropriate measurement date. The last Evergreen grant (totaling 7,215,056 options) occurred during fiscal 2007 and the effects on the restatement were included in the restated fair value of the affected grants under SFAS 123R, increasing the grant date fair value of affected options by \$0.31 per share.

(h) *Non-employee Grants:* Since our inception, 3,819,000 options were granted to 13 recipients who were not employees or directors. These grants were erroneously accounted for under APB 25 as if they had been made to employees. Of these, four recipients that were granted a total of 1,483,000 options subsequently became employees or directors. As a result, the affected awards were accounted for as non-employee grants under EITF 96-18, Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services, which resulted in the application of variable accounting on these options until exercised or cancelled. Options held by consultants who became employees or directors have been accounted for under FASB Interpretation No. 44, Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation, which addresses a change in grantee status.

(i) *Termination-related charges:* With respect to option grants to an employee, the post-service exercise period for 605,332 vested stock options was effectively extended by an unpaid leave of absence arrangement which appears to have lacked substance. We applied APB 25 as if the leave of absence arrangement was a constructive modification extending the exercise period of vested awards. We recorded \$10.0 million in additional deferred compensation charges in fiscal 2001.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the lack of conclusive evidence in the case of certain grants required our management to apply significant judgment in establishing revised measurement dates. We determined that the total cumulative, pre-tax, non-cash, stock-based compensation expense resulting from revised measurement dates under APB 25 was \$327.4 million for periods through fiscal 2006. There was no impact on revenue. We adopted SFAS 123R at the beginning of fiscal 2007. As a result of the above adjustments, and after revisions to the SFAS 123R fair value assumptions, the pre-tax, non-cash, stock-based compensation expense in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 increased by \$4.2 million to \$48.8 million.

Tax Impact of the Equity Award Review and Other

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The majority of the additional \$327.4 million stock option compensation is expensed on the financial statements of the entities located in tax jurisdictions having a lower tax rate than that of the U.S. The tax benefits associated with all but \$12.0 million of the \$327.4 million total expense is recorded in Bermuda at zero percent tax rate. The \$12.0 million of compensation expense and associated tax benefits have resulted in a cumulative deferred tax asset of \$2.5 million as of January 28, 2006 and a deferred provision benefit of \$4.8 million. The tax impact of the adjustments arising from the equity award review is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Cumulative through January 28, 2006	Year Ended January 28, 2006	Year Ended January 29, 2005	Year Ended January 31, 2004	Year Ended February 1, 2003	Year Ended February 2, 2002	Year Ended January 27, 2001
Operating costs and expenses							
Payroll tax*(a)	\$ 7,628	\$ 4,384	\$ 2,306	\$ 921	\$ 17	\$	\$
Provision for income tax Deferred Income Tax Benefit(b)	(4,806)	(1,822)	(1,150)	(1,170)	(405)	(259)	
Provision for income tax Section 162(m) and utilization of deferred tax assets**(c)	27,206	27,206					
Tax impact of the equity award review	\$ 30,028	\$ 29,768	\$ 1,156	\$ (249)	\$ (388)	\$ (259)	\$
Reduction to deferred tax asset for exemption benefit(d)	\$ 5,275	\$ 3,249	\$ 2,026				

* \$3.0 million of additional employer and employee withholding taxes relating to exercises of affected options, including penalties and interest, and \$24.2 million of Section 409A expenses of employees, including penalty and interest was also recorded in fiscal 2007.

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** \$4.9 million of penalty and interest associated with Section 162(m) liability was also recorded in fiscal 2007.

(a) *Payroll Tax* The revised measurement dates for certain stock options as discussed in this filing may result in adverse federal and state tax consequences to holders of those options under IRC Section 409A which was enacted in 2004 to impose certain restrictions on deferred compensation arrangements. The adverse tax consequences are that Section 409A may subject the option holder of the re-measured retroactively priced stock options to a penalty tax and interest on the exercise of the options vesting after December 31, 2004. In addition, similar penalty taxes and interest under California and other state income tax laws will apply upon the exercise of the option grant.

- *Exercised options.* The option grants had been originally issued as incentive stock options. Due to the re-measurement caused by the re-pricing, they have become non-statutory stock options. We have accrued employment taxes for the exercise in each of the years due to the conversion of the options from incentive to non-statutory. Included in the restated results through fiscal 2006 are additional employer and employee withholding taxes relating to exercises of affected options totaling \$7.6 million, including penalties and interest. The amounts represent additional compensation expense and have been classified in their respective functional categories. On a calendar year basis the amounts total: calendar 2003 of \$0.8 million, calendar 2004 of \$1.9 million, calendar 2005 of \$3.7 million, and calendar 2006 of \$4.2 million. The above table reflects the amounts on a fiscal year basis. The total amount accrued through fiscal 2007 is \$10.6 million.

- *Section 409A*

We have informed employees who exercised options in 2006 that any additional tax costs accruing to such employees from Section 409A, ISO disqualification, and employment taxes will be reimbursed by us and grossed up. For the Section 409A affected options exercised during calendar year 2006, the IRS issued guidelines that would allow employers to enter into a global settlement of Section 409A issues on behalf of their employees. California and other states have offered a similar program. This liability does not appear in the above table, but has been accrued in fiscal year 2007 as explained in the remainder of this section.

Because all holders of re-measured stock options generally were not involved in or aware of the retroactive pricing, the Board of Directors approved our plan to deal with the adverse tax consequences that may be incurred by the holders of the re-measured options in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007. Therefore, we recorded in the last quarter of fiscal 2007 Section 409A expenses of employees for the adverse tax consequences of the re-measured options exercised during calendar year 2006 of approximately \$24.2 million, including estimated penalties and interest. The amount represents additional compensation expense and has been classified in the respective functional categories. We have sent timely notices to the IRS and the California Franchise Tax Board that we have elected to participate in these programs.

- *Unexercised options.* The IRS has provided taxpayers with the following two ways of correcting unexercised discounted stock options: 1) setting a fixed exercise date; or 2) increasing the exercise price of the option up to the fair market price on the date of grant. We are actively evaluating these options. The discount associated with unexercised stock options outstanding as of January 27, 2007 amounted to \$51.7 million. We have not determined the tax consequences associated with these potential future remedies.

(b) *Deferred Tax Asset for Stock Based Compensation:* We recorded adjustments for the creation of additional deferred tax asset for stock based compensation that is deductible at later periods for U.S. income tax purposes on our balance sheets for year end dates of each of fiscal 2002 through fiscal 2006. As a result, additional benefits for income tax arising from stock based compensation were

recognized in fiscal 2006 of \$1.8 million, fiscal 2005 of \$1.1 million, fiscal 2004 of \$1.2 million, fiscal 2003 of \$0.4 million and fiscal 2002 of \$0.3 million. The gross stock based compensation cost that results in a deferred tax benefit is \$12.0 million of the total expense of \$327.4 million.

In addition, we evaluated the impact of the restatement on our global tax provision. Our parent company and its subsidiaries file tax returns in multiple tax jurisdictions around the world. In the U.S. jurisdiction one of our subsidiaries claims a tax deduction relative to stock options with regard to the U.S. distributor business. In accordance with FAS 123R for this jurisdiction where the deduction is claimed during fiscal 2007, we have recorded a deferred tax asset totaling \$3.5 million at January 27, 2007, to reflect future tax deductions to the extent we believe such asset is recoverable.

(c) *Income Tax Section 162(m) and utilization of deferred tax assets:* We accrued for the current and deferred tax impact of \$104.5 million of nondeductible officer compensation related to Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m) (Section 162(m)) in fiscal 2006. Section 162(m) limits the deductibility of compensation in excess of one million dollars, but exempts stock option compensation where the option was issued at fair market value on the date of grant. We determined that \$104.5 million of executive compensation in fiscal 2006 does not meet the exclusion criteria under Section 162(m), under existing IRS interpretations, and have therefore accrued \$21.8 million of current tax expense and \$5.4 million of deferred tax expense associated with the utilization of net operating losses. We accrued the penalty and interest totaling \$4.9 million associated with this liability in fiscal 2007.

(d) *Other:* We recorded adjustments to correct an overstatement of deferred tax asset related to the Singapore entity. The original deferred tax asset had not reflected the benefit of the Pioneer status of this entity.

Accumulated Deficit Impact of Equity Award Review and Other Tax Adjustments

The table below reflects the breakdown by year of the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings. Our consolidated financial statements for periods through fiscal 2006 included in previously filed periodic reports with the SEC for such periods have not been amended. The consolidated financial statements, included in this Form 10-K, have been restated as follows (in thousands):

	Net income as reported	Stock-based compensation expense	Estimated additional payroll tax expense	Additional deferred income tax benefit	Additional deferred income tax provision	Section 162(m) and utilization of deferred tax assets	Total Adjustments, net of tax	Net income as restated
Fiscal 2000 and prior*		\$ 1,255	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,255	
Fiscal 2001		18,707					18,707	
Fiscal 2002		33,318		(259)			33,059	
Fiscal 2003		35,540	17	(405)			35,152	
Fiscal 2004		64,015	921	(1,170)			63,766	
Cumulative effect at January 31, 2004		152,835	938	(1,834)			151,939	
Fiscal 2005	\$ 141,661	75,684	2,306	(1,150)	2,026		78,866	\$ 62,795
Fiscal 2006	331,363	98,856	4,384	(1,822)	3,249	27,206	131,873	199,490
Cumulative effect at January 28, 2006		\$ 327,375	\$ 7,628	\$ (4,806)	\$ 5,275	\$ 27,206	\$ 362,678	

* Comprised \$1,062,000 for fiscal 2000, \$139,000 for fiscal 1999, \$41,000 for fiscal 1998, \$12,000 for fiscal 1997 and \$1,000 for fiscal 1996.

The restatement adjustments reduced previously reported basic net income per share by \$0.24 and \$0.14 for fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively and diluted net income per share by \$0.20 and \$0.13 for fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005, respectively.

Cashflows Impact of Equity Award Review

The additional payable for payroll taxes associated with these stock option grants of approximately \$10.6 million, additional Section 409A expenses for the adverse tax consequences of the re-measured options exercised during calendar year 2006 of approximately \$24.2 million, and Section 162(m) liabilities of \$26.5 million for cumulative period from fiscal 2001 through 2007, represents future cash outflows totaling \$61.3 million.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and such differences could affect the results of operations reported in future periods. We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition. We account for our revenues under the provisions of Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements . Under this provision, we recognize revenues when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured.

Product revenue is generally recognized upon shipment of product to customers, net of accruals for estimated sales returns and allowances. However, some of our sales are made through distributors under agreements allowing for price protection and rights of return on product unsold by the distributors. Product revenue on sales made through distributors with rights of return and price protection is deferred until the distributors sell the product to end customers. Our sales to direct customers are made primarily pursuant to standard purchase orders for delivery of products. We generally allow customers to cancel or change purchase orders with limited notice prior to the scheduled shipment dates and from time to time we also may request a customer to accept a shipment of product before the original requested delivery date, in which case revenue is not recognized until there is written confirmation from the customer accepting early shipment, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. Additionally, collection is not deemed to be reasonably assured if customers receive extended payment terms. As a result, revenue on sales to customers with payment terms substantially greater than our normal payment terms is deferred and is recognized as revenue when payments become due. Deferred revenue less the related cost of the inventories is reported as deferred income.

The provision for estimated sales returns and allowances on product sales is recorded in the same period the related revenues are recorded. These estimates are based on historical sales returns, analysis of credit memo data and other known factors. Actual returns could differ from these estimates.

We also enter into development agreements with some of its customers. Under these development agreements product revenue is recognized under the proportionate performance method. Revenue is recognized as related costs to complete the contract are incurred. These costs are included in research and development expense.

The provisions of EITF Issue No. 00-21, Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables apply to sales arrangements with multiple arrangements that include a combination of hardware, software and /or services. For multiple element arrangements, revenue is allocated to the separate elements based on fair value. If an arrangement includes undelivered elements that are not essential to the functionality of the delivered elements, we defer the fair value of the undelivered elements and the residual revenue is allocated to the delivered elements. If the undelivered elements are essential to the functionality of the delivered elements, no revenue is recognized. Undelivered elements typically are software warranty and maintenance services.

In arrangements that include a combination of hardware and software products that are also sold separately, where software is more than incidental and essential to the functionality of the product being sold, the Company follows the guidance in EITF Issue No. 03-05, *Applicability of AICPA Statement of Position 97-2 to Non-Software Deliverables in an Arrangement Containing More-Than-Incidental Software*, accounts for the entire arrangement as a sale of software and software-related items and follows the revenue recognition criteria in SOP No. 97-2, *Software Revenue Recognition*, and related interpretations.

Revenue from licensed software is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists and delivery has occurred, provided that the fee is fixed or determinable and collectibility is probable. Revenue from post-contract customer support and any other future deliverables is deferred and earned over the support period or as contract elements are delivered.

Stock-Based Compensation. Effective January 29, 2006, we adopted FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share Based Payment* (SFAS 123R). SFAS 123R requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based awards to employees and directors, including employee stock options, restricted stock units and employee stock purchase rights based on estimated fair values. SFAS 123R supersedes previous accounting guidance under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB 25) and related interpretations and amends SFAS No. 95, *Statement of Cash Flows*. Under SFAS 123R, the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost has to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow. This may reduce future net cash flows from operations and increase future net financing cash flows. In March 2005, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 (SAB 107), which provides guidance regarding the interaction of SFAS 123R and certain SEC rules and regulations. We have applied the provisions of SAB 107 in our adoption of SFAS 123R.

Prior to January 29, 2006, we accounted for its stock based compensation plans using the intrinsic value method under the provisions of APB 25 and related guidance, under the accelerated method of amortization. We adopted SFAS 123R using the modified prospective method. Under the modified prospective method, our results of operations include compensation costs of unvested options granted prior to January 29, 2006, and options granted subsequent to that date. For grants prior to January 29, 2006, we amortize stock-based compensation expense under the accelerated method. For grants from January 29, 2006, we amortize stock-based compensation expense ratably over the vesting term.

As a result of the adoption of SFAS 123R, our stock-based compensation increased from \$101.0 million and \$79.7 million in fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively, to \$192.1 million in fiscal 2007. In accordance with the modified prospective method, the consolidated financial statements for prior periods have not been restated to reflect, and do not include, the impact of SFAS 123R.

SFAS 123R requires companies to estimate the fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as expense over the requisite service periods. We have estimated the fair value of each award as of the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which was developed for use in estimating the value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and that are freely transferable. The Black-Scholes model considers, among other factors, the expected life of the award and the expected volatility of our stock price. We established the expected term for employee options and awards, as well as expected forfeiture rates, based on the historical settlement experience and after giving consideration to vesting schedules. Assumptions for option exercises and pre-vesting terminations of options were stratified by employee groups with sufficiently distinct behavior patterns. Under SFAS 123, expected terms were based on similar assumptions for all employees, taken as a whole.

The risk factor interest rate which we apply to grants quarterly is based on the average rate of the prior quarter as published by the U.S. Treasury for five year U.S. Treasury Constant Maturities.

Expected volatility under SFAS 123R was developed based on the average of our historical daily stock price volatility. Although the Black-Scholes model meets the requirements of SFAS 123R and SAB 107, the fair values generated by the model may not be indicative of the actual fair values of our awards as it does not consider other factors important to those share-based payment awards, such as continued employment, periodic vesting requirements, and limited transferability.

SFAS 123R also requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from initial estimates. From January 29, 2006, stock-based compensation expense was recorded net of estimated forfeitures such that expense was recorded only for those stock-based awards that are expected to vest. Previously under APB 25, previously recognized expense was reversed for the portion of awards forfeited prior to vesting as and when forfeitures occurred.

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, we presented deferred compensation as a separate component of stockholders' equity. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123R, on January 29, 2006, we eliminated unamortized deferred compensation totaling \$62.0 million on that date with a corresponding reduction in additional paid-in capital.

In November 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. FAS 123(R)-3, *Transition Election Related to Accounting for Tax Effects of Share-Based Payment Awards* (FSP 123R-3). We have elected to adopt the alternative transition method provided in the FSP 123R-3 for calculating the tax effects of stock-based compensation pursuant to SFAS 123R. The alternative transition method includes simplified methods to establish the beginning balance of the APIC pool related to the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation, and to determine the subsequent impact on the APIC pool and Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows of the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation awards that are outstanding upon adoption of SFAS 123R.

Accounting for Income Taxes. To prepare our consolidated financial statements, we estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves estimating our actual tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from the differing treatment of certain items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included within our consolidated balance sheet. We must then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and, to the extent we believe that recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance.

We must also make judgments regarding the realizability of deferred tax assets. The carrying value of our net deferred tax asset is based on our belief that it is more likely than not that we will generate sufficient future taxable income in certain jurisdictions to realize these deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance has been established for deferred tax assets which we do not believe meet the *more likely than not* criteria established by SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Our judgments regarding future taxable income may change due to changes in market conditions, changes in tax laws, tax planning strategies or other factors. If our assumptions and consequently our estimates change in the future, the valuation allowances we have established may be increased or decreased, resulting in a respective increase or decrease in income tax expense. Our effective tax rate is highly dependent upon the geographic distribution of our worldwide earnings or losses, the tax regulations and tax holidays in each geographic region, the availability of tax credits and carryforwards, and the effectiveness of our tax planning strategies.

As a multinational corporation, we conduct our business in many countries and are subject to taxation in many jurisdictions. The taxation of our business is subject to the application of multiple and sometimes conflicting tax laws and regulations as well as multinational tax conventions. The application of tax laws and regulations is subject to legal and factual interpretation, judgment and uncertainty. Tax laws themselves are subject to change as a result of changes in fiscal policy, changes in legislation, and the evolution of regulations and court rulings. Consequently, taxing authorities may impose tax assessments or judgments against us that could materially impact our tax liability and/or our effective income tax rate.

In the event that actual results differ from these estimates or we adjust these estimates in future periods, we may need to record additional income tax expense or establish an additional valuation allowance, which could materially impact our financial position and results of operations.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007, the Internal Revenue Service notified our U.S. subsidiaries that fiscal 2004 through 2006 would be audited and include Section 409A and payroll tax issues arising out of the stock investigation. In fiscal 2007, we accrued for Section 409A liabilities and for each of the restated years (including interest and penalties), we accrued payroll taxes (including interest and penalties) as well as stock-based compensation expenses. Also, in fiscal 2006, our income tax provision was restated to include a provision for a potential Section 162(m) exposure. Additionally, in fiscal 2006, our German and Israeli subsidiaries underwent and completed corporate tax audits of years 1999 through 2002 and years 2001 through 2003, respectively. The audits closed with no material adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. FAS 123(R)-3, Transition Election Related to Accounting for Tax Effects of Share-Based Payment Awards (FSP 123R-3). The Company has elected to adopt the alternative transition method provided in the FSP 123R-3 for calculating the tax effects of stock-based compensation pursuant to SFAS 123R. The alternative transition method includes simplified methods to establish the beginning balance of the APIC pool related to the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation, and to determine the subsequent impact on the APIC pool and Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows of the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation awards that are outstanding upon adoption of SFAS 123R.

Accounts Receivable and Allowances. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and adjust credit limits based upon payment history and the customers' current credit worthiness, as determined by our review of their current credit information. We continuously monitor payments from our customers and maintain a provision for estimated credit losses based upon our historical experience and any specific customer collection issues that we have identified. While such credit losses have historically been within our expectations and the provisions established, we cannot guarantee that we will continue to experience the same credit loss rates that we have in the past. Since our accounts receivable are concentrated in a relatively small number of customers, a significant change in the liquidity or financial condition of any one of these customers could have a material adverse impact on the realization of our accounts receivable and our results of operations. The accounts receivable allowance recorded in our consolidated financial statements as of January 27, 2007 is \$3.6 million.

Inventory Valuation. We value our inventory at the lower of the actual cost of the inventory or the current estimated market value of the inventory, cost being determined under the first-in, first-out method. We regularly review inventory quantities on hand and record a provision for excess and obsolete inventory based primarily on our estimated forecast of product demand and production requirements. Demand for our products can fluctuate significantly from period to period. A significant decrease in demand could result in an increase in the amount of excess inventory quantities on hand. In addition, our industry is characterized by rapid technological change, frequent new product development and rapid product obsolescence that could result in an increase in the amount of obsolete inventory quantities on hand. Additionally, our estimates of future product demand may prove to be inaccurate, in which case we may have understated or overstated the provision required for excess and obsolete inventory. In the future, if our inventory is determined to be overvalued, we would be required to recognize such costs in our cost of goods sold at the time of such determination. Likewise, if our inventory is determined to be undervalued, we may have over-reported our cost of goods sold in previous periods and would be required to recognize additional gross margin at the time the related inventory is sold. Therefore, although we make every effort to ensure the accuracy of our forecasts of future product demand, any significant unanticipated changes in demand or technological developments could have a significant impact on the value of our inventory and our results of operations. We recorded charges for inventory excess and obsolescence of \$34.7 million and

\$14.1 million for fiscal 2007 and 2006, respectively. The increase in charges for inventory excess and obsolescence in fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006 is largely due to higher inventory balances as well as increased volatility in our demand forecast during fiscal 2007.

Valuation of Long-lived Assets, Intangible Assets and Goodwill. We assess the impairment of long-lived assets, intangible assets and goodwill whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. We are also required to perform annual assessments of goodwill impairment. Factors we consider important which could trigger an impairment review include (i) significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results, (ii) significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business, (iii) significant negative industry or economic trends, (iv) a significant decline in our stock price for a sustained period and (v) a significant change in our market capitalization relative to our net book value. An impairment loss is recognized if the sum of the expected future cash flows (undiscounted and before interest) from the use of the asset is less than the net book value of the asset. The amount of the impairment loss will generally be measured as the difference between net book values of the asset and its estimated fair value. The annual impairment test required under SFAS 142 was completed in the fourth quarter and did not identify any impairment of goodwill. We intend to continue to perform an annual impairment review during the fourth quarter of each year, or more frequently if we believe indicators of impairment exist.

Litigation Costs. From time to time, we are involved in legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. There can be no assurance these actions or other third party assertions will be resolved without costly litigation, in a manner that is not adverse to our financial position, results of operations or cash flows or without requiring royalty payments in the future, which may adversely impact gross margins. We are aggressively defending these litigation matters and believe no material adverse outcome will result. However, given uncertainties associated with any litigation, if our assessments prove to be wrong, or if additional information becomes available such that we estimate that there is a possible loss or possible range of loss associated with these contingencies, then we would record the minimum estimated liability, which could materially impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Valuation of Equity Investments. We hold minority interests in certain companies. We record an investment impairment charge when we believe an investment has experienced a decline in value that is other than temporary. Future adverse changes in market conditions or poor operating results of underlying investments could result in losses or an inability to recover the carrying value of the investments, thereby possibly requiring an impairment charge in the future. The recorded value of our equity investments in our consolidated balance sheet as of January 27, 2007 is \$11.7 million.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth information derived from our consolidated statements of operations expressed as a percentage of net revenue.

	Years Ended					
	January 27, 2007		January 28, 2006		January 29, 2005	
			(restated)		(restated)	
Net revenue	100.0	%	100.0	%	100.0	%
Operating costs and expenses:						
Cost of goods sold	49.2		46.9		47.9	
Research and development	29.4		21.9		24.8	
Selling and marketing	7.9		6.3		7.4	
General and administrative	5.1		3.8		4.4	
Amortization and write-off of goodwill and acquired intangible assets and other	4.9		5.5		8.4	
Acquired in-process research and development	3.5		0.3			
Facilities consolidation charge					0.2	
Total operating costs and expenses	100.0		84.7		93.1	
Operating income	0.0		15.3		6.9	
Interest and other income	1.1		1.3		0.7	
Interest expense	0.4		0.1		0.1	
Income before income taxes	0.7		16.5		7.5	
Provision for income taxes	1.6		4.6		2.3	
Income (loss) before change in accounting principle	(0.9	)	11.9		5.2	
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax effect	0.4					
Net income (loss)	(0.5	)%	11.9	%	5.2	%

Years Ended January 27, 2007 and January 28, 2006*Net Revenue*

	Years Ended			
	January 27, 2007	January 28, 2006		% Change in 2007
Net revenue	\$ 2,237,553	\$ 1,670,266		34.0 %

Net revenue consists primarily of product revenue from sales of our semiconductor devices, and to a much lesser extent, development revenue derived from development contracts with our customers. Net revenue is gross revenue, net of accruals for estimated sales returns and allowances. The increase in net revenue in fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006 reflects a significant increase in volume shipments of our storage SOCs, which increased by \$197.4 million, printer semiconductor solutions and wireless products, which increased by \$153.5 million, cellular and handheld products, which increased by \$95.8 million, and hard disk drive controller products, which increased by \$61.4 million. The increases in net revenue were primarily due to increased acceptance of our storage SOC products by hard disk drive manufacturers, and increased market share gained in the PC desktop and consumer product markets with our storage SOC products, volume shipments of our wireless products from new design wins. The net revenue increase of printer semiconductor solutions was from initial shipments commencing in May 2006 with our acquisition of the printer semiconductor business from Avago. The increase in cellular and handheld products was from initial shipment of products in November 2006 from the acquisition of the communications and applications processor business from Intel Corporation. The increase in hard disk drive controller products

was a result of our initial product shipments in November 2005 after the acquisition of the hard disk drive controller business from QLogic. Net revenue derived from development contracts decreased in fiscal 2007 in both absolute dollars and as a percentage of net revenue compared to fiscal 2006, and represented less than 10% of net revenue for each year.

We expect that revenue for fiscal 2008 will increase from the level of revenue we reported in fiscal 2007 due to increases in shipments of cellular and handheld and printer ASIC products due to a full fiscal year of product shipments compared to a partial year in fiscal 2007. Additionally we expect increased shipments of our wireless products in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007 from new design wins.

Cost of Goods Sold

	Years Ended January 27, 2007		January 28, 2006 (restated)	% Change in 2007
Cost of goods sold	\$ 1,100,241		\$ 783,244	40.5 %
% of net revenue	49.2	%	46.9	%
Gross margin	50.8	%	53.1	%

Cost of goods sold consists primarily of the costs of manufacturing, assembly and test of integrated circuit devices and related overhead costs, product warranty costs, royalties and compensation and associated costs relating to manufacturing support, logistics and quality assurance personnel, including stock-based compensation. Gross margin is calculated as net revenue less cost of goods sold as a percentage of net revenue. The decrease in gross margin in fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006 was primarily due to higher inventory excess and obsolescence provision of \$20.6 million, increased stock-based compensation costs of \$4.7 million, product costs associated with inventory that was acquired from our acquisitions, higher overhead costs of \$12.1 million and higher royalties of \$7.7 million. The increase in excess and obsolescence provision was due to the mix and quantities of product on hand compared to forecasted demand for such products on hand. The increase in stock-based compensation expense was a result of our adoption of SFAS 123R. The increase in overhead costs in fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006 was due to the additional personnel, facility and related operating costs from our acquisitions during fiscal 2007. The increase in royalties in fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006 was due to higher sales of products that integrated licensed technology. Our gross margins may fluctuate in future periods due to, among other things, changes in the mix of products sold, the timing of production ramps of new products, increased pricing pressures from our customers and competitors particularly in the consumer markets we are targeting, charges for obsolete or potentially excess inventory and changes in the costs charged by our manufacturing and test subcontractors.

Research and Development and Other

	Years Ended January 27, 2007		January 28, 2006 (restated)	% Change in 2007
Research and development and other	\$ 658,211		\$ 366,740	79.5 %
% of net revenue	29.4	%	21.9	%

Research and development and other expense consists primarily of compensation and associated costs relating to development personnel, including stock-based compensation expenses, prototype costs, depreciation and amortization expense, patent investigation and filing fees, costs associated with contract development work and allocated occupancy costs for these operations. The increase in research and development expense in absolute dollars in fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006 was primarily due to the net

hiring of additional development personnel including personnel related to our acquisitions of the hard disk and tape drive controller business of QLogic in November 2005, the semiconductor division of UTStarcom in February 2006, the printer ASIC division of Avago in May 2006 and the communications and applications processor business of Intel in November 2006 which together resulted in an increase in salary and related costs of \$143.5 million. In addition, research and development costs increased due to additional stock-based compensation expenses of \$69.2 million as a result of our adoption of SFAS 123R. Additionally, we incurred increased depreciation and amortization expense of \$22.0 million arising from purchases of property, equipment and technology licenses, increased costs of \$15.1 million for prototype and related product tape-out costs for new product initiatives, increased costs of \$7.9 million for tooling and engineering equipment expenses, increased costs of \$6.1 million for patent filing fees to protect newly developed intellectual property and other allocated expenses of \$9.1 million related to our expanding operations.

Research and development related costs for the year ended January 27, 2007 were \$645.4 million, as compared to \$360.0 million for the year ended January 28, 2006, an increase of \$285.4 million or 79.3%. We expect that research and development expense will increase in absolute dollars in future periods as we continue to devote resources to develop new products, migrate to lower process geometries, meet the changing requirements of our customers, expand into new markets and technologies, and hire additional personnel.

Selling and Marketing

	Years Ended January 27, 2007		January 28, 2006 (restated)		% Change in 2007
Selling and marketing	\$	176,103	\$	104,718	68.2 %
% of net revenue		7.9 %		6.3 %	

Selling and marketing expense consists primarily of compensation and associated costs relating to sales and marketing personnel, including stock-based compensation expenses, sales commissions, promotional and other marketing expenses, and allocated occupancy costs for these operations. The increase in selling and marketing expense in absolute dollars in fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006 was primarily due to the net hiring of additional sales and marketing personnel, which resulted in an increase in salary and related costs of \$33.3 million. In addition, selling and marketing expense increased due to increased stock-based compensation expenses of \$15.7 million as a result of our adoption of SFAS 123R. We also incurred higher commission costs of \$2.7 million due primarily to the increase in sales, higher variable sales and marketing costs of \$12.2 million related to expanding our sales and marketing activities as we broadened our customer and product base, and increased facility and other allocated expenses of \$2.9 million related to our expanding operations. We expect that selling and marketing expense will increase in absolute dollars in future periods as we hire additional sales and marketing personnel and expand our sales and marketing efforts into product markets such as consumer applications for our wireless and storage products.

General and Administrative

	Years Ended January 27, 2007		January 28, 2006 (restated)		% Change in 2007
General and administrative	\$	114,154	\$	63,044	81.1 %
% of net revenue		5.1 %		3.8 %	

General and administrative expense consists primarily of compensation and associated costs relating to general and administrative personnel, including stock-based compensation expenses, fees for professional services and allocated occupancy costs for these operations. The increase in general and administrative expense in absolute dollars in fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006 was primarily due to higher attorney and professional fees of \$34.0 million associated with our internal review by a special committee of the Board of Directors related to our historical stock option practices and related accounting matters. In addition, general and administrative expense increased due to the net hiring of additional administrative personnel, which resulted in an increase in salary and related costs of \$8.6 million. General and administrative expense also increased by \$3.8 million due to the use of various outside services. We expect that general and administrative expenses will decrease in absolute dollars in fiscal 2008 due to lower attorney and professional fees as a result of the completion of the internal review by a special committee of the Board of Directors related to our historical stock option practices and related accounting.

Amortization and Write-Off of Acquired Intangible Assets and Other

	Years Ended January 27, 2007		January 28, 2006		% Change in 2007
Amortization and write-off of acquired intangible assets and other	\$	109,987	\$	91,738	19.9 %
% of net revenue		4.9 %		5.5 %	

In fiscal 2007, we made five acquisitions in which we acquired intangible assets which are being amortized over their estimate economic lives of one to eight years. The increase in amortization of acquired intangible assets in fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006 is partially offset by the absence of amortization of acquired intangible assets from historical acquisitions, which were fully amortized at the end of fiscal 2006.

Acquired In-Process Research and Development

	Years Ended January 27, 2007		January 28, 2006		% Change in 2007
Acquired in-process research and development	\$	77,800	\$	4,300	1709.3 %
% of net revenue		3.5 %		0.3 %	

In connection with the acquisition of the communications and application processor business of Intel Corporation on November 8, 2006, we purchased in-process research and development (IPRD) of approximately \$77.8 million. The amounts allocated to IPRD were determined based on our estimates of the fair values of assets acquired using valuation techniques used in the high technology industry and were charged to expense in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007. The projects that qualify for IPRD had not reached technical feasibility and no future use existed. In accordance with SFAS No. 2, Accounting for Research and Development Costs, as clarified by FASB Interpretation, or FIN, No. 4,

Applicability of FASB Statement No. 2 to Business Combinations Accounted for by the Purchase Method an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 2, amounts assigned to IPRD meeting the above stated criteria were charged to expense as part of the allocation of the purchase price.

The value assigned to in-process research and technology was determined by considering the importance of products under development to the overall development plan, estimating costs to develop the purchased IPRD into commercially viable products, estimating the resulting net cash flows from the projects when completed and discounting the net cash flows to their present value. The fair values of IPRD were determined using the income approach, which discounts expected future cash flows to present value.

The discount rates used in the present value calculations were derived from a weighted-average cost of capital analysis, adjusted to reflect additional risks related to the product's development and success as well as the product's stage of completion. Discount rates of 24.0% to 27.0% were used for valuing the IPRD.

At the time of the acquisition, there were three significant projects in-process that were approximately 56.0% complete with estimated aggregate costs to complete of \$31.0 million. The projects are expected to be completed during fiscal 2008.

In connection with the acquisition of the hard disk and tape drive controller business of QLogic Corporation on November 4, 2005, we purchased IPRD valued at \$4.3 million.

The estimates used in valuing in-process research and development were based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. Assumptions may be incomplete or inaccurate, and unanticipated events and circumstances may occur. Accordingly, actual results may vary from the projected results.

Interest and Other Income

	Years Ended January 27, 2007		January 28, 2006		% Change in 2007
Interest and other income	\$	23,756	\$	21,127	12.4 %
% of net revenue		1.1 %		1.3 %	

Interest and other income consists primarily of interest earned on cash, cash equivalents and short-term investment balances, and gains on the sale of marketable securities. The increase in interest and other income in fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006 was primarily due to higher interest income due to higher yields on our investments during fiscal 2007. Partially offsetting the increase in interest and other income was \$5.0 million for a reserve recorded in the second quarter of fiscal 2007 for an advance payment to a company which subsequently filed for bankruptcy.

Interest Expense

	Years Ended January 27, 2007		January 28, 2006		% Change in 2007
Interest expense	\$	10,207	\$	1,758	480.6 %
% of net revenue		0.4 %		0.1 %	

Interest expense consists primarily of interest paid on debt and capital lease obligations. The increase in interest expense in fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006 was primarily due to \$7.0 million of interest expense on a term loan obligation in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007 and higher interest expense from capital lease obligations.

Provision for Income Taxes

	Years Ended January 27, 2007		January 28, 2006 (restated)		% Change in 2007
Provision for income taxes	\$	35,547	\$	76,361	(53.4)%
% of net revenue		1.6 %		4.6 %	

Our effective tax rate was 243% for fiscal 2007 compared to 28% for fiscal 2006. The increase in fiscal 2007 and 2006 effective rates were primarily due to non tax-deductible expenses, mainly stock-based compensation, acquisition related expenses, and charges related to asset impairment resulting in a lower profit before tax in jurisdictions where we are unable to utilize tax benefits. For fiscal 2007 and 2006, the increases of 33.8% and 12.9%, respectively, was directly related to nondeductible officer compensation, penalties and interest expense.

During fiscal 2006, our German and Israel subsidiaries underwent and completed corporate tax audits of years 1999 through 2002 and years 2001 through 2003, respectively. During fiscal 2005, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) completed an income tax audit for the fiscal years ended February 1, 2003, February 2, 2002 and January 27, 2001 of our U.S. consolidated return. The audits closed with no material adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements. Since the close of fiscal 2007 the IRS has commenced an audit of the U.S. consolidated returns for the fiscal years 2004, 2005 and 2006. The IRS has focused on stock based compensation and related items.

Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle, net of Tax Effect

	Years Ended January 27, 2007	January 28, 2006 (restated)	% Change in 2007
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax effect	\$ 8,846		100 %
% of net income	0.4	%	

During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we recorded an adjustment for the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle related to estimating forfeitures in our adoption of SFAS 123R.

Years Ended January 28, 2006 and January 29, 2005

Net Revenue

	Years Ended January 28, 2006	January 29, 2005	% Change in 2006
Net revenue	\$ 1,670,266	\$ 1,224,580	36.4 %

Net revenue consists primarily of product revenue from sales of our semiconductor devices, and to a much lesser extent, development revenue derived from development contracts with our customers. Net revenue is gross revenue, net of accruals for estimated sales returns and allowances. The increase in net revenue in fiscal 2006 compared to fiscal 2005 reflects a significant increase in volume shipments of our storage SOCs, which increased by \$330.7 million, wireless products, which increased by \$50.8 million, and system controllers, which increased by \$26.8 million. The increases in net revenue were primarily due to increased acceptance of our storage SOC products by hard disk drive manufacturers, market share gained in the PC desktop and consumer product markets with our storage SOC products and increased volume shipments of our wireless products and system controllers from new design wins.

Revenue from storage products was \$1,058.7 million in fiscal 2006 compared to \$763.0 million in fiscal 2005. The increase in revenue from storage products was primarily attributable to an increase in volume shipments of our storage SOCs. Revenue from communication products was \$611.6 million in fiscal 2006 compared to \$461.6 million in fiscal 2005. The increase in revenue from communication products was primarily due to an increase in shipments of wireless products and system controllers. Net revenue derived

from development contracts decreased in fiscal 2006 in both absolute dollars and as a percentage of net revenue compared to fiscal 2005, and represented less than 10% of net revenue for each year.

Cost of Goods Sold

	Years Ended January 28, 2006 (restated)		January 29, 2005 (restated)		% Change in 2006
Cost of goods sold	\$ 783,244		\$ 586,104		33.6 %
% of net revenue	46.9	%	47.9	%	
Gross margin	53.1	%	52.1	%	

Cost of goods sold consists primarily of the costs of manufacturing, assembly and test of integrated circuit devices and related overhead costs, product warranty costs, royalties and compensation and associated costs relating to manufacturing support, logistics and quality assurance personnel, including stock-based compensation expenses. Gross margin is calculated as net revenue less cost of goods sold as a percentage of net revenue. The increase in gross margin in fiscal 2006 compared to fiscal 2005 was primarily due to manufacturing efficiencies and better yields from our foundries, product cost savings resulting from the benefits of favorable foundry pricing, and to a lesser extent, a product mix change, which included production ramps of our storage SOCs. Partially offsetting the increase in gross margins were higher product costs associated with inventory that was acquired as part of from the hard disk and tape drive controller business of QLogic, as well as increased royalties, warranty expense, inventory excess and obsolescence provisions and \$2.3 million of stock-based compensation costs. The increase in royalties in fiscal 2006 as compared to fiscal 2005 was due to higher sales of products that integrated licensed technology. The increase in warranty expense was due to the increased volume of sales and extended warranties for certain customers. The increase in inventory excess and obsolescence provisions was due to an increase in mature products for which there was lower forecasted demand. The costs associated with contracted development work are included in research and development expense. Our gross margins may fluctuate in future periods due to, among other things, changes in the mix of products sold, the timing of production ramps of new products, increased pricing pressures from our customers and competitors particularly in the consumer markets we are targeting, charges for obsolete or potentially excess inventory, changes in the costs charged by our manufacturing and test subcontractors and changes in the amount of development revenue recognized.

Research and Development and Other

	Years Ended January 28, 2006 (restated)		January 29, 2005 (restated)		% Change in 2006
Research and development and other	\$ 366,740		\$ 304,291		20.5 %
% of net revenue	21.9	%	24.8	%	

Research and development and other expense consists primarily of compensation and associated costs relating to development personnel, including stock-based compensation expenses, prototype costs, depreciation and amortization expense, patent filing fees and allocated occupancy costs for these operations. The increase in research and development expense in absolute dollars in fiscal 2006 compared to fiscal 2005 was primarily due to the net hiring of additional development personnel, including personnel related to our acquisitions of the hard disk and tape drive controller business of QLogic in November 2005, which together resulted in an increase in salary and related costs of \$27.7 million. Additionally, we incurred increased depreciation and amortization expense of \$5.1 million arising from purchases of property,

equipment and technology licenses, increased costs of \$1.6 million for tooling and engineering equipment expenses, increased costs of \$2.3 million for patent filing fees to protect newly developed intellectual property and other allocated expenses of \$9.5 million related to our expanding operations and additional stock-based compensation expense of \$13.0 million, among other additional expenses.

Selling and Marketing

	Years Ended				
	January 28, 2006 (restated)		January 29, 2005 (restated)		% Change in 2006
Selling and marketing	\$ 104,718		\$ 90,919		15.2 %
% of net revenue	6.3	%	7.4	%	

Selling and marketing expense consists primarily of compensation and associated costs relating to sales and marketing personnel, including stock-based compensation expenses, sales commissions, promotional and other marketing expenses, and allocated occupancy costs for these operations. The increase in selling and marketing expense in absolute dollars in fiscal 2006 compared to fiscal 2005 was primarily due to the net hiring of additional sales and marketing personnel, which all resulted in an increase in salary and related costs of \$6.2 million. Additionally, we incurred higher commission costs of \$2.8 million due primarily to the increase in sales as well as other costs of \$1.9 million related to expanding our sales and marketing activities as we broaden our customer and product base and increased facility, increased stock-based compensation expense of \$0.8 million, and other allocated expenses of \$1.2 million related to our expanding operations.

General and Administrative

	Years Ended				
	January 28, 2006 (restated)		January 29, 2005 (restated)		% Change in 2006
General and administrative	\$ 63,044		\$ 54,461		15.8 %
% of net revenue	3.8	%	4.4	%	

General and administrative expense consists primarily of compensation and associated costs relating to general and administrative personnel, including stock-based compensation expenses, fees for professional services and allocated occupancy costs for these operations. The increase in general and administrative expense in absolute dollars in fiscal 2006 compared to fiscal 2005 was primarily due to the net hiring of additional administrative personnel resulted in an increase in salary and related costs of \$6.7 million and increased stock-based compensation expense of \$5.2 million. Offsetting the increase in general and administrative expenses was a decrease in legal fees and professional fees of \$3.6 million. The decrease in legal and professional fees was due to the timing and volume of legal matters during the year and the increased hiring of legal and finance personnel resulting in lower outside legal and professional fees.

Amortization and Write-Off of Acquired Intangible Assets and Other

	Years Ended				
	January 28, 2006		January 29, 2005		% Change in 2006
Amortization and write-off of acquired intangible assets and other	\$ 91,738		\$ 102,534		(10.5) %
% of net revenue	5.5	%	8.4	%	

In connection with the acquisition of MSIL in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2001, we recorded \$434.7 million of acquired intangible assets. In connection with the acquisition of RADLAN, we recorded \$5.7 million of acquired intangible assets. The acquired intangible assets from the RADLAN acquisition are being amortized over their estimated economic lives of two to five years. In connection with the acquisition of Asica, we recorded \$360,000 of acquired intangible assets. The acquired intangible assets from the Asica acquisition are being amortized over their estimated economic life of five years. In connection with the acquisition of the hard disk and tape drive controller business of QLogic in November 2005, we recorded \$123.3 million of acquired intangible assets which are being amortized over their useful economic lives of two to four years.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2005, we entered into a technology license and non-assert agreement with a licensor pursuant to which the parties agreed to not take action against each other relative to the use of certain technologies. Under this arrangement, we agreed to make a one-time payment of \$13.5 million, which is included in amortization and write-off of acquired intangible assets and other. During the second quarter of fiscal 2005, we entered into another technology license and non-assert agreement with another company pursuant to which the parties agreed to not take action against each other relative to the use of certain technologies. Under this arrangement, we agreed to make a one-time payment of \$25.0 million, of which \$10.0 million related to past use of certain technologies is included in amortization and write-off of acquired intangible assets and other, while the remaining \$15.0 million was capitalized as licensed technology and will be amortized to cost of goods sold over its estimated useful life of five years. The decrease in amortization and write-off of acquired intangible assets and other in fiscal 2006 compared to fiscal 2005 was due to \$23.5 million of charges for payments made under the technology license and non-assert agreements in fiscal 2005 partially offset by additional amortization of acquired intangible assets from the QLogic acquisition in fiscal 2006.

Acquired In-Process Research and Development

	Years Ended		
	January 28, 2006	January 29, 2005	% Change in 2006
Acquired in-process research and development	\$ 4,300	\$	100.0 %
% of net revenue	0.3	%	

In connection with the acquisition of the hard disk and tape drive controller business of QLogic in November 2005, we purchased IPRD of approximately \$4.3 million. The amounts allocated to IPRD were determined based on our estimates of the fair values of assets acquired using valuation techniques used in the high technology industry and were charged to expense in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006. The project that qualified for IPRD had not reached technical feasibility and no future use existed. The project in process consisted of a product based on a combined small computer system interface (SCSI) hard disk controller (HDC) and fibre channel HDC that would help customers transition from a SCSI market. In accordance with SFAS No. 2, Accounting for Research and Development Costs, as clarified by FASB Interpretation, or FIN, No. 4, Applicability of FASB Statement No. 2 to Business Combinations Accounted for by the Purchase Method an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 2, amounts assigned to IPRD meeting the above stated criteria were charged to expense as part of the allocation of the purchase price.

The value assigned to in-process research and technology was determined by considering the importance of products under development to the overall development plan, estimating costs to develop the purchased IPRD into commercially viable products, estimating the resulting net cash flows from the projects when completed and discounting the net cash flows to their present value. The fair values of IPRD were determined using the income approach, which discounts expected future cash flows to present value. The discount rates used in the present value calculations were derived from a weighted-average cost of

capital analysis, adjusted to reflect additional risks related to the product's development and success as well as the product's stage of completion. A discount rate of 21.0% was used for IPRD.

At the time of the acquisition, we estimated that the project was approximately 25.0% complete with aggregate costs to complete of \$2.7 million.

The estimates used in valuing in-process research and development were based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. Assumptions may be incomplete or inaccurate, and unanticipated events and circumstances may occur. Accordingly, actual results may vary from the projected results.

Facilities Consolidation Charge

	Years Ended January 28, 2006		January 29, 2005		% Change in 2006
Facilities consolidation charge	\$		\$ 2,414		(100.0)%
% of net revenue		%	0.2	%	

During the third quarter of fiscal 2005, we recorded a total of \$2.4 million of charges associated with costs of consolidating and relocating operations in Israel. The charges included \$2.3 million associated with the write-down of certain property and leasehold improvements related to the abandoned facilities and \$0.1 million of remaining lease commitments for these facilities. Prior to the consolidation of these facilities, we were leasing five separate facilities in Israel located in geographically dispersed areas. One of the locations was assumed through the acquisition of RADLAN. The main factors that led to the consolidation of three of the five facilities into one location were a need to centralize operations into a convenient location near the center of the country and a focus on improving productivity by minimizing travel time between facilities. As a result, we completed the consolidation of the majority of our Israel operations into one facility during the third quarter of fiscal 2005.

Interest and Other Income

	Years Ended January 28, 2006		January 29, 2005		% Change in 2006
Interest and other income	\$ 21,127		\$ 8,853		138.6 %
% of net revenue	1.3	%	0.7	%	

Interest and other income consists primarily of interest earned on cash, cash equivalents and short-term investment balances and gains on the sale of marketable securities. The increase in interest and other income in fiscal 2006 compared to fiscal 2005 was primarily due to higher interest income due to higher comparable invested cash and marketable securities balances and higher yields on our investments.

Interest expense

	Years Ended January 28, 2006		January 29, 2005		% Change in 2006
Interest expense	\$ 1,758		\$ 1,196		47.0 %
% of net revenue	0.1	%	0.1	%	

Interest expense consists primarily of interest paid on capital lease obligations. The increase in interest expense in fiscal 2006 compared to fiscal 2005 was primarily due to higher interest due to additional capital leases in fiscal 2006.

Provision for Income Taxes

	Years Ended January 28, 2006 (restated)		January 29, 2005 (restated)		% Change in 2006
Provision for income taxes	\$ 76,361		\$ 28,719		165.9 %
% of net revenue	4.6	%	2.3	%	

Our effective tax rate was 28% for fiscal 2006 compared to 31% for fiscal 2005. For fiscal 2006 and 2005, the effective rates were affected primarily by non tax-deductible expenses, mainly stock-based compensation, nondeductible acquisition related expenses and nondeductible officer compensation. For fiscal 2006, the increase of 12.9% was directly related to nondeductible officer compensation, penalties and interest expense.

During fiscal 2006, our German and Israeli subsidiaries underwent and completed corporate tax audits of years 1999 through 2002 and years 2001 through 2003, respectively. During fiscal 2005, the IRS completed an income tax audit for the fiscal years ended February 1, 2003, February 2, 2002 and January 27, 2001 of our U.S. consolidated return. The audits closed with no material adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal source of liquidity as of January 27, 2007 consisted of \$596.4 million of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. Since our inception, we have financed our operations through a combination of sales of equity securities, cash generated by operations and cash assumed in acquisitions.

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities (restated)

During fiscal 2007, net cash provided by operating activities was \$337.3 million for fiscal 2007 compared to \$402.3 million for fiscal 2006 and \$221.5 million for fiscal 2005. The cash inflows from operations in fiscal 2007 were primarily the result of our generation of income during the period and changes in working capital. Non-cash charges in fiscal 2007 included \$110.0 million related to amortization of acquired intangible assets and other, \$77.2 million of depreciation and amortization expense, \$192.1 million of stock-based compensation and \$77.8 million of acquired in-process research and development. Significant working capital changes contributing to positive cash flows in fiscal 2007 included an increase of \$48.4 million in accounts payable resulting primarily from amounts due to our suppliers relating to increased inventory purchases during fiscal 2007 as well as higher overall spending activity related to our expanding operations, an increase of \$30.2 million in income tax payable resulting from taxable income for fiscal 2007 and an increase of \$21.1 million in deferred income resulting from an increase in the number of distributors as well as increased shipments of product to our distributors.

Significant working capital changes offsetting positive cash flows in fiscal 2007 included an increase in prepaid and other assets of \$113.2 million due primarily to \$68.2 million in payments in connection with a capacity reservation agreement with a foundry and a \$19.3 million receivable from a foundry for reimbursements under a capacity reservation agreement. Also contributing to working capital changes offsetting positive cash flow in the fiscal 2007 was an increase in accounts receivable of \$83.1 million primarily due to higher net revenue in fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006. Accounts receivable increased and the days sales outstanding, or DSO, metric, which is calculated on a quarterly basis, increased to 48 days at the end of fiscal 2007 as compared to 45 days at the end of fiscal 2006. Many of our larger customers have regularly scheduled payment dates with some of the dates falling immediately before or after our fiscal year-end. As a result, our accounts receivable balance and DSO may fluctuate depending on the timing of large payments by our customers. Accrued liabilities and other also increased by \$22.8 million in fiscal 2007 due to higher accruals for legal fees, royalties, interest expense and an accrual for contingent acquisition payment.

During fiscal 2006, net cash provided by operating activities was \$402.3 million compared to \$221.5 million for fiscal 2005. The cash inflows from operations in fiscal 2006 were primarily the result of our generation of income during the period and changes in working capital. Non-cash charges in fiscal 2006 included \$91.7 million related to amortization of acquired intangible assets and other, \$56.8 million of depreciation and amortization expense and \$101.0 million of amortization of stock-based compensation. Significant working capital changes contributing to positive cash flows in fiscal 2006 included an increase of \$66.9 million in accounts payable resulting primarily from amounts due to our suppliers relating to increased inventory purchases during fiscal 2006 as well as higher overall spending activity related to our expanding operations, an increase of \$66.4 million in income tax payable resulting from taxable income for fiscal 2006, an increase of \$23.8 million in accrued compensation primarily related to an increase in the number of employee contributions under the employee stock purchase plan and higher benefit related obligations as a result of the increase in number of employees and an increase of \$13.8 million in deferred income resulting from increased shipments of product to our distributors as well as the increase in number of distributors.

Significant working capital changes offsetting positive cash flows in fiscal 2006 included an increase in prepaid and other assets of \$128.9 million due primarily to \$106.0 million in payments in connection with a capacity reservation agreement with a foundry, a \$12.3 million security deposit for long-term assets under construction, and a \$19.5 million receivable from a foundry for reimbursements under a capacity reservation agreement. Also contributing to working capital changes offsetting positive cash flow in fiscal 2006 was an increase in inventory of \$60.4 million, primarily a result of increased wafer starts to meet forecasted demand. As a result of the increase in inventory, the number of days in inventory, which is calculated on a quarterly basis, increased to 86 days at the end of fiscal 2006 compared to 71 days at the end of fiscal 2005. In addition, accounts receivable increased \$44.2 million primarily due to higher net revenue in fiscal 2006 as compared to fiscal 2005. Although accounts receivable has increased, the days sales outstanding, or DSO, metric, which is calculated on a quarterly basis, decreased to 45 days at the end of fiscal 2006 as compared to 53 days at the end of fiscal 2005. Many of our larger customers have regularly scheduled payment dates with some of the dates falling immediately before or after our fiscal year-end. As a result, our accounts receivable balance and DSO may fluctuate depending on the timing of large payments by our customers.

During fiscal 2005, net cash provided by operating activities was \$221.5 million. The cash inflow from operations in fiscal 2005 was primarily the result of our generation of income during the period and changes in working capital. Non-cash charges in fiscal 2005 included \$79.0 million related to amortization of acquired intangible assets and other, \$44.3 million of depreciation and amortization expense, \$79.7 million of amortization of stock-based compensation and \$2.4 million for a charge in connection with a facilities consolidation action, offset by \$3.6 million related to the deferred tax benefits recognized

Significant working capital changes contributing to positive cash flow in fiscal 2005 included an increase of \$30.7 million in income tax payable resulting from taxable income for fiscal 2005, an increase of \$13.5 million in accrued compensation primarily related to an increase in the number of employee contributions under the employee stock purchase plan and higher benefit related obligations as a result of the increase in number of employees and an increase of \$8.5 million in accounts payable resulting primarily from amounts due to our suppliers relating to increased inventory purchases during fiscal 2005 as well as higher overall spending activity related to our expanding operations.

Significant working capital changes offsetting positive cash flows in fiscal 2005 included an increase in accounts receivable of \$64.4 million primarily due to higher net revenue in fiscal 2005 as compared to fiscal 2004. Although accounts receivable increased as of the end of fiscal 2005, the DSO, which is calculated on a quarterly basis, remained relatively consistent at the end of fiscal 2005 as compared to the end of fiscal 2004 in the range of 49 to 54 days. Inventory increased by \$37.1 million primarily as a result of increased volumes of purchase orders received from our customers and associated purchases of inventory required to meet customer demand. The number of days of inventory which is calculated on a quarterly basis, remained reasonably consistent at 71 days at the end of both fiscal 2005 and 2004.

Due to the nature of our business, we experience working capital needs for accounts receivable and inventory. We typically bill customers on an open account basis with net thirty to sixty day payment terms. If our sales levels were to increase as they have in prior fiscal years, it is likely that our levels of accounts receivable would also increase. Our levels of accounts receivable would also increase if customers delayed their payments or if we offered extended payment terms to our customers. Additionally, in order to maintain an adequate supply of product for our customers, we must carry a certain level of inventory. Our inventory level may vary based primarily upon orders received from our customers and our forecast of demand for these products, as well as the initial production ramp for significant design wins. Other considerations in determining inventory levels may include the product life cycle stage of our products, foundry lead times and available capacity and competitive situations in the marketplace. These considerations are balanced against risk of obsolescence or potentially excess inventory levels. Our minimum purchase commitments to Intel may also contribute to higher inventory levels.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$544.7 million for fiscal 2007 compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$367.5 million for fiscal 2006 and net cash used in investing activities of \$348.1 million for fiscal 2005. The net cash used in investing activities in fiscal 2007 was primarily due to cash paid for various acquisitions of \$892.9 million, purchases of short-term investments of \$266.9 million and purchases of property and equipment of \$180.7 million, partially offset by the proceeds from the sales and maturities of short-term investments of \$812.8 million. The net cash used in investing activities in fiscal 2006 was primarily due to purchases of short-term investments of \$710.5 million, \$187.0 million in cash paid for the QLogic acquisition, purchases of property and equipment of \$98.5 million, and purchases of equity investments of \$2.4 million, partially offset by the proceeds from the sales and maturities of short-term investments of \$631.3 million. In fiscal 2006, the significant increase in the purchases of property and equipment was due to building improvements made to buildings acquired in fiscal 2004. The net cash used in investing activities in fiscal 2005 was primarily due to purchases of short-term investments of \$433.2 million, purchases of property and equipment of \$45.8 million, and purchases of technology licenses of \$16.2 million, partially offset by the proceeds from the sales and maturities of short-term investments of \$149.3 million.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$427.0 million for fiscal 2007 compared to \$147.2 million for fiscal 2006 and \$119.1 million for fiscal 2005. In fiscal 2007, net cash provided by financing activities was

attributable to proceeds from a term loan of \$400.0 million, proceeds from the issuance of common stock under our stock option and employee stock purchase plans, partially offset by principal payments on capital lease obligations. In fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005, net cash provided by financing activities was attributable to proceeds from the issuance of common stock under our stock option and employee stock purchase plans, partially offset by principal payments on capital lease obligations. For all three fiscal years, the increase in proceeds from the issuance of common stock was due to exercises of stock options by employees and the increase in capital lease obligations was due to additional CAD software licenses, which we acquired for use in our research and development activities.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments (restated)

In connection with the acquisition of the Intel's communications and application processor business (ICAP Business), we entered into a product supply agreement with Intel. Under the terms of the supply agreement we have committed to purchase and Intel has agreed to supply, through June 2008, a minimum number of wafers at fixed prices. If at the end of any fiscal quarter for Intel, there is a shortfall between the quantity of supply ordered by us and the quantities of supply required under the supply agreement commitment, Intel will invoice us for the shortfall and will deliver the corresponding quantity upon receipt of payment from us. The agreement requires us to prepay for certain wafers six months in advance of delivery and issue non cancellable purchase orders at least six months in advance of requested delivery dates for all purchases under the supply agreement. As of January 27, 2007, we recorded \$30.0 million as a prepaid asset for advance payment for wafers and had non cancellable purchase orders outstanding of \$282.3 million under this arrangement.

Under our manufacturing relationships with all other foundries, cancellation of all outstanding purchase orders are allowed but require repayment of all expenses incurred through the date of cancellation. As of January 27, 2007, these foundries had incurred approximately \$98.8 million of manufacturing expenses on our outstanding purchase orders.

On February 28, 2005 and as amended on March 31, 2005, we entered into an agreement with a foundry to reserve and secure foundry fabrication capacity for a fixed number of wafers at agreed upon prices for a period of five and a half years beginning on October 1, 2005. In return, we agreed to pay the foundry \$174.2 million over a period of eighteen months. The amendment extends the term of the agreement and the agreed upon pricing terms until December 31, 2015. As of January 27, 2007, payments totaling \$174.2 million (included in prepaid expenses and other current assets and other noncurrent assets) have been made and approximately \$87.8 million of the prepayment has been utilized as of January 27, 2007. At January 27, 2007, there are no more outstanding commitments under the agreement.

As of January 27, 2007, we had approximately \$75.9 million of other outstanding non-cancelable purchase orders for capital purchase obligations.

In February 2002, we consolidated our three existing facilities in California into a new building. The leases on two of our former facilities expired in February 2002 and June 2005, respectively, but we have an ongoing, non-cancelable lease for the remaining facility, for which we have obtained a sublease. Actual sublease income approximated the estimated sublease income, but is less than our actual lease commitment, resulting in future negative cash flow over the remaining term of the sublease of approximately \$2.9 million as of January 27, 2007. At January 27, 2007, cash payments of \$10.5 million, net of sublease income, had been made in connection with this charge. We had accrued approximately \$2.9 million for this facilities consolidation charge as of January 27, 2007 of which \$0.5 million is the current portion while the long-term portion totaling \$2.4 million is payable through 2010.

In May 2006, we completed the acquisition of the printer semiconductor business of Avago. Under the terms of the acquisition agreement, we paid \$249.6 million in exchange for certain assets and intellectual property of Avago and were committed to two additional contingent payments in cash of \$10.0 million and

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\$25.0 million upon the achievement of certain levels of revenue. In the third quarter of fiscal 2007, we recorded contingent consideration and additional goodwill for the first contingent payment of \$10 million as the milestones had been achieved. The defined milestones for the second contingent payment of \$25.0 million are based on the achievement of certain levels of revenues during fiscal 2008.

We currently intend to fund our short and long-term capital requirements, as well as our liquidity needs, with existing cash, cash equivalents and short-term investment balances as well as cash generated by operations. We believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents and short-term investment balances will be sufficient to meet our working capital needs, capital requirements, investment requirements and commitments for at least the next twelve months. However, our capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our rate of sales growth, market acceptance of our products, costs of securing access to adequate manufacturing capacity, the timing and extent of research and development projects, costs of making improvements to facilities and increases in operating expenses, which are all subject to uncertainty. To the extent that our existing cash, cash equivalents and investment balances and cash generated by operations are insufficient to fund our future activities, we may need to raise additional funds through public or private debt or equity financing. We may enter into additional acquisitions or other strategic arrangements in the future, which could also require us to seek additional debt or equity financing. Additional equity financing or convertible debt financing may be dilutive to our current shareholders. Additional funds may not be available on terms favorable to us or at all.

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of January 27, 2007 and the effect that such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flow in future periods (in thousands):

	Payments Due by							Total
	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2009	Fiscal 2010	Fiscal 2011	Fiscal 2012	Thereafter		
Contractual obligations:								
Operating leases	\$ 15,131	\$ 16,269	\$ 13,002	\$ 9,910	\$ 5,872	\$ 30,442	\$ 90,626	
Capital lease obligations	19,293	10,026	5,985	2,084	521		37,909	
Purchase commitments to foundries	381,165						381,165	
Capital purchase obligations	75,867						75,867	
Long-term debt obligations	8,135	4,000	390,750				402,885	
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 499,591	\$ 30,295	\$ 409,737	\$ 11,994	\$ 6,393	\$ 30,442	\$ 988,452	

Included in operating lease commitments are anticipated lease payments for two airplanes one of which is currently under construction. One plane was delivered in November 2006 and delivery of second airplane is expected in fiscal 2008. The airplanes will be used for business travel purposes and will be accounted for as operating leases once the airplanes are completed and delivered.

As part of our ongoing business, we do not participate in transactions that generate relationships with unconsolidated entities of financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities (SPEs), which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As of January 27, 2007, we are not involved in any unconsolidated SPE transactions.

Restatement Related Impacts: The additional payable for payroll taxes associated with affected stock option grants of approximately \$10.6 million on a calendar year basis, additional Section 409A expenses for the adverse tax consequences of the re-measured options exercised during calendar year 2006 of approximately \$24.2 million including penalties and interest, and Section 162(m) liabilities of \$26.5 million

for cumulative period from fiscal 2001 through 2007, represents potential future cash outflow totaling \$61.3 million.

The IRS has provided taxpayers with the following two ways of correcting unexercised discounted stock options: (1) setting a fixed exercise date; and (2) increasing the exercise price of the option up to the fair market price on the date of grant. We are actively evaluating these options. The discount associated with unexercised stock options outstanding as of January 27, 2007 amounted to approximately \$51.7 million. We have not determined the tax consequences associated with these potential future remedies.

Prospective Capital Needs: We believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, together with cash generated from operations and from the exercise of employee stock options, will be sufficient to cover our working capital needs, capital expenditures, investment requirements and commitments for at least the next 12 months. In the event that we may need or desire to raise additional funds to prepay our term loan obligation or consummate acquisitions of other businesses, assets, products or technologies, we could raise such funds by electing to sell equity or debt securities to the public or to selected investors, or by borrowing money from financial institutions. Our existing credit agreement however limits our ability to borrow additional funds. Certain covenants would have to be met. Additionally, we have not been in full compliance with NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4310(c)(14) which requires us to timely file with the SEC all filings required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. We intend to file all required filings as soon as practicable.

However, if the SEC disagrees with the manner in which we have accounted for and reported, or not reported, the financial impact of past stock option grants, there could be further delays in filing subsequent SEC reports or other actions that might result in the delisting of our common stock from the NASDAQ Global Select Market. If we are unable to maintain compliance with the conditions for continued listing required by NASDAQ, then our shares of common stock may be subject to delisting from the NASDAQ Global Select Market. If our shares of common stock are delisted from the NASDAQ Global Select Market, they may not be eligible to trade on any national securities exchange or the over-the-counter market. If our common stock is no longer traded through a market system, the liquidity of our common stock may be greatly reduced, which could negatively affect its price.

Even if we become compliant with the NASDAQ conditions for continued listing, because one of the eligibility requirements for use of a Form S-3 filing is that an issuer must have timely filed all reports required to be filed with the SEC during the preceding twelve calendar months, we will not be able to register securities on Form S-3 and would be required to register those securities using a Form S-1 registration statement, which can be more complex, time consuming and expensive. If we elect to raise additional funds, we may not be able to obtain such funds on a timely basis or on acceptable terms, if at all. If we raise additional funds by issuing additional equity or convertible debt securities, the ownership percentages of existing shareholders would be reduced. In addition, the equity or debt securities that we issue may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to our common stock.

Inflation

The impact of inflation on our business has not been material for fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the FASB ratified the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) consensus on EITF Issue No. 06-2, Accounting for Sabbatical Leave and Other Similar Benefits Pursuant to FASB Statement No. 43 (EITF 06-2). EITF 06-2 requires companies to accrue the cost of such compensated absences over the requisite service period. We currently accrue the cost of compensated absences for sabbatical programs when the eligible employee completes the requisite service period. We are required to apply the

provisions of EITF 06-2 at the beginning of fiscal 2008. EITF 06-02 allows for adoption through retrospective application to all prior periods or through a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings if it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects of the change on prior periods presented. We are currently evaluating the financial impact of this guidance and the method of adoption which will be used.

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income tax positions. This Interpretation requires that we recognize in our financial statements the impact of a tax position if that position is more likely than not of being sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. The provisions of FIN 48 are effective as of the beginning of fiscal 2008, with the cumulative effect, if any, of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. We have evaluated the impact of adopting FIN 48 and determined that there is no material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 (SFAS 157), *Fair Value Measurements*. The statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently evaluating the impact of SFAS 157 on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 (SAB 108). SAB 108 provides guidance on the consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. We adopted SAB 108 at the end of fiscal 2007. The adoption did not have a material impact on our financial position and results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* which is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. This statement permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value at specified election dates. Subsequent unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected will be reported in earnings. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of this statement.

Related Party Transactions

During fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005, we incurred approximately \$1.0 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, of expenses from an unrelated third-party entity, ACM Aviation, Inc. (ACM) for charter aircraft services provided to MSI for Estopia Air LLC (Estopia Air). The aircraft provided by ACM to us for such services is owned by Estopia Air. Our President and Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Sehat Sutardja, and our former Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Weili Dai, through their control and ownership in Estopia Air, own the aircraft provided by ACM. The \$1.0 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.6 million of expenses were the result of our use of the aircraft for business travel purposes. The pricing was based on values determined to be market prices.

On February 19, 2005, through our subsidiaries MSI and Marvell Asia Pte. Ltd. (MAPL), we entered into a development agreement with MagnetoX (MagnetoX). The development agreement has substantially similar terms as our other development agreements with other third parties. We recognized \$2,000 and \$0.8 million of revenue from the development agreement and product revenue during fiscal 2007 and 2006, respectively. Herbert Chang, one of our directors, is a shareholder of MagnetoX and its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Estopia LLC (Estopia) is also a shareholder of MagnetoX.

Dr. Sehat Sutardja and Weili Dai, through their ownership and control of Estopia, are indirect shareholders of MagnetoX.

On August 19, 2005, through our subsidiaries MSI and Marvell International Ltd., we entered into a License and Manufacturing Services Agreement (the License Agreement) with C2 Microsystems, Inc. (C2Micro). The License Agreement is on substantially similar terms as other license and manufacturing services agreements with other third parties. We recognized \$0.3 million and deferred \$25,000 of revenue from the License Agreement with C2Micro during fiscal 2007. We recognized \$0.4 million and deferred \$0.2 million of revenue from the License Agreement with C2Micro during fiscal 2006. Dr. Sehat Sutardja and Weili Dai, through their ownership and control of Estopia, are indirect shareholders of C2Micro. Herbert Chang, through his ownership and control of C-Squared venture entities, is also an indirect shareholder of C2Micro. Dr. Pantas Sutardja, our Chief Technology Officer, is also a shareholder of C2Micro.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk. The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while at the same time maximize the income we receive from our investments without significantly increasing risk. Some of the securities that we have invested in may be subject to market risk. This means that a change in prevailing interest rates may cause the principal amount of the investment to fluctuate. For example, if we hold a security that was issued with a fixed interest rate at the then-prevailing rate and the prevailing interest rate later rises, the principal amount of our investment will probably decline. Also variable rate securities may produce less income than expected if interest rates fall. To minimize this risk, we maintain our portfolio of cash equivalents and short-term investments in a variety of fixed and variable rate securities including money market funds; corporate debt securities; federal, state, county and municipal debt securities and auction rate securities. In general, money market funds are not subject to market risk because the interest paid on such funds fluctuates with the prevailing interest rate. The following table presents the amounts of our cash equivalents and short-term investments that are subject to market risk by range of expected maturity and weighted-average interest rates as of January 27, 2007 (in thousands). This table does not include money market funds because those funds are not subject to market risk. Although auction rate securities generally have legally stated maturities in excess of one year, auction rate securities are presented below with an expected fiscal year maturity date in 2008 because such securities are structured with short-term interest reset dates of generally less than 90 days at which time we can sell or continue to hold the securities at par.

	Expected Fiscal Year Maturity Date										Total	Fair Value
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012							
Fixed Rate	\$ 13,624	\$ 15,223	\$	\$	\$						\$ 28,847	\$ 28,372
Average Interest Rate	3.43	% 3.58	%								3.51	%

At any time, fluctuations in interest rates could affect interest earnings on our cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments, or the fair value of our investment portfolio. A 10% move in interest rates as of January 27, 2007 would have an immaterial effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Our term debt bears interest at the higher of the lender's prime rate or 0.5% per annum above the Federal Funds Effective Rate, as defined in the agreement, plus a 1% margin. In the case of Eurodollar loans, amounts borrowed bear interest at a rate equal to the Adjusted London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, plus a 2% margin. Such margins are subject to reductions or increases depending on our future credit rating if obtained. We pay interest and principal amounts equal to 0.25% of the aggregate principal amount of loans on a quarterly basis on the last business day of each March, June, September and December. The interest rate as of January 27, 2007 was 7.35%.

Investment Risk. We invest in equity instruments of privately-held companies for business and strategic purposes. These investments, which totaled \$11.7 million at January 27, 2007, are included in other non-current assets in the accompanying balance sheets and are accounted for under the cost method because our ownership is less than 20% and we do not have the ability to exercise significant influence over the operations of these companies. We monitor these investments for impairment and make appropriate reductions in carrying value when an impairment is deemed to be other than temporary.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk. Substantially all of our sales and the majority of our expenses to date have been denominated in United States dollars, and, as a result, we have relatively little exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. Occasionally, we will enter into short-term forward exchange contracts to hedge exposures for purchases denominated in foreign currencies such as the Singapore Dollar and the New Israeli Shekel. We do not enter into any other derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

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Item 8. *Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Marvell Technology Group Ltd.:

We have completed integrated audits of Marvell Technology Group Ltd.'s consolidated financial statements and of its internal control over financial reporting as of January 27, 2007, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Our opinions, based on our audits, are presented below.

Consolidated financial statements

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Marvell Technology Group Ltd. and its subsidiaries at January 27, 2007 and January 28, 2006, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 27, 2007 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit of financial statements includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has restated its 2006 and 2005 consolidated financial statements.

Additionally, as discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 29, 2006, the Company changed its method of accounting for stock-based compensation in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (FAS 123(R)).

Internal control over financial reporting

Also, we have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A, that Marvell Technology Group Ltd. and its subsidiaries did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 27, 2007, because of the effect of not maintaining (i) an effective control environment and (ii) effective controls over the accounting for and disclosure of its stock-based compensation expense, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on management's assessment and on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. An audit of internal control over financial reporting includes obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal

control, and performing such other procedures as we consider necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

A material weakness is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. The following material weaknesses have been identified and included in management's assessment as of January 27, 2007:

Control environment. The Company did not maintain an effective control environment based on criteria established in the COSO framework and commensurate with its rapid growth and increasing complexity. The Company's management, including those individuals responsible for its Finance and Legal Departments, did not exercise the necessary rigor and commitment to internal control over financial reporting. Specifically, 1) internal control deficiencies were not remediated in a timely manner; 2) certain individuals involved in the stock option process said that they did not feel able to provide frank advice to senior management regarding controls over processing, recording and reporting of stock options transactions; and 3) the Company did not maintain a sufficient complement of personnel with a level of accounting knowledge, experience and training in the application of generally accepted accounting principles commensurate with its financial reporting requirements. This lack of an effective control environment contributed to the restatement of the Company's consolidated financial statements of annual periods through 2006, each of the quarters of fiscal year 2006, as well as the first quarter of fiscal year 2007. Additionally, this lack of an effective control environment could result in misstatements of any of the Company's financial statement accounts and disclosures that would result in a material misstatement to the annual or interim consolidated financial statements that would not be prevent or detected; this lack of effective control environment also contributed to the material weakness described below. Accordingly, the Company's management has determined that this control deficiency constitutes a material weakness.

Controls over stock-based compensation expense under FAS 123(R). The Company did not maintain effective controls over the accounting for and disclosure of its stock-based compensation expense under FAS 123(R). The Company's controls, including monitoring controls, policies and procedures relating to the accounting for and disclosure of stock-based compensation were not effective. Specifically, effective controls were not maintained to ensure the existence, completeness, accuracy, valuation and presentation of the Company's stock-based compensation expense. This control deficiency resulted in audit adjustments to stock-based compensation expense for the year ended January 27, 2007. This control deficiency could also result in a misstatement to compensation expense that would result in a material misstatement to the

Company's annual or interim financial statements that would not be prevented or detected. Accordingly, the Company's management has determined that this control deficiency constitutes a material weakness.

These material weaknesses were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the 2007 consolidated financial statements, and our opinion regarding the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting does not affect our opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

As described in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, management has excluded the Intel's communication and application processor business (ICAP Business) from its assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of January 27, 2007 because it was acquired by the Company in a purchase business combination in November 2006 and is now wholly owned by Marvell Technology Group Ltd. as discussed in Note 3 to the Company's consolidated financial statements. We have also excluded the ICAP Business from our audit of internal control over financial reporting. The ICAP Business' total assets and total revenues represent approximately 17% and approximately 4%, respectively, of the related consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended January 27, 2007.

In our opinion, management's assessment that Marvell Technology Group Ltd. did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 27, 2007, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the COSO. Also, in our opinion, because of the effects of the material weaknesses described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, Marvell Technology Group Ltd. has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 27, 2007, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the COSO.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
San Jose, California
June 27, 2007

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	January 27, 2007	January 28, 2006 (Restated)(1)
	(In thousands, except par value)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 568,008	\$ 348,431
Short-term investments	28,372	572,591
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$3,641 and \$3,028	328,283	245,164
Inventories	247,403	211,374
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	170,123	104,307
Deferred income taxes	5,846	3,945
Total current assets	1,348,035	1,485,812
Property and equipment, net	440,943	260,921
Goodwill	1,977,805	1,558,209
Acquired intangible assets	580,558	111,973
Other noncurrent assets	180,359	87,591
Total assets	\$ 4,527,700	\$ 3,504,506
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 244,959	\$ 196,606
Accrued liabilities	259,972	34,905
Accrued employee compensation	108,895	59,177
Income taxes payable	29,078	24,394
Deferred income	50,874	29,773
Current portion of capital lease obligations	17,408	16,563
Total current liabilities	711,186	361,418
Capital lease obligations, net of current portion	17,096	24,447
Non-current income taxes payable	116,777	86,545
Term loan obligations, long-term	394,750	
Other long-term liabilities	60,707	24,871
Total liabilities	1,300,516	497,281
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.002 par value; 8,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding		
Common stock, \$0.002 par value; 992,000 shares authorized; 587,425 and 582,776 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	1,175	1,165
Additional paid-in capital	3,802,509	3,634,239
Deferred stock-based compensation		(61,987)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	28	(1,759)
Accumulated deficit	(576,528)	(564,433)
Total shareholders' equity	3,227,184	3,007,225
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 4,527,700	\$ 3,504,506

(1) See Note 2 Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

**MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	January 27, 2007	January 28, 2006 (Restated)(1)	January 29, 2005 (Restated)(1)
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Net revenue	\$ 2,237,553	\$ 1,670,266	\$ 1,224,580
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of goods sold	1,100,241	783,244	586,104
Research and development and other	658,211	366,740	304,291
Selling and marketing	176,103	104,718	90,919
General and administrative	114,154	63,044	54,461
Amortization and write-off of acquired intangible assets, net	109,987	91,738	102,534
Acquired in-process research and development	77,800	4,300	
Facilities consolidation charge			2,414
Total operating costs and expenses	2,236,496	1,413,784	1,140,723
Operating income	1,057	256,482	83,857
Interest and other income	23,756	21,127	8,853
Interest expense	(10,207)	(1,758)	(1,196)
Income before income taxes	14,606	275,851	91,514
Provision for income taxes	35,547	76,361	28,719
Income (loss) before change in accounting principle	(20,941)	199,490	62,795
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax effect	8,846		
Net income (loss)	\$ (12,095)	\$ 199,490	\$ 62,795
Basic income (loss) per share:			
Income (loss) before change in accounting principle	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.12
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	0.02		
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.12
Shares used in basic per share computation	586,152	565,870	539,375
Diluted net income (loss) per share:			
Income (loss) before change in accounting principle	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.11
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	0.02		
Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.11
Shares used in diluted per share computation	586,152	631,289	597,653

(1) See Note 2 Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

	Common Stock		Additional	Deferred	Accumulated	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in	Stock-based	Other	Comprehensive	
			Capital	Compensation	(Loss)	Deficit	(Restated)(1)
			(Restated)(1)	(Restated)(1)		(Restated)(1)	(Restated)(1)
	(In thousands)						
Balance at January 31, 2004, As Previously Reported	526,984	\$ 1,054	\$ 2,871,754	\$ (7,945)	\$ 757	\$ (674,779)	\$ 2,190,841
Cumulative effect of restatement on prior years			268,751	(114,216)		(151,939)	2,596
Balance at January 31, 2004, As Restated	526,984	1,054	3,140,505	(122,161)	757	(826,718)	2,193,437
Common stock options exercised	24,157	48	116,187				116,235
Issuance of common stock under the employee stock purchase plan	2,742	5	15,439				15,444
Issuance of common stock and options in connection with acquisitions	1,321	3	25,469				25,472
Accelerated vesting on options			1,014				1,014
Issuance of stock options			36,823	(36,823)			
Reversal of deferred stock-based compensation			(568)	568			
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation				79,661			79,661
Tax benefit from employee stock transactions			137				137
Comprehensive income:							
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments, net of tax					(2,564)		(2,564)
Net income						62,795	62,795
Total comprehensive income							60,231
Balance at January 29, 2005, As Restated	555,204	1,110	3,335,006	(78,755)	(1,807)	(763,923)	2,491,631
Common stock options exercised	23,044	46	143,169				143,215
Issuance of common stock under the employee stock purchase plan	1,640	3	19,908				19,911
Issuance of common stock and options in connection with acquisitions and other	2,888	6	45,868				45,874
Issuance of stock options			84,347	(84,347)			
Reversal of deferred stock-based compensation			(103)	103			
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation				101,012			101,012
Tax benefit from employee stock transactions			6,044				6,044
Comprehensive income:							
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments, net of tax					48		48
Net income						199,490	199,490
Total comprehensive income							199,538
Balance at January 28, 2006, As Restated	582,776	1,165	3,634,239	(61,987)	(1,759)	(564,433)	3,007,225
Common stock options exercised	3,719	8	22,414				22,422
Issuance of common stock under the employee stock purchase plan	895	2	13,613				13,615
Issuance of common stock and options in connection with acquisitions	35						
Elimination of deferred stock-based compensation in relation to the adoption of SFAS 123R			(61,987)	61,987			
Stock-based compensation			192,932				192,932
Proceeds from recovery of stock option exercise price modification			9,609				9,609

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Tax benefit from employee stock transactions			535				535		
Impact of change in accounting principle, net of tax effect			(8,846)			(8,846)	
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments, net of tax					1,787		1,787		
Net loss						(12,095)	(12,095)
Total comprehensive loss							(10,308)	
Balance at January 27, 2007	587,425	\$ 1,175	\$ 3,802,509	\$	\$ 28	\$ (576,528)	\$ 3,227,184		

(1) See Note 2 Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	January 27, 2007	January 28, 2006 (Restated)(1)	January 29, 2005 (Restated)(1)
	(In thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) income	\$ (12,095)	\$ 199,490	\$ 62,795
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net	(8,846)		
Depreciation and amortization	77,160	56,760	44,323
Stock-based compensation	192,121	101,012	79,661
Amortization and write-off of acquired intangible assets and other	109,987	91,738	79,034
Acquired in-process research and development	77,800	4,300	
Facilities consolidation charge			2,414
Deferred tax (provision) benefit	(2,224)	5,869	(3,546)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(889)		
Accelerated vesting on stock options and other		290	1,014
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in purchase acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	(83,100)	(44,210)	(64,441)
Inventories	(9,224)	(60,439)	(37,104)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(113,159)	(128,883)	(3,890)
Accounts payable	48,353	66,878	8,538
Accrued liabilities and other	(22,779)	6,932	7,858
Accrued employee compensation	33,484	23,797	13,546
Accrued facilities consolidation charge	(571)	(1,517)	(2,312)
Income taxes payable	30,192	66,445	30,698
Deferred income	21,101	13,835	2,942
Net cash provided by operating activities	337,311	402,297	221,530
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash received and paid for acquisitions	(892,867)	(184,032)	
Purchases of short-term investments	(266,938)	(710,488)	(433,164)
Sales and maturities of short-term investments	812,831	631,264	149,290
Purchases of equity investments and loans advanced		(2,420)	(2,200)
Acquisition related transaction costs	(9,032)	(2,369)	(69)
Purchases of property and equipment	(180,696)	(98,500)	(45,762)
Purchases of technology licenses	(8,029)	(1,000)	(16,225)
Net cash used in investing activities	(544,731)	(367,545)	(348,130)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock and received from Section 16 officers	45,645	163,126	131,679
Proceeds from term loan obligations	400,000		
Principal payments on capital lease and term loan obligations	(19,537)	(15,918)	(12,577)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	889		
Net cash provided by financing activities	426,997	147,208	119,102
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	219,577	181,960	(7,498)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	348,431	166,471	173,969
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 568,008	\$ 348,431	\$ 166,471
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interests	\$ 6,072	\$ 1,755	\$ 1,201
Cash paid for income taxes, net	\$ 7,132	\$ 3,390	\$ 995
Acquisition of property and equipment under capital lease obligations	\$ 15,868	\$ 47,174	\$ 7,506
Elimination of deferred stock-based compensation due to FAS 123R	\$ 61,987	\$	\$
Common stock issued in connection with acquisition	\$	\$ 45,583	\$

(1) See Note 2 Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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**MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Note 1 The Company and its Significant Accounting Policies:

The Company

Marvell Technology Group Ltd. (the Company), a Bermuda company, is a leading global semiconductor provider of high-performance analog, mixed-signal, digital signal processing and embedded microprocessor integrated circuits. The Company's diverse product portfolio includes switching, transceiver, wireless, PC connectivity, gateway, communications controller, storage and power management solutions that serve diverse applications used in business enterprise, consumer electronics and emerging markets.

Basis of Presentation

The Company's fiscal year is the 52- or 53-week period ending on the Saturday closest to January 31. In a 52-week year, each fiscal quarter consists of 13 weeks. The additional week in a 53-week year is added to the fourth quarter, making such quarter consist of 14 weeks. All periods presented are 52-week years.

On February 25, 2004, the Board of Directors approved a 2 for 1 stock split of the Company's common stock, to be effected pursuant to the issuance of additional shares as a stock dividend. The stock split was subject to shareholder approval of an increase in the Company's authorized share capital at the Company's 2004 Annual General Meeting. On May 28, 2004, shareholders at the Company's 2004 Annual General Meeting approved an increase in the authorized share capital by 250.0 million shares of common stock. Stock certificates representing one additional share for each share held were delivered on June 28, 2004 (payment date) to all shareholders of record at the close of business on June 14, 2004 (record date). All share and per share amounts in these consolidated financial statements and related notes have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the stock split for all periods presented.

On February 21, 2006, the Board of Directors approved a 2 for 1 stock split of the Company's common stock, to be effected pursuant to the issuance of additional shares as a stock dividend. The stock split was subject to shareholder approval of an increase in the Company's authorized share capital at the Company's 2006 Annual General Meeting. On June 9, 2006, shareholders at the Company's 2006 Annual General Meeting approved an increase in the authorized share capital by 500.0 million shares of common stock. Stock certificates representing one additional share for each share held were delivered on July 24, 2006 (payment date) to all shareholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 2006 (record date). All share and per share amounts in these consolidated financial statements and related notes have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the stock split for all periods presented.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accepted accounting principles in the United States requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to uncollectible receivables, the useful lives of long-lived assets including property and equipment, investment fair values, goodwill and other intangible assets, income taxes, and contingencies. In addition, the Company uses assumptions when employing the Black-Scholes option valuation model to calculate the fair value of stock-based awards granted. The Company bases its estimates of the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, when these carrying values are not readily available from other sources. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. The functional currency of the Company and its significant subsidiaries is the United States dollar.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less from the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents also consist of cash on deposit with banks, money market funds and commercial deposits.

Investments

The Company's marketable investments are classified as available-for-sale securities and are reported at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are reported, net of tax, if any, in accumulated other comprehensive income, a component of shareholders' equity. Realized gains and losses and declines in value judged to be other than temporary on available-for-sale securities are included in interest and other income, net. In order to determine if a decline in value on an available-for-sale security is other than temporary, we evaluate, among other factors, general market conditions, the duration and extent to which the fair value is less than cost, as well as the Company's intent and ability to hold the investment. We also may consider specific adverse conditions related to the financial health of and business outlook for the investee, including industry and sector performance, changes in technology, operational and financing cash flow factors, and rating agency actions. Once a decline in fair value is determined to be other than temporary, an impairment charge is recorded and a new cost basis in the investment is established. The Company views its available-for-sale portfolio as available for use in its current operations. Accordingly, the Company has classified all marketable investments as short-term, even though the stated maturity date may be one year or more beyond the current balance sheet date. The specific identification method is used to determine the cost of securities sold. Interest and dividends on securities classified as available-for-sale are included in interest and other income, net.

The Company also has equity investments in privately-held companies. These investments are recorded at cost because the Company does not have the ability to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of these companies. These investments are included in other non-current assets on the accompanying balance sheets. The Company monitors these investments for impairment by considering available evidence generally including financial, operational and economic data and makes appropriate reductions in carrying values when an impairment is deemed to be other than temporary.

Concentration of Credit Risk and Significant Customers

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash equivalents, short-term investments and accounts receivable. The Company places its cash primarily in checking and money market accounts. Cash equivalents and short-term investment balances are maintained with high quality financial institutions, the composition and maturities of which are regularly monitored by management. The Company believes that the concentration of credit risk in its trade receivables with respect to its served markets, as well as the limited customer base, located primarily in the Far East, are substantially mitigated by the Company's credit evaluation process, relatively short collection terms and the high level of credit worthiness of its customers. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and limits the amount of credit extended.

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

when deemed necessary based upon payment history and the customer's current credit worthiness, but generally requires no collateral. The Company regularly reviews the allowance for bad debt and doubtful accounts by considering factors such as historical experience, credit quality, age of the accounts receivable balances and current economic conditions that may affect a customer's ability to pay. The Company recorded provisions for allowance for bad debt and doubtful accounts of \$50,000, none and \$500,000 in fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Net credits transferred to the allowance aggregated \$122,000, none and none in fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Net receivables written off against the allowance aggregated none, \$254,000 and \$26,000 in fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The allowance for bad and doubtful accounts at January 27, 2007, January 28, 2006 and January 29, 2005 was \$2.0 million, \$1.5 million and \$1.7 million, respectively. Refer to the Revenue Recognition policies for additional information on sales returns and allowances.

The following table sets forth sales to end customers comprising 10% or more of the Company's net revenue for the periods indicated:

Customer	Years Ended		
	January 27, 2007	January 28, 2006	January 29, 2005
Western Digital	16 %	17 %	18 %
Toshiba	12 %	14 %	10 %
Samsung	11 %	14 %	14 %
Fujitsu	*	10 %	*

* Less than 10% of net revenue

The Company's accounts receivable were concentrated with two customers at January 27, 2007, representing 13% and 12% of gross accounts receivable, and were concentrated with two customers at January 28, 2006, representing 16% and 13% of gross accounts receivable.

In fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005, one distributor accounted for less than 10%, 11% and 13% of the Company's net revenue, respectively. This distributor also accounted for less than 10% of total accounts receivable as of January 27, 2007, January 28, 2006 and January 29, 2005, respectively. The Company continuously monitors the creditworthiness of its distributors and believes their sales to diverse end customers and to diverse geographies further serve to mitigate the Company's exposure to credit risk.

Concentration of Other Risk

The semiconductor industry is characterized by rapid technological change, competitive pricing pressures, and cyclical market patterns. The Company's results of operations are affected by a wide variety of factors, including general economic conditions, both at home and abroad; economic conditions specific to the semiconductor industry; demand for the Company's products; the timely introduction of new products; implementation of new manufacturing technologies; manufacturing capacity; the ability to manufacture efficiently; the availability and cost of materials and supplies; competition; the ability to safeguard patents and intellectual property in a rapidly evolving market; and reliance on assembly and wafer fabrication subcontractors and on independent distributors and sales representatives. As a result, the Company may experience substantial period-to-period fluctuations in future operating results due to the factors mentioned above or other factors.

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market, cost being determined under the first-in, first-out method. The Company has taken adjustments to write-down the cost of obsolete and excess inventory to the estimated market value based on historical and forecasted demand for its products. If actual future demand for the Company's products is less than currently forecasted, additional inventory adjustments may be required. Once a reserve is established, it is maintained until the product to which it relates to is sold or otherwise disposed of. This treatment is in accordance with Accounting Research Bulletin 43 and Staff Accounting Bulletin 100, Restructuring and Impairment Charges. The Company recorded charges for inventory excess and obsolescence of \$34.7 million, \$14.1 million and \$12.9 million, for fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, including capital leases and leasehold improvements, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which ranges from three to five years. Buildings are depreciated over an estimated useful life of thirty years and building improvements are depreciated over estimated useful lives of fifteen years. Land is not depreciated. Assets held under capital leases and leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of term of the lease or their estimated useful lives.

Goodwill and Acquired Intangible Assets

Goodwill is recorded when the consideration paid for an acquisition exceeds the fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired. Acquisition-related identified intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated economic lives of one to seven years for purchased technology, one to eight years for core technology and four to seven years for customer contracts.

Goodwill is measured and tested for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently if we believe indicators of impairment exist. The performance of the test involves a two-step process. The first step requires comparing the fair value of the reporting unit to its net book value, including goodwill. The Company has one reporting unit. The fair value of the reporting unit is determined by taking the market capitalization of the reporting unit as determined through quoted market prices. A potential impairment exists if the fair value of the reporting unit is lower than its net book value. The second step of the process is only performed if a potential impairment exists, and it involves determining the difference between the fair value of the reporting unit's net assets other than goodwill to the fair value of the reporting unit and if the difference is less than the net book value of goodwill an impairment exists and is recorded. In the event that the Company determines that the value of goodwill has become impaired, the Company will record an accounting charge for the amount of impairment during the fiscal quarter in which the determination is made. The Company has not been required to perform this second step of the process since its implementation of SFAS 142 because the fair value of the reporting unit has exceeded its net book value at every measurement date.

Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets include equipment, furniture and fixtures, privately held equity investments and intangible assets. Whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of long-lived assets may not be recoverable, we estimate the future cash flows, undiscounted and without interest charges, expected to result from the use of those assets and their eventual cash position. If the sum of the

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

expected future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of those assets, we recognize an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of the assets.

Foreign Currency Transactions

The functional currency of substantially all of the Company's non-United States operations is the United States dollar. Monetary accounts maintained in currencies other than the United States dollar are re-measured using the foreign exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Operational accounts and nonmonetary balance sheet accounts are measured and recorded at the rate in effect at the date of the transaction. The effects of foreign currency re-measurement are reported in current operations. The effect of foreign currency re-measurement was not significant in fiscal 2007, 2006 or 2005.

Reclassifications

Certain items have been reclassified to be consistent with current presentation.

Revenue Recognition

The Company accounts for its revenues under the provisions of Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements. Under this provision, the Company recognizes revenues when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured.

Product revenue is generally recognized upon shipment of product to customers, net of accruals for estimated sales returns and allowances. However, some of the Company's sales are made through distributors under agreements allowing for price protection and rights of return on product unsold by the distributors. Product revenue on sales made through distributors with rights of return and price protection is deferred until the distributors sell the product to end customers. The Company's sales to direct customers are made primarily pursuant to standard purchase orders for delivery of products. The Company generally allows customers to cancel or change purchase orders with limited notice prior to the scheduled shipment dates and from time to time it also may request a customer to accept a shipment of product before the original requested delivery date, in which case revenue is not recognized until there is written confirmation from the customer accepting early shipment, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. Additionally, collection is not deemed to be reasonably assured if customers receive extended payment terms. As a result, revenue on sales to customers with payment terms substantially greater than the Company's normal payment terms is deferred and is recognized as revenue as the payments become due. Deferred revenue less the related cost of the inventories is reported as deferred income.

The provision for estimated sales returns and allowances on product sales is recorded in the same period the related revenues are recorded. These estimates are based on historical sales returns, analysis of credit memo data and other known factors. Actual returns could differ from these estimates. The Company recorded charges for sales returns and allowances on product sales of \$441,000, \$150,000 and none in fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Amounts written off against the sales return and allowance reserve aggregated none, none and \$196,000 in fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The sales return and allowance reserve at January 27, 2007, January 28, 2006 and January 29, 2005 was \$2.0 million, \$1.6 million and \$1.4 million, respectively.

The Company also enters into development agreements with some of its customers. Under these development agreements product revenue is recognized under the proportionate performance method. Revenue is recognized as related costs to complete the contract are incurred. These costs are included in research and development expense.

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The provisions of EITF Issue No. 00-21 apply to sales arrangements with multiple arrangements that include a combination of hardware, software and /or services. For multiple element arrangements, revenue is allocated to the separate elements based on fair value. If an arrangement includes undelivered elements that are not essential to the functionality of the delivered elements, the Company defers the fair value of the undelivered elements and the residual revenue is allocated to the delivered elements. If the undelivered elements are essential to the functionality of the delivered elements, no revenue is recognized. Undelivered elements typically are software warranty and maintenance services.

In arrangements that include a combination of hardware and software products that are also sold separately, where software is more than incidental and essential to the functionality of the product being sold, the Company follows the guidance in EITF Issue No. 03-05, Applicability of AICPA Statement of Position 97-2 to Non-Software Deliverables in an Arrangement Containing More-Than-Incidental Software, accounts for the entire arrangement as a sale of software and software-related items and follows the revenue recognition criteria in SOP No. 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, and related interpretations.

Revenue from licensed software is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists and delivery has occurred, provided that the fee is fixed or determinable and collectibility is probable. Revenue from post-contract customer support and any other future deliverables is deferred and earned over the support period or as contract elements are delivered.

Research and Development and Other

Research and development and other costs consist primarily of \$645.4 million, \$360.0 million and \$299.9 million of research and development costs for fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, excluding costs related to patent investigation and filings for fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005 which were \$12.8 million, \$6.7 million, and \$4.4 million, respectively. Research and development and other costs are expensed as incurred.

Advertising Expenses

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

Stock-Based Compensation

Effective from January 29, 2006, the Company adopted FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), Share Based Payment (SFAS 123R). SFAS 123R requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based awards to employees and directors, including employee stock options, restricted stock units and employee stock purchase rights based on estimated fair values. SFAS 123R supersedes previous accounting guidance under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25) and related interpretations and amends SFAS No.95, Statement of Cash Flows. Under SFAS 123R, the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost has to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow. This may reduce future net cash flows from operations and increase future net financing cash flows. In March 2005, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 (SAB 107), which provides guidance regarding the interaction of SFAS 123R and certain SEC rules and regulations. The Company has applied the provisions of SAB 107 in its adoption of SFAS 123R.

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Prior to January 29, 2006, the Company accounted for its stock based compensation plans using the intrinsic value method under the provisions of APB 25 and related guidance, under the accelerated method of amortization.

The Company adopted SFAS 123R using the modified prospective method. Under the modified prospective method, results of operations include compensation costs of unvested options granted prior to January 29, 2006, and options granted subsequent to that date. For grants prior to January 29, 2006, the Company amortizes stock-based compensation expense under the accelerated method. For grants from January 29, 2006, the Company amortizes stock-based compensation expense ratably over the vest term.

Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle

The adoption of SFAS 123R resulted in a cumulative benefit from change in accounting principle of \$8.8 million net of tax as of the year ended January 27, 2007, as restated, reflecting the net cumulative impact of estimated forfeitures that were previously not included in the determination of historic stock based compensation expense in periods prior to January 28, 2006.

As a result of the adoption of SFAS 123R, stock-based compensation increased from \$101.0 million and \$79.7 million as restated, in fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively, to \$192.1 million in fiscal 2007. Stock-based compensation of \$0.8 million was capitalized in inventory as of January 27, 2007. There was no stock-based compensation cost included in inventory as of January 28, 2006 and January 29, 2005. In accordance with the modified prospective method, the consolidated financial statements for prior periods have not been restated to reflect, and do not include, the impact of SFAS 123R. Total stock compensation expense for fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005 are represented by expense categories in the table below (in thousands):

	Year Ended								
	January 27, 2007			January 28, 2006			January 29, 2005		
				(Restated)			(Restated)		
Cost of goods sold	\$	11,339		\$	6,612		\$	4,347	
Research and development		121,481			52,292			39,267	
Selling and marketing		30,452			14,762			13,944	
General and administrative		28,849			27,346			22,103	
	\$	192,121		\$	101,012		\$	79,661	

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

SFAS 123R requires companies to estimate the fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as expense over the requisite service periods. The Company estimated the fair value of each award as of the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which is consistent with that used for pro forma disclosures under SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS 123) prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R. The Black-Scholes option pricing model was developed for use in estimating the value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and that are freely transferable. In addition, the Black-Scholes model incorporates various highly subjective assumptions including expected term of awards and expected future stock price volatility. Although the Black-Scholes model meets the requirements of SFAS 123R and SAB 107, the fair values generated by the model may not be indicative of the actual fair values of awards as it does not consider other factors important to those share-based payment awards, such as continued employment, periodic vesting requirements, and limited transferability. The following assumptions were used to calculate the Black-Scholes values for each type of stock instrument:

	Stock Option Plans			ESPP		
	Year Ended			Year Ended		
	January 27, 2007	January 28, 2006 (Restated)	January 29, 2005 (Restated)	January 27, 2007	January 28, 2006	January 29, 2005
Estimated fair value	\$ 12.85	\$ 12.61	\$ 9.18	\$ 3.56	\$ 6.01	\$ 6.11
Volatility, range	59 %	59% - 73	% 81% - 118	% 41 %	% 59% - 73	% 110% - 112 %
Volatility, weighted average	59 %	67 %	% 107	% 41 %	66 %	% 111 %
Expected term (in years), weighted average	4.7	5.2	4.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
Risk-free interest rate, range	4.7 %	3.9% - 4.7%	1.4% - 4.0	% 5.0 %	3.9 %	% 2.3 %
Dividend yield						

In refining estimates used in the adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company established the expected term for employee options and awards, as well as expected forfeiture rates, based on the historical settlement experience and after giving consideration to vesting schedules. Assumptions for option exercises and pre-vesting terminations of options were stratified by employee groups with sufficiently distinct behavior patterns. Under SFAS 123, expected terms were based on similar assumptions for all employees, taken as a whole.

Expected volatility under SFAS 123R was developed based on the average of the Company's historical daily stock price volatility, which is consistently developed in the same manner as that in prior years under SFAS 123.

SFAS 123R also requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from initial estimates. From January 29, 2006, stock-based compensation expense was recorded net of estimated forfeitures such that expense was recorded only for those stock-based awards that are expected to vest. Previously under APB 25, previously recognized expense was reversed for the portion of awards forfeited prior to vesting as and when forfeitures occurred.

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company provided disclosures required under SFAS 123. The following table illustrates the effect on loss and net loss per share, net of tax effects for fiscal 2006 and 2005 as if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123 to stock based awards (in thousands, except for per share data):

	Year Ended January 28, 2006 (Restated)	January 29, 2005 (Restated)
Net income (loss):		
As restated	\$ 199,490	\$ 62,795
Adjustments:		
Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income, net of tax effect	101,012	79,661
Stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of tax effect of zero	(185,391)	(200,052)
Pro forma	\$ 115,111	\$ (57,596)
Basic net income (loss) per share:		
As reported	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.12
Pro forma	\$ 0.20	\$ (0.11)
Diluted net income (loss) per share:		
As reported	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.11
Pro forma	\$ 0.18	\$ (0.11)

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company accounted for its stock based compensation plans using the intrinsic value method under the provisions of APB 25 and related guidance, under the accelerated method of amortization. The Company estimated the fair value of each award as of the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which is consistent with that used for pro forma disclosures under SFAS 123. The Black-Scholes model considers, among other factors, the expected life of the award and the expected volatility of the Company's stock price. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company presented deferred compensation as a separate component of stockholders' equity. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123R, on January 29, 2006, unamortized deferred compensation totaling \$62.0 million on that date was eliminated with a corresponding reduction in additional paid-in capital.

In November 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. FAS 123(R)-3, Transition Election Related to Accounting for Tax Effects of Share-Based Payment Awards (FSP 123R-3). The Company has elected to adopt the alternative transition method provided in the FSP 123R-3 for calculating the tax effects of stock-based compensation pursuant to SFAS 123R. The alternative transition method includes simplified methods to establish the beginning balance of the APIC pool related to the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation, and to determine the subsequent impact on the APIC pool and Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows of the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation awards that are outstanding upon adoption of SFAS 123R.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the years ended January 27, 2007, January 28, 2006 and January 29, 2005, comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of net income (loss) and unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, net of tax. For the years ended January 27, 2007, January 28, 2006 and January 29, 2005, \$1.8 million, \$48,000

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

and \$(2.6) million, respectively of net unrealized gains (losses) were reclassified as realized gains (losses) and recognized in the accompanying statement of operations upon the sale of the related securities.

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), as presented on the accompanying balance sheets, consists of net unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, net of tax.

Net Income Per Share

The Company reports both basic net income per share, which is based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding excluding contingently issuable or returnable shares, and diluted net income per share, which is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and dilutive potential common shares.

Accounting for Income Taxes

To prepare the Company's consolidated financial statements, the Company estimates its income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates. This process involves estimating the Company's actual tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from the differing treatment of certain items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included within the Company's consolidated balance sheet. The Company must then assess the likelihood that its deferred assets will be recovered from future taxable income and, to the extent that it believes that recovery is not likely, the Company must establish a valuation allowance.

The Company must also make judgments regarding the realizability of deferred tax assets. The carrying value of the Company's net deferred tax asset is based on its belief that it is more likely than not that the Company will generate sufficient future taxable income in certain jurisdictions to realize these deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance has been established for deferred tax assets which the Company does not believe meet the more likely than not criteria established by SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. The Company's judgments regarding future taxable income may change due to changes in market conditions, changes in tax laws, tax planning strategies or other factors. If the Company's assumptions and consequently its estimates change in the future, the valuation allowances we have established may be increased or decreased, resulting in a respective increase or decrease in income tax expense. The Company's effective tax rate is highly dependent upon the geographic distribution of its worldwide earnings or losses, the tax regulations and tax holidays in each geographic region, the availability of tax credits and carryforwards, and the effectiveness of its tax planning strategies.

Warranty

The Company's products are generally subject to warranty, which provides for the estimated future costs of repair, replacement or customer accommodation upon shipment of the product in the accompanying statements of operations. The Company's products typically carry a standard 90-day warranty with certain exceptions in which the warranty period can range from one to five years. The warranty accrual is estimated based on historical claims compared to historical revenues and assumes that the Company will have to replace products subject to a claim. For new products, the Company uses a historical percentage for the appropriate class of product.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the FASB ratified the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) consensus on EITF Issue No. 06-2, Accounting for Sabbatical Leave and Other Similar Benefits Pursuant to FASB Statement No. 43 (EITF 06-2). EITF 06-2 requires companies to accrue the cost of such compensated

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

absences over the requisite service period. The Company currently accrues the cost of compensated absences for sabbatical programs when the eligible employee completes the requisite service period. The Company is required to apply the provisions of EITF 06-2 at the beginning of fiscal 2008. EITF 06-02 allows for adoption through retrospective application to all prior periods or through a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings if it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects of the change on prior periods presented. The Company is currently evaluating the financial impact of this guidance and the method of adoption which will be used.

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income tax positions. This Interpretation requires that the Company recognize in its financial statements the impact of a tax position if that position is more likely than not of being sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. The provisions of FIN 48 are effective as of the beginning of the Company's fiscal 2008, with the cumulative effect, if any, of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. The Company has evaluated the impact of adopting FIN 48 and determined that there is no material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 (SFAS 157), *Fair Value Measurements*. The statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of SFAS 157 on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 (SAB 108). SAB 108 provides guidance on the consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. The Company adopted SAB 108 at the end of fiscal 2007. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* which is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. This statement permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value at specified election dates. Subsequent unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected will be reported in earnings. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of this statement.

Note 2 Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements

Background

On about May 23, 2006, the Company's Chief Executive Officer initiated a review of the Company's past stock option granting practices. Then on May 25, 2006, the Board appointed a committee, chaired by and consisting solely of an independent and disinterested member of the Audit Committee who had no prior involvement in the stock option process, to conduct the internal review of the Company's historical stock option practices and related accounting matters. This committee retained outside legal counsel at the time to assist with this internal review. In June and July 2006, this committee identified various stock option grants as having been potentially selected with the benefit of hindsight. During this time the

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Company was also named as a nominal defendant, and a number of the Company's current and former directors and officers were named as defendants, in purported shareholder derivative actions.

During this time, the Company was informed that the Company's outside legal counsel at the time could not represent both the independent committee and the Company, particularly if that independent committee was going to evaluate and address matters raised by the derivative actions. The Company's Board met on July 19, 2006 and appointed a successor special committee, titled the Special Committee Regarding Derivative Litigation, to assume responsibility for the stock option review and to evaluate and address matters raised by the derivative action (the Special Committee). The same independent director continued as the sole member of the Special Committee and, after consideration of a number of firms, selected new, independent counsel to represent the Special Committee. The Special Committee subsequently retained a second independent law firm (collectively Independent Counsel). Independent Counsel retained forensic accounting experts to assist in the internal review.

The Special Committee reported its preliminary findings on quantitative issues to the Audit Committee and the Board on September 28, 2006. Based on the report of the Special Committee, and upon the recommendation of management and the Audit Committee, the Board concluded on October 2, 2006, that the Company would need to restate the Company's historical financial statements to record additional non-cash charges for stock-based compensation expense related to past option grants and that the historical financial statements and all earnings press releases and similar communications issued by the Company relating to periods beginning on or after its initial public offering in June 2000 should no longer be relied upon. The Company reported these conclusions in a current report on Form 8-K filed on the same day.

On February 7, 2007, the former General Counsel of the Company's U.S. subsidiary, Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. (MSI), who was a subject of the internal review, raised allegations regarding the independence of the sole member of the Special Committee. The Company's Audit Committee thereafter formed a subcommittee consisting of the Chairman of the Audit Committee to investigate the matter. The subcommittee appointed a former federal judge to serve as independent reviewer for the subcommittee who in turn retained independent counsel. Although the independent reviewer made no findings as to the truth of the allegations themselves and expressed substantial doubt regarding the credibility, he nevertheless concluded that the independent director should step down from the Special Committee to ensure compliance with the stringent independence standards developed by courts reviewing the independence of special litigation committees formed to assess the merits of shareholder derivative litigation. The subcommittee also found that the General Counsel violated the Company's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct for not reporting the allegations timely. The subcommittee accepted the findings of the independent reviewer. The Company has since terminated the General Counsel for the violation. On March 30, 2007, the independent director resigned from the Special Committee and the Board appointed two independent non-director members to the Special Committee to continue the review of the Company's historical stock option practices and related accounting matters, which action is permitted under the Company's bye-laws. As a result, the Special Committee thereafter consisted of two non-directors.

On April 27, 2007, the Special Committee reported its findings to the Board of Directors and to the Implementation Committee, which consists of three independent members of the Board. The Implementation Committee was formed by the Board on April 26, 2007 to make such decisions and take such action as the committee determines to be appropriate in light of the Special Committee's findings and recommendations. On May 8, 2007, the Company disclosed on Form 8-K the completion of the independent review.

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Findings of the Special Committee

From the Company's initial public offering through June 9, 2006 (the Relevant Period), option grants awarded to employees who were not then executive officers, as defined in Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Section 16 Officers), were awarded either by the Board of Directors or the Stock Option Committee of the Board. The Stock Option Committee was formed by the Board of Directors in December 2000 and consisted of the Chief Executive Officer and the former Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer. Pursuant to authority delegated by the Board of Directors under Marvell's 1995 Stock Option Plan, the Stock Option Committee was empowered to act jointly. The Stock Option Committee awarded all grants to non-executive employees after its formation until June 9, 2006.

The Special Committee concluded that only one member of the Stock Option Committee was actively involved in the grant approval process. Of the 59 minutes of meetings of the Stock Option Committee, all of which were prepared by or under the direction of the former General Counsel of MSI, only the first set of minutes were separately prepared for each member's signature and signed by each of them; subsequently only one member signed those minutes. Additionally, the Special Committee determined that the Stock Option Committee conducted no meetings with respect to option grants and that minutes reflecting such meetings were false.

The Special Committee determined that in a substantial number of instances grant dates were chosen with the benefit of hindsight, so as to provide exercise prices lower than the fair market value on the actual measurement date.

In addition to the foregoing, the review determined that false documentation supporting new hires was employed to reflect start dates that preceded the actual first day of employment, and to reflect secondary grant authorizations as if they occurred on dates prior to the original grant date, which facilitated giving the employees favorable prices.

From the Company's initial public offering in June 2000 through February 28, 2002, grants to the Company's former Chief Financial Officer were awarded only by the Stock Option Committee. The Stock Option Committee was not advised that it lacked the authority to make such awards. Furthermore, the first award made to the Company's former Chief Financial Officer by the Executive Compensation Committee dated October 16, 2002 was backdated and the Special Committee found that the former General Counsel misled the Executive Compensation Committee with respect to the facts and circumstances surrounding the grant, including the grant date.

During the Relevant Period, option grants to Section 16 Officers and members of the Board of Directors were approved by the Board of Directors or the Executive Compensation Committee or made pursuant to the Automatic Director Grant Program under the 1997 Director's Stock Option Plan. In the absence of a meeting, grant approvals by the Executive Compensation Committee were documented via written consents, which were dated as of a specified date but signed at a later time. The Executive Compensation Committee comprised three to four independent members of the Board over the Relevant Period. The Special Committee found that current board members who had served or are serving on the Executive Compensation Committee had not engaged in impropriety or intentional backdating with the benefit of hindsight.

The Special Committee found evidence of recommendations made by representatives of Human Resources and Finance and the Company's external auditors between 2000 and 2004 to grant options on fixed grant dates. In August 2004, the Company implemented revisions to the Company's stock option grant processes and procedures for new hire and secondary grants that generally followed a fixed grant date schedule.

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For the period from the Company's initial public offering in June 2000 through June 2006, the Special Committee found a systemic failure in controls over the stock option process, and that corporate documents, including the Company's SEC filings on Form 10-K and Form 10-Q and proxy statements, were false in relation to the accounting and related disclosure covering stock option matters.

The Special Committee found that certain individuals had varying degrees of responsibility for the lack of controls and the inappropriate grant practices. As to the following individuals, the Special Committee concluded among other things:

Matthew Gloss, MSI's corporate counsel from April 2000 until February 2001 and thereafter its Vice President and subsequently, General Counsel until his termination in March 2007, failed to properly advise upper management, including Dr. Sutardja and Ms. Dai, about their responsibilities and duties regarding stock options and other financial filings. The minutes of the Stock Option Committee, which were found to be false, were prepared by or at the direction of Matthew Gloss. Mr. Gloss was also found to have misled the Executive Compensation Committee by creating false minutes and unanimous written consents, including in one instance adding or directing the addition of a grant date to a unanimous written consent after that unanimous written consent was executed, or by creating minutes that were incomplete, inaccurate or misleading. He also failed to establish proper controls over the stock option process despite being on notice of various control problems.

George A. Hervey, Marvell's Vice President and Chief Financial Officer throughout the Relevant Period until his resignation in May 2007, failed to properly advise upper management, including Dr. Sutardja and Ms. Dai, about their responsibilities and duties regarding stock options and other financial filings. Mr. Hervey also was found to have been aware of awarding options to two employees prior to their start date. He also failed to establish a system of proper controls despite being on notice of repeated concerns raised by others regarding the stock option process. He signed inaccurate external documents, including the Company's SEC filings and financial statements.

Weili Dai, the Company's former Board member, who served as the Company's Executive Vice President and General Manager of the Communications Business Group from 1999 to April 2006 and thereafter also as the Company's Chief Operating Officer until she resigned from such positions in May 2007, played a central role in all Stock Option Committee grants. Ms. Dai participated in the selection of grant dates with the benefit of hindsight and signed false minutes and other employee related corporate documents. The Special Committee also found that she failed to establish proper internal controls and failed to exercise proper review and inquiry as an officer. Certain individuals involved in the stock options process said that they did not feel able to provide her with frank advice regarding controls over processing, recording and reporting of stock options transactions. She signed inaccurate external documents, including 10-K's and proxy statements. She did not personally benefit from any of the grants she approved.

Dr. Sehat Sutardja, the Company's Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, was found to have had a limited role in the stock option process and to have participated in only a few instances in awards with incorrect measurement dates with respect to which he had received no or inadequate advice. He signed inaccurate external documents, including the Company's SEC filings, financial statements, and proxy statements. The Special Committee found that he failed to establish proper internal controls and that certain individuals involved in the process to some extent did not feel able to provide him with frank advice. He did not personally benefit from any of the grants he approved.

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Remediation

With respect to the following employees, the Special Committee made recommendations, and the Implementation Committee has implemented or is in the process of implementing the following remedial steps:

The Company accepted the resignation of George A. Hervey on May 2, 2007. All unvested stock options previously awarded to him were canceled.

The Implementation Committee of the Board of Directors determined, contrary to the recommendation of the Special Committee that Ms. Dai have no continuing role with the Company, that retaining the services of Ms. Dai in a substantially reduced capacity as Director of Strategic Marketing and Business Development, an individual contributor in a non-managerial role, and under the auspices of the Implementation Committee better serves the interests of all shareholders. Ms. Dai will have no authority to undertake any decisions affecting internal controls or financial matters of the Company. The Implementation Committee will provide periodic compliance updates to the Board of Directors on Ms. Dai's activities. Additionally, all of Ms. Dai's outstanding options that were unvested as of May 6, 2007 have been cancelled and the exercisability of already vested options have been limited, notwithstanding her continued employment.

Dr. Sehat Sutardja will remain as Chief Executive Officer and as a member of the Board, but will step down as Chairman of the Board in favor of a non-executive Chairman. Dr. Sutardja agreed to reduce the number of shares received in his December 26, 2003 option grant by 500,000 pre-split shares (2,000,000 post-split shares), which is the amount of underlying shares mistakenly awarded by the Executive Compensation Committee in excess of that authorized under the applicable stock option plan.

In April 2007, the Stock Option Committee was formally dissolved; however, it ceased to function during June 2006 and has granted no options since that time. Currently, the Executive Compensation Committee, comprising two independent Board members, holds periodic meetings to approve equity award grants. The process requires that any proposed equity awards be reviewed in advance by the Human Resources, Legal, Finance and Internal Audit Departments, and requires communication of the details of proposed equity awards to committee members prior to each monthly meeting, as well as awarding recipients promptly after the meeting. Equity awards are priced and valued based upon the closing price of our common stock on the date of the meeting. Decisions of the committee meeting are documented by minutes. Additionally, the Executive Compensation Committee adopted a policy regarding the granting of equity-based compensation awards. Following the Special Committee's recommendations, we are conducting a search for a new Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, General Counsel and Vice President of Compliance. Additionally, the Board's Governance Committee is conducting a search for three new independent directors to fill existing vacancies. One of these independent directors will succeed Dr. Sutardja as Chairman of the Board.

Pre-tax Financial Impact of the Equity Award Review

Approximately 74% of shares granted during the Relevant Period were backdated or resulted in additional accounting charges. Of these re-measured grants, the stock prices on the original grant date were lower than the prices on the appropriate measurement dates for 97% of such shares. Substantially all options granted (99% of shares granted during the Relevant Period) have been evaluated for appropriate re-measurement dates under APB 25.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The types of grant discrepancies uncovered by the internal review (by both the Special Committee and management) and the additional pre-tax stock-compensation expense arising from these adjustments, quantified under APB 25 for periods through fiscal 2006, are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Cumulative through January 28, 2006	Year Ended January 28, 2006	Year Ended January 29, 2005	Year Ended January 31, 2004	Year Ended February 1, 2003	Year Ended February 2, 2002	Year Ended January 27, 2001 and prior
Board of Director Grants(a)	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Officer Grants(b)	19,577	6,317	12,023	836	270	127	4
Re-priced Officer Grants(c)	39,658	24,827	9,888	4,943			
New Hire Grants effective hire dates(d)	19,879	249	1,530	2,729	4,754	7,278	3,339
Other New Hire(e)	49,876	5,313	13,235	13,437	10,322	7,061	508
Secondary Grants(e)	18,165	2,360	3,713	3,016	4,432	3,975	669
Re-priced New Hire Grants(f)	100,575	49,798	23,727	25,254	(1,885)	3,681	
Evergreen Grants(g)	60,838	9,870	11,082	12,634	17,911	9,312	29
Non-employee Grants*(h)	8,800	121	486	1,166	(264)	1,884	5,407
Termination related charges(i)	10,006						10,006
	\$ 327,375	\$ 98,856	\$ 75,684	\$ 64,015	\$ 35,540	\$ 33,318	\$ 19,962

* The restated financial statements include charges for non-employee grants of \$1,062,000 for fiscal 2000, \$139,000 for fiscal 1999, \$41,000 for fiscal 1998, \$12,000 for fiscal 1997 and \$1,000 for fiscal 1996.

(a) *Board of Director Grants:* Non-employee directors receive initial and annual grants in their capacity as directors. A grant of 24,000 shares to a non-employee director, issued on an annual general meeting date in accordance with the terms of his appointment letter, was outside the 1997 Directors' Stock Option Plan and therefore required approval from the Board. The Board approval was obtained at a later date. For accounting purposes, the grant was re-measured based on the Company's stock price at the date of the Board's ratification.

In December 2006, the terms of this option were reformed to reflect the revised stock option exercise price.

(b) *Officer Grants:* During the Relevant Period, the Company granted options on 13 different dates (including the Re-priced Officer Grants) to the then-Section 16 Officers Dr. Sehat Sutardja, Weili Dai, Dr. Pantas Sutardja and George Hervey. The Company recorded additional compensation costs for one grant on December 26, 2003 (which represented 75% of options granted) for three of the officers who were also founders of the Company (Founder Officers) and six grants (which represented 96% of options granted) for George Hervey. For accounting purposes, the grant of 12,640,000 shares to the Founder Officers was re-measured based on the stock price at the date the Executive Compensation Committee meeting occurred to approve the grants. Grants to George Hervey totaling 1,279,892 shares of options originally priced at the as of dates of the written consents have been re-measured to the last documented date of approval received from members of the Executive Compensation Committee.

In December 2006, the terms of the options deemed to have been issued at a discount were reformed to reflect the revised stock option exercise prices for all affected Section 16 Officer grants. Of these 5.4 million reformed options, the Company received from the officers the incremental exercise prices for the portion of these options which had previously been exercised totaling \$9.6 million. The reformation of these options did not result in incremental compensation cost in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007.

The amounts above do not include \$7.5 million in unrecognized stock-based compensation that will be recorded in the second quarter of fiscal 2008 in connection with the cancellation of certain officer grants to Dr. Sehat Sutardja and Weili Dai.

(c) *Re-priced Officer Grants:* The Special Committee found that on September 10, 2002, the exercise price of a May 22, 2002 grant to the Founder Officers totaling 1.6 million shares were modified to the lower fair market value on June 6, 2002 after the former General Counsel discussed with two of the Founder Officers who indicated that in their view the grant was inaccurate. The Special Committee found that the former General Counsel had misled the Executive Compensation Committee as to the reasons for the change. The amendment was falsely characterized as a documentation error rather than a grant modification. While the affected options were not considered to be issued at a discount on the date of the modification, these shares were subject to variable accounting until the Company's adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123R) at the beginning of fiscal 2007.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(d) *New Hire Grants effective hire dates:* The internal review identified 4,669,200 options to 30 new hire recipients which required revision to reflect a later date. In all cases, the stock price on the original grant date was lower than the price on the appropriate measurement date. For accounting purposes, the new hire start dates had to be reconstructed through payroll records and evaluated to determine appropriate re-measurement dates.

(e) *Other New Hire and Secondary Grants:* In addition to grants issued to new hires at the commencement of their employment, the Company occasionally issues secondary grants to employees for outstanding performance, retention or other discretionary reasons outside of the annual performance review cycle. During the Relevant Period, the Company granted new hire and secondary options on 86 different dates, excluding assumption of acquisition-related options. These dates included grants made from August 2004 onwards when a fixed grant date schedule was set on the first Friday of each month. As a result of the internal review, the Company recorded additional compensation costs for grants relating to 37 different grant dates, impacting approximately two-thirds of the new hire and secondary grants (totaling 48,708,478 options). The original grant date with respect to such grants preceded the appropriate measurement date and in substantially all instances, the stock price on the former date was lower than the price on the appropriate measurement date. Generally, the terms of new hire grants, except for their exercise prices, are stated in employee offer letters which are acknowledged by employees. For new hire grants, re-measurement dates were determined based on the first instance when the Stock Option Committee grant date was picked. For secondary grants, as there was no other reliable documentation available to support the measurement date, the Company applied the date the grant was submitted to stock administration for processing, which typically indicated the conclusion of the grant process. The last date of submission was used unless the submitted change was proven to be purely administrative in nature and unrelated to the terms of the grant. Absent such submission documentation, the Company used the date the grant entry was created in the option database, as this was the most objectively verifiable date when the terms of the grant were known, in accordance with the SEC Chief Accountant's letter issued on September 19, 2006, outlining the SEC staff's interpretation of specific accounting guidance for registrants under APB 25.

(f) *Re-priced New Hire Grants:* Of the New Hire grants in the Relevant Period, grant prices were re-set for a segment of grants on three grant dates. Consequently, affected awards totaling 6,224,200 options were subject to variable accounting until the Company's adoption of SFAS 123R. The re-pricing resulted from the Stock Option Committee's originally designated grant date being modified to a later grant date.

(g) *Evergreen Grants:* During the Relevant Period, there were eight Evergreen grant dates. Substantially all employees are entitled to these grants for retention purposes. There were two Evergreen grant dates in both fiscal 2003 and 2004. There was evidence of amendments to the recipients and/or the number of options subsequent to the original grant date. In all cases, the definitive lists of award recipients could not be reasonably determined until after the original grant date, impacting 54,702,828 options. Consequently, all Evergreen grants were re-measured on subsequent dates when the granting process was considered to be finalized. For purposes of the restatement, the Company used the date the grant was submitted to stock administration for processing, which typically indicated the conclusion of the grant process. The last date of submission was used unless the submitted change was proven to be purely administrative in nature and unrelated to the terms of the grant. Absent this supporting documentation, the date the grant entry was created in the option database was used. In substantially all instances, the stock price on the former date was lower than the price on the appropriate measurement date. The last Evergreen grant (totaling 7,215,056 options) occurred during fiscal 2007 and the effects on the restatement were included in the restated fair value of the affected grants under SFAS 123R, increasing the grant date fair value of affected options by \$0.31 per share.

(h) *Non-employee Grants:* Since the inception of the Company, 3,819,000 options were granted to 13 recipients who were not employees or directors of the Company. These grants were erroneously accounted for under APB 25 as if they had been made to employees. Of these, four recipients that were granted a total of 1,483,000 options subsequently became employees or directors of the Company. As a result, the affected awards were accounted for as non-employee grants under EITF 96-18, Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services, which resulted in the application of variable accounting on these options until vested or cancelled. Options held by consultants who became employees or directors of the Company have been accounted for under FASB Interpretation No. 44, Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation, which addresses a change in grantee status.

(i) *Termination-related charges:* With respect to option grants to an employee, the post-service exercise period for 605,332 vested stock options was effectively extended by an unpaid leave of absence arrangement which appears to have lacked substance. The Company applied APB 25 as if the leave of absence arrangement was a constructive modification extending the exercise period of vested awards. The Company recorded \$10.0 million in additional deferred compensation charges in fiscal 2001.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the lack of conclusive evidence in the case of certain grants required management to apply significant judgment in establishing revised measurement dates. The Company determined that the total cumulative, pre-tax, non-cash, stock-based compensation expense resulting from

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revised measurement dates under APB 25 was \$327.4 million for periods through fiscal 2006. There was no impact on revenue. The Company adopted SFAS 123R at the beginning of fiscal 2007. As a result of the above adjustments, and after revisions to the SFAS 123R fair value assumptions, the pre-tax, non-cash, stock-based compensation expense in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 increased by \$4.2 million to \$48.8 million.

Tax Impact of the Equity Award Review and Other

The majority of the additional \$327.4 million stock option compensation is expensed on the financial statements of the entities located in tax jurisdictions having a lower tax rate than that of the U.S. The tax benefits associated with all but \$12.0 million of the \$327.4 million total expense is recorded in Bermuda at zero percent tax rate. The \$12.0 million of compensation expense and associated tax benefits have resulted in a cumulative deferred tax asset of \$2.5 million as of January 28, 2006 and a deferred provision benefit of \$4.8 million. The tax impact of the adjustments arising from the equity award review is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Cumulative through January 28, 2006	Year Ended January 28, 2006	Year Ended January 29, 2005	Year Ended January 31, 2004	Year Ended February 1, 2003	Year Ended February 2, 2002	Year Ended January 27, 2001
Operating costs and expenses Payroll tax*(a)	\$ 7,628	\$ 4,384	\$ 2,306	\$ 921	\$ 17	\$	\$
Provision for income tax							
Deferred Income Tax Benefit(b)	(4,806)	(1,822)	(1,150)	(1,170)	(405)	(259)	
Provision for income tax							
Section 162(m) and utilization of deferred tax assets**(c)	27,206	27,206					
Tax impact of the equity award review	\$ 30,028	\$ 29,768	\$ 1,156	\$ (249)	\$ (388)	\$ (259)	\$
Reduction to deferred tax asset for exemption benefit(d)	\$ 5,275	\$ 3,249	\$ 2,026				

* \$3.0 million of additional employer and employee withholding taxes relating to exercises of affected options, including penalty and interest, and \$24.2 million of Section 409A expenses of employees, including penalties and interest was also recorded in fiscal 2007.

** \$4.9 million of penalty and interest associated with Section 162(m) liability was also recorded in fiscal 2007.

(a) *Payroll Tax* The revised measurement dates for certain stock options as discussed in this filing may result in adverse federal and state tax consequences to holders of those options under IRC Section 409A which was enacted in 2004 to impose certain restrictions on deferred compensation arrangements. The adverse federal and state tax consequences are that Section 409A may subject the option holder of the re-measured retroactively priced stock options to a penalty tax and interest on the exercise of the options vesting after December 31, 2004. In addition to similar penalty taxes and interest under California and other state income tax laws will apply upon the exercise of the option grant.

• *Exercised options.* The option grants had been originally issued as incentive stock options. Due to the re-measurement caused by the re-pricing, they have become non-statutory stock options. The Company has accrued employment taxes for the exercise in each of the years due to the conversion of the options from incentive to non-statutory. Included in the restated results through fiscal 2006 are additional employer and employee withholding taxes relating to exercises of affected options totaling \$7.6 million, including penalties and interest. The amounts represent additional compensation expense and have been classified in their respective functional categories. On a calendar year basis the amounts total: calendar 2003 of \$0.8 million, calendar 2004 of \$1.9 million, calendar 2005 of \$3.7 million, and calendar 2006 of \$4.2 million. The above table reflects the amounts on a fiscal year basis. The full amount of compensation, taxes, interest and penalties has been accrued as reflected above as well as in fiscal 2007. The total amount accrued through fiscal 2007 is \$10.6 million.

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- *Section 409A*

We have informed employees who exercised options in 2006 that any additional tax costs accruing to such employees from Section 409A, ISO disqualification, and employment taxes will be reimbursed by us and grossed up. For the Section 409A affected options exercised during calendar year 2006, the IRS issued guidelines that would allow employers to enter into a global settlement of Section 409A issues on behalf of their employees. California and other states have offered a similar program. This liability does not appear in the above table, but has been accrued in fiscal year 2007 as explained in the remainder of this section.

Because all holders of re-measured stock options generally were not involved in or aware of the retroactive pricing, the Board of Directors approved our plan to deal with the adverse tax consequences that may be incurred by the holders of the re-measured options in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007. Therefore, the Company recorded in the last quarter of fiscal 2007 Section 409A expenses of employees for the adverse tax consequences of the re-measured options exercised during calendar year 2006 of approximately \$24.2 million, including estimated penalties and interest. The amount represents additional compensation expense and has been classified in the respective functional categories. The Company has sent timely notices to the IRS and the California Franchise Tax Board that it has elected to participate in these programs.

- *Unexercised options.* The IRS has provided taxpayers with the following two ways of correcting unexercised discounted stock options: 1) setting a fixed exercise date; or 2) increasing the exercise price of the option up to the fair market price on the date of grant. The Company is actively evaluating these options. The discount associated with unexercised stock options outstanding as of January 27, 2007 amounted to \$51.7 million. We have not determined the tax consequences associated with these potential future remedies.

(b) *Deferred Tax Asset for Stock Based Compensation:* The Company recorded adjustments for the creation of additional deferred tax asset for stock based compensation that is deductible at later periods for U.S. income tax purposes on its balance sheets for year end dates of each of fiscal 2002 through fiscal 2006. As a result, additional benefits for income tax arising from stock based compensation was recognized in fiscal 2006 of \$1.8 million, fiscal 2005 of \$1.1 million, fiscal 2004 of \$1.2 million, fiscal 2003 of \$0.4 million and fiscal 2002 of \$0.3 million. The total gross stock based compensation cost that results in a deferred tax benefit is \$12.0 million of the total expense of \$327.4 million.

In addition, the Company evaluated the impact of the restatement on its global tax provision. The Company and its subsidiaries file tax returns in multiple tax jurisdictions around the world. In the U.S. jurisdiction one of the company's subsidiaries claims a tax deduction relative to stock options with regard to the U.S. distributor business. In accordance with FAS 123R for this jurisdiction where the deduction is claimed during fiscal 2007, the Company has recorded a deferred tax asset totaling \$3.5 million at January 27, 2007, to reflect future tax deductions to the extent the company believes such asset is recoverable.

(c) *Income Tax Section 162(m) and utilization of deferred tax assets:* The Company has accrued for the current and deferred tax impact of \$104.5 million of non-deductible officer compensation related to Internal Revenue Section 162(m) (Section 162(m)) in fiscal 2006. Section 162(m) limits the deductibility of compensation in excess of one million dollars, but exempts stock option compensation where the option was issued at fair market value on the date of grant. The Company has determined that \$104.5 million of executive compensation in fiscal 2006 does not meet the exclusion criteria under Section 162(m), under existing IRS interpretations, and have therefore accrued \$21.8 million of current tax expense and \$5.4 million of deferred tax expense associated with the utilization of net operating losses. The Company has accrued the penalty and interest totaling \$4.9 million associated with this liability in fiscal 2007.

(d) *Other:* The Company recorded adjustments to correct an overstatement of deferred tax asset related to the Singapore entity. The original deferred tax asset had not reflected the benefit of the Pioneer Status of this entity.

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Accumulated Deficit Impact of Equity Award Review

The table below reflects the breakdown by year of the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings. The consolidated financial statements for periods through fiscal 2006 included in previously filed periodic reports with the SEC for such periods have not been amended. The consolidated financial statements, included in this Form 10-K, have been restated as follows (in thousands):

	Net income as reported	Stock-based compensation expense	Estimated additional payroll tax expense	Additional deferred income tax benefit	Additional deferred income tax provision	Section 162(m) and utilization of deferred tax assets	Total Adjustments, net of tax	Net income as restated
Fiscal 2000 and prior(*)		\$ 1,255	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,255	
Fiscal 2001		18,707					18,707	
Fiscal 2002		33,318		(259)			33,059	
Fiscal 2003		35,540	17	(405)			35,152	
Fiscal 2004		64,015	921	(1,170)			63,766	
Cumulative effect at January 31, 2004		152,835	938	(1,834)			151,939	
Fiscal 2005	\$ 141,661	75,684	2,306	(1,150)	2,026		78,866	\$ 62,795
Fiscal 2006	331,363	98,856	4,384	(1,822)	3,249	27,206	131,873	199,490
Cumulative effect at January 28, 2006		\$ 327,375	\$ 7,628	\$ (4,806)	\$ 5,275	\$ 27,206	\$ 362,678	

(*) Comprised \$1,062,000 for fiscal 2000, \$139,000 for fiscal 1999, \$41,000 for fiscal 1998, \$12,000 for fiscal 1997 and \$1,000 for fiscal 1996.

The restatement adjustments reduced previously reported basic net income per share by \$0.24 and \$0.14 for fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively and diluted net income per share by \$0.20 and \$0.13 for fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005, respectively.

Cashflows Impact of Equity Award Review

The additional payable for payroll taxes associated with these stock option grants of approximately \$10.6 million, additional Section 409A expenses for the adverse tax consequences of the re-measured options exercised during calendar year 2006 of approximately \$24.2 million, and Section 162(m) liabilities of \$26.5 million for cumulative period from fiscal 2001 through 2007, represents future cash outflow totaling \$61.3 million.

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The following tables present the impact of the financial statement adjustments on the previously reported Consolidated Statement of Operations for fiscal 2006 and 2005:

	Year Ended January 28, 2006			Year Ended January 29, 2005		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustments	As Restated	As Previously Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
Net revenue	\$ 1,670,266	\$	\$ 1,670,266	\$ 1,224,580	\$	\$ 1,224,580
Operating costs and expenses:						
Cost of goods sold	776,633	6,611 A	783,244	581,757	4,347 A	586,104
Research and development	311,498	55,242 A	366,740	263,261	41,030 A	304,291
Selling and marketing	88,822	15,896 A	104,718	76,570	14,349 A	90,919
General and administrative	35,397	27,647 A	63,044	32,220	22,241 A	54,461
Amortization of stock-based compensation	2,156	(2,156)A		3,977	(3,977)A	
Amortization and write-off of goodwill and acquired intangible assets and other	91,738		91,738	102,534		102,534
Acquired in-process research and development	4,300		4,300			
Facilities consolidation charge				2,414		2,414
Total operating costs and expenses	1,310,544	103,240	1,413,784	1,062,733	77,990	1,140,723
Operating income (loss)	359,722	(103,240)	256,482	161,847	(77,990)	83,857
Interest and other income, net	19,369		19,369	7,657		7,657
Income (loss) before income taxes	379,091	(103,240)	275,851	169,504	(77,990)	91,514
Provision for income taxes	47,728	28,633 B	76,361	27,843	876 B	28,719
Net income (loss)	\$ 331,363	\$ (131,873)	\$ 199,490	\$ 141,661	\$ (78,866)	\$ 62,795
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.59	\$ (0.24)	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.26	\$ (0.14)	\$ 0.12
Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.52	\$ (0.20)	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.24	\$ (0.13)	\$ 0.11
Weighted average shares basic	565,870		565,870	539,375		539,375
Weighted average shares diluted	631,289		631,289	597,653		597,653

A. Adjustments for additional stock-based compensation expense pursuant to APB 25 and other interpretations and reclassification of previously reported stock-based compensation expenses to the respective functional cost and expense line items.

B. Adjustments to deferred tax assets and income tax provision arising from the stock-based compensation charge and other.

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The following tables present the impact of the financial statement adjustments on the previously reported Consolidated Balance Sheets as of January 28, 2006:

	January 28, 2006			
	As			
	Previously	Adjustments		As Restated
	Reported			
	(In thousands except par value)			
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 348,431	\$		\$ 348,431
Short-term investments	572,591			572,591
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$3,132	245,164			245,164
Inventories	211,374			211,374
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	104,307			104,307
Deferred income taxes	18,007	(14,062)	B	3,945
Total current assets	1,499,874	(14,062)	)	1,485,812
Property and equipment, net	260,921			260,921
Goodwill	1,558,209			1,558,209
Acquired intangible assets, net	111,973			111,973
Other non-current assets	82,312	5,279	B	87,591
Total assets	\$ 3,513,289	\$ (8,783)	)	\$ 3,504,506
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 196,606	\$		\$ 196,606
Accrued liabilities	34,905			34,905
Accrued employee compensation	51,549	7,628	C	59,177
Income taxes payable	3,352	21,042	B	24,394
Deferred income	29,773			29,773
Current portion of capital lease obligations	16,563			16,563
Total current liabilities	332,748	28,670		361,418
Capital lease obligations, net of current portion	24,447			24,447
Non-current income taxes payable	85,126	1,419	B	86,545
Other long-term liabilities	24,871			24,871
Total liabilities	467,192	30,089		497,281
Shareholders' equity:				
Preferred stock, \$0.002 par value; 8,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding				
Common stock, \$0.002 par value; 492,000 shares authorized; 582,776 shares issued and outstanding	1,165			1,165
Additional paid-in capital	3,249,587	384,652	A	3,634,239
Deferred stock-based compensation	(1,141)	(60,846)	A	(61,987)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,759)			(1,759)
Accumulated deficit	(201,755)	(362,678)		(564,433)
Total shareholders' equity	3,046,097	(38,872)	)	3,007,225
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 3,513,289	\$ (8,783)	)	\$ 3,504,506

A. Adjustments for additional stock-based compensation expense pursuant to APB 25 and other interpretations, net of tax benefit from employee stock transactions.

B. Adjustments to deferred tax assets arising from the stock-based compensation charge.

C. Adjustments for additional payroll taxes.

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The following tables present the impact of the financial statement adjustments on the previously reported Statements of Cash Flows for fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005:

	Year Ended January 28, 2006			Year Ended January 29, 2005		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustments	As Restated	As Previously Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
Cash flows from operating activities:						
Net income	\$ 331,363	\$ (131,873)	\$ 199,490	\$ 141,661	\$ (78,866)	\$ 62,795
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:						
Depreciation and amortization	56,760		56,760	44,323		44,323
Amortization of stock-based compensation	2,156	98,856	A 101,012	3,977	75,684	A 79,661
Amortization and write-off of acquired intangible assets and other	91,738		91,738	79,034		79,034